

2008

CALIFORNIA FIVE-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN



ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, GOVERNOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An investment in infrastructure is an investment in California's future. The state's schools, universities, transportation systems, water systems, public safety facilities, and natural resources are the foundation for the individual and collective quality of life enjoyed by Californians. Without a strong foundation, both the private and public sectors of the economy will falter, and our quality of life will diminish.

The 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan (2008 Plan) reflects the infrastructure needs of state programs and recommends funding priorities based on considerations of criticality, equity, and funding availability. It proposes a balanced and affordable investment in California's future.

This 2008 edition of the Five-Year Infrastructure Plan is part of a much larger vision of California's infrastructure. That larger vision is Governor Schwarzenegger's ten-year Strategic Growth Plan (SGP) for rebuilding California. By investing and leveraging billions of dollars in the state's infrastructure over the next 20 years, California can maintain its economic sustainability and high quality of life. In November 2006, the voters approved the first installment of that 20-year vision to rebuild California. Then, in 2007, the Legislature authorized \$7.4 billion in lease-revenue bond authority for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to address prisons and jail overcrowding, and to improve the delivery of medical, mental, and dental services within the correctional system. However, additional investments over the next ten years in the state's

infrastructure are still needed if California is to maintain and improve its highly valued quality of life and continue its economic growth.

To address the critical gaps that remain in California’s infrastructure, the Governor has proposed \$48.1 billion of new general obligation bonds to augment the existing funds for the SGP through 2016 (see Figure 1). The SGP proposes that the new general obligation bonds be placed on the ballot in the 2008 and 2010 general elections, as shown in Figure 2, and that all bonds be issued and spent over the next ten years in a manner that maintains a prudent debt ratio. Together with an additional \$188.2 billion in existing and other new funding, the Governor’s SGP will total \$238.6 billion over ten years.

Figure 1
**Strategic Growth Plan
 2006-2016**
 (Dollars in Billions)

Program	Proposed New Bonds		Other Funding Sources		Total
	General Obligation	Lease ¹ Revenue	Existing ²	New ³	
Flood Control/Water Supply	\$11.9		\$14.2	\$26.6	\$52.7
Education-K-12	11.6		17.5 ⁴		29.1
Education-Higher Ed	12.3		10.2		22.5
Transportation			85.7	15.0	100.7
High Speed Rail	10.0				10.0
Judiciary	2.0		0.9	2.0	4.9
Other Natural Resources			3.0		3.0
Housing			2.9		2.9
Public Safety			7.7	0.3	8.0
Other Public Service	0.3	2.3	2.2		4.8
Infrastructure					
Totals	\$48.1	\$2.3	\$144.3	\$43.9	\$238.6

¹ Lease revenue bonds are supported by rental payments that result from leasing the financed asset.

² Existing Funding Sources column includes already authorized bonds, special funds, General Fund and estimated federal and local matching dollars from existing shared funding programs.

³ New Fund Sources includes estimated additional funding from public-private partnerships and new state-local shared programs.

⁴ In addition, K-12 will provide \$5 billion in local match over multiple years beyond the SGP period for the Charter School Facilities and Career Technical Education Facilities programs, as authorized in statute.

Figure 2
**Strategic Growth Plan
 2006-2016
 Election Year Proposals
 General Obligation Bonds**
 (Dollars in Billions)

Program	2008	2010	2012	2014	Totals
Water	\$11.9				\$11.9
Education-K-12	6.4	5.2			11.6
Education-Higher Ed	7.7	4.6			12.3
High Speed Rail	10.0				10.0
Judiciary	2.0				2.0
Other Public Service Infrastructure	0.3				0.3
Total	\$38.3	\$9.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$48.1

In total, the 2008 Plan proposes \$111.3 billion to renovate and augment California's aging infrastructure for the next five years of the ten-year vision (see Figure 3). Highlights of this proposal include:

TRANSPORTATION: \$56.5 BILLION

This proposal includes state and local government funding, and leverages an estimated \$8.6 billion in performance based infrastructure. This funding will decrease congestion, improve travel times and increase safety. It will enable more traffic to move through existing roadways, rehabilitate thousands of miles of roads, add new highway lanes and increase public transportation ridership.

EDUCATION: \$39.4 BILLION

The 2008 Plan proposes \$27.8 billion for K-12 education. This funding will result in 10,300 new classrooms housing almost 260,000 students, and approximately 46,700 renovated classrooms to serve 1.2 million students. This funding will also help ensure that our children have more state-of-the-art facilities and improved opportunities for accessing charter schools and career technical education programs.

In addition, the 2008 Plan proposes \$11.6 billion for the three segments of higher education, the University of California (UC), the California State University (CSU) and the California community college system. It will continue Governor Schwarzenegger's commitment to UC and CSU as prescribed in the Higher Education Compact, and it will provide increased funding for the massive community college system.

PUBLIC SAFETY: \$4.2 BILLION

The 2008 Plan proposes \$4.2 billion to comply with court orders related to mental health delivery and statewide dental treatment and office space. In addition, the proposed funding will address critical facility deficiencies at Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation facilities, construct a new officer training facility in Southern California, and modernize infrastructure at existing facilities.

WATER: \$5.3 BILLION

The bond measures approved by the voters in November 2006 provide significant funding for flood control and water management. However, two critical areas remain unaddressed with regard to continuing to ensure California has reliable water supplies to sustain a growing population and economy: storage and conveyance. Therefore, the Governor's SGP proposes \$11.9 billion of general obligation bonds through 2016 for water storage and conveyance and related water projects. The 2008 Plan anticipates \$3.6 billion for these purposes over the next five years. In addition, this plan includes \$1.7 billion for flood control projects and other water management activities.

JUDICIAL: \$1.7 BILLION

The trial courts currently are owned by, and are the financial responsibility of, the counties. However, under existing law, these facilities will be transferring to the state over the next several years. The Governor's SGP proposes \$2 billion of general obligation bonds over the next ten years to renovate and replace structurally deficient court facilities that negatively impact court operations and which pose the greatest security risk to employees and the public. The 2008 Plan includes \$1.2 billion from proposed general obligation bonds and approximately \$500 million from existing court revenues over the next five years to renovate existing courts and build new courts to address substantial facility inadequacies. The courts will also be examining new ways to provide court facilities through public-private partnerships in order to reduce the state's initial outlay of resources and still provide for the efficient delivery and management of the facilities.

Figure 3
Summary of the 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan
(Dollars in Thousands)

Department	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Legislative, Judicial and Executive	\$175,902	\$809,587	\$242,983	\$658,856	\$250,266	\$2,137,594
State and Consumer Services	72,525	86,353	81,957	77,860	1,631	320,326
Business, Transportation and Housing Resources	11,049,724	12,211,480	11,936,741	11,787,915	9,715,353	56,701,213
Environmental Protection	569,225	1,138,107	1,826,389	1,673,701	1,952,149	7,159,571
Health and Human Services	3,235	48,883	297,123	-	-	349,241
Corrections and Rehabilitation	102,407	68,537	28,175	82,129	90,565	371,813
Education	236,391	2,877,293	972,050	80,790	74,678	4,241,202
General Government	9,650,266	8,358,682	8,070,042	8,268,188	5,078,885	39,426,063
Infrastructure Planning	259,438	72,531	86,054	79,696	60,886	558,605
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	2,000	6,500
Total	\$22,120,113	\$25,672,453	\$23,542,514	\$22,710,635	\$17,226,413	\$111,272,128

PERFORMANCE BASED INFRASTRUCTURE AND STRATEGIC GROWTH COUNCIL

Given the magnitude of the proposed 2008 Plan and the SGP, the Administration has identified opportunities for state government to manage the infrastructure development in a more cost effective and accountable manner. To aid in the development of these opportunities the Governor has proposed the creation of two organizations, Performance Based Infrastructure California and the Strategic Growth Council.

Performance Based Infrastructure-Public-Private Partnership. Over the last few years a number of nations have been turning to the private sector to help deliver an increasing number of infrastructure projects. Known variously as public-private partnerships (P3), private financing initiatives (PFI), alternative finance and procurement (AFP), or performance based infrastructure (PBI), these partnerships allow governments to harness the advantages of technology knowledge, management efficiencies and entrepreneurial spirit with the social responsibility, environmental awareness and job generation concerns of the public sector to leverage and build infrastructure. This partnering approach results in a shared responsibility for the delivery of infrastructure and also when appropriate and cost effective, the service of maintaining and managing those assets. The results are lower initial costs, lower life cycle costs, faster delivery, better service or lower risk and importantly improved customer satisfaction.

Given the opportunities California has over the next ten years to invest billions of bond funds into our own communities, assurances should be made so that all available means of project delivery are available to our state and local governments including accountability measures to maximize public benefit and service. Broad authorization is proposed for state and local governments in California to use these partnerships for the planning,

design, development, finance, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, financing, operation or maintenance of their infrastructure needs.

PBI California. Since all levels of California governments do not have the expertise to undertake this type of procurements, the establishment of Performance Based Infrastructure (PBI) California to provide a center of excellence of specialized experts for the delivery of PBI. This expertise will be used to manage and implement public-private partnerships and provide the ability for the leveraging of resources and to generate economies of scale. PBI California would contract with governmental entities (local and state) to provide advice on how to enter into, and receive favorable terms from public-private partnerships and act as a repository of knowledge, understanding, expertise, and practical experience in relation to these partnerships. Partnering with the private sector will only be undertaken on those projects that can demonstrate a benefit in terms of cost, delivery time or long-term operational costs.

Strategic Growth Council. It is increasingly apparent that many of the statewide challenges, from greenhouse gas reduction to congestion relief, from flood protection to affordable housing, include a strong land use and resource planning component as part of the solution. In addition, the majority of bond funds recently approved by the people of California have either a direct or indirect relation to land use and resource planning through infrastructure development. The current challenge facing state agencies involved in resource management or infrastructure development is to meet the above goals and achieve the high level of accountability that the public expects, whether they are distributing bond resources or just carrying out routine statutory functions.

There is growing awareness among state agencies and departments that they cannot meet the challenges facing them if they continue to operate in isolation: the challenges are too great and the solutions are too multi-dimensional to address without a coordinated effort. Therefore, the creation of the Strategic Growth Council (Council) is proposed to coordinate the activities of state agencies to promote environmental sustainability, economic prosperity, and quality of life for all residents of California. The Council would perform the following tasks:

- Coordinate the activities of state agencies to best improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet the goals of AB 32, and encourage sustainable land use.

- Recommend policies to the state agencies and the Legislature that will encourage the development of sustainable communities consistent with the intent of Proposition 84. Manage and award grants and loans of funds provided in Proposition 84 to support planning and sustainable communities.
- Collect, manage, and provide data and information to local governments that will assist local governments in developing and planning sustainable communities.

Accountability and Affordability of the 2008 Plan and the SGP. Executive Order S-02-07 was issued to ensure that public funds are used as efficiently as possible and in a manner consistent with the stated intent of those funds. The Executive Order required that prior to any funding being expended from existing or future bonds, the responsible state agencies develop accountability plans that include criteria for awarding, managing, and auditing of programs and projects that would be funded from the bonds. In addition, each program will have regular, independent audits conducted to ensure that funds are being allocated according to those outcome criteria identified in its accountability plan and that the implemented programs and projects did in fact achieve the intended outcomes.

As it is imperative that the public be able to access this information, all departments using these bond funds are participating in a website where the public can review its accountability plan for each program, search for projects throughout the state, and monitor the status of the project via the following link:
<http://www.bondaccountability.ca.gov/>.

The financial impact of the proposed new debt associated with the 2008 Plan is best assessed in the longer-term context of the Governor's ten-year vision for infrastructure funding as outlined in the SGP.

The single most important indicator of a state's creditworthiness and ability to carry debt is the existence of a balanced budget capable of handling its debt load without the need to cut other existing programs to pay debt service. While the SGP will increase the state's debt load over the next 10 years, under this plan state debt service will remain within prudent bounds into the foreseeable future.

In summary, both the Governor's 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan, and his longer-term Strategic Growth Plan continue to be affordable. Furthermore, from the standpoint of the urgent need to revitalize and expand the state's straining infrastructure, we cannot afford not to implement these plans.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1999, the California Infrastructure Planning Act (the Act) was enacted. The Act requires the Governor to annually submit to the Legislature a five-year infrastructure plan with the intent that the Legislature will consider the Governor's proposal and adopt a five-year infrastructure plan for the state. The first plan issued pursuant to the Act (Government Code Section 13100) was published in 2002. This document is the fifth report completed pursuant to the Act.

The Act directs that the Governor's proposed plan shall contain the following information for the five years it covers:

- (A) (1) Identification of new, rehabilitated, modernized, improved or renovated infrastructure requested by state agencies to fulfill their responsibilities and objectives as identified in the strategic plans that they are required to prepare pursuant to Section 11816 of the Government Code.
- (2) Aggregate funding for transportation as identified in the four-year State Transportation Improvement Program Estimate prepared pursuant to Sections 14524 and 14525 of the Government Code.
- (3) Infrastructure needs for Kindergarten through grade 12 public schools necessary to accommodate increased enrollment, class size reduction, and school modernization.

SECTION TWO | INTRODUCTION

- (4) The instructional and instructional support facilities needs for the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges.
- (B) The estimated cost of providing the infrastructure identified in (A).
- (C) A proposal for funding the infrastructure identified in (A), subject to the following criteria:
- (2) If the funding proposal does not recommend funding the entirety of the infrastructure identified in (A), then the proposal shall specify the criteria and priorities used to select the infrastructure it does propose to fund.
 - (3) The funding proposal shall identify its sources of funding and may include, but is not limited to, General Fund, state special funds, federal funds, general obligation (GO) bonds, lease-revenue bonds and installment purchases. If the plan proposes the issuance of new state debt, it shall evaluate the impact of that debt on the state's existing overall debt position.
 - (4) The funding proposal is not required to recommend specific projects for funding, but may instead recommend the type and quantity of infrastructure to be funded in order to meet programmatic objectives that shall be identified in the proposal.

In addition, Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002 (AB 857, Wiggins) (Government Code Section 13102), addressed infrastructure planning and priorities for funding future projects. Among other things, this statute establishes state planning priorities which are intended to promote equity, strengthen the economy, protect the environment, and promote public health and safety. This statute lays out only three planning priorities to which state infrastructure projects are supposed to adhere: (1) promote infill and equity, (2) protect environmental and agricultural resources, and (3) encourage efficient development patterns. This statute requires that any infrastructure proposed for funding beginning January 1, 2005, in the state's infrastructure plan to be consistent with these planning priorities. These guidelines were considered during the development of the 2008 Plan as noted after the proposed funding for each program area.

This document presents the departments' five-year infrastructure needs and the Governor's proposed plan for funding the state's future infrastructure. In Section Four, mission descriptions are provided for each department that identified infrastructure needs, and the departments are presented in the same order that they appear in the Governor's Budget. Following the mission description for each department, there is a narrative summary of the department's existing facilities and a description of the

programmatic factors that drive the need for the department's infrastructure. Next, the five-year needs are summarized in narrative and dollars related to funding those needs are presented in a table organized by the major program categories established by Finance. Finally, for each department, a proposal is presented for funding its infrastructure needs over the next five years.

Section Five of the document summarizes the proposed expenditures of the 2008 Plan and puts them in financial context. The section provides a summary list of the amount of funding proposed for each department and the sources of funding for the 2008 Plan. Section Five also discusses the mix of pay-as-you-go funding and long-term financing as well as the mix of General Fund, special funds, federal funds, bond funds, and leveraged funds outside of the state proposed in the 2008 Plan. The Section concludes with a discussion of the affordability of the 2008 Plan. Please note that in some instances the amounts of infrastructure funding proposed in the 2008 Plan are different from, but not inconsistent with, the amounts displayed in the SGP. The reasons for this stem in part from the fact that the SGP is a ten-year proposal which began with the 2006-07 fiscal year. This document lays out the expenditure plan for years three through seven of that larger vision. In addition, the SGP includes areas of infrastructure needs that are outside the scope of the five-year plan, such as local assistance funding and public-private partnerships.

Finally, Section Six contains a brief discussion of the Bond Accountability process that all agencies responsible for expending bond proceeds are following. Section Six is followed by a series of appendices that provide more detailed information about various subjects discussed in the main body of the document and includes two lengthy tables.

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THE METHODOLOGY OF THIS REPORT

The source data of infrastructure needs for this plan come from the various departments, boards and offices of state government (hereinafter referred to collectively as departments). To facilitate consistency as departments carried out their reporting responsibilities under the Act, the Department of Finance (Finance) created procedural guidelines for a step-by-step process that departments could use to document their needs. Those guidelines consist of six steps:

- 1. Determine total infrastructure need over the five-year period.** To accomplish this first step, departments had to determine (a) what type of services they will be providing during the next five years, (b) what level of service, and (c) what infrastructure is necessary to support that type and level of service. This determination of need was not to be a “wish list”, but a realistic assessment of what will be expected of the department in the performance of its mandates. Generally, departments were to assume a continuation of the same level and type of service they are providing now, as modified by projected increases in workload and statutory directives to change their current services. If a department identified a specific issue that could not be addressed by assuming the present service configuration, a policy decision was made on how to proceed.
- 2. Determine baseline infrastructure capacity.** In this step, departments had to answer the question “To what extent can the department’s existing infrastructure

accommodate the need identified in step one?” Departments were required to inventory existing facilities and assess their capacity to handle current and future demands for the infrastructure necessary to support departmental mandates.

- 3. Calculate “net need”.** Subtracting the existing capacity identified in step two from the total need determined in step one resulted in the identification of an infrastructure “net need”.
- 4. Identify alternatives for meeting net need.** In this step, departments had to explore realistic (and possibly creative) means of meeting the net need identified in step three to ensure that the most efficient and effective solution was selected. Changing program requirements to reduce need, co-locating with similar programs to share resources, and using alternative means of service delivery such as the Internet, are examples of some alternatives departments might have considered.
- 5. Develop a proposed plan.** Based on the assessment conducted in step four, departments were to prepare a comprehensive plan to meet their infrastructure needs. To the extent practical, the plan was to be project-specific. For the future years of a department’s plan, it may have been impractical to identify a specific project that would meet projected needs because of the many uncertainties of future projects, such as acquiring a site for a project. Nevertheless, the department was required to articulate the need in a tangible fashion, such as describing the capacity or functionality of the infrastructure that will have to be available, even if a specific facility could not be described. Finally, the proposed plan was to include an estimate of its cost and timeframe for its implementation.
- 6. Consequences.** Each plan was to be accompanied by an evaluation of the consequences of not addressing identified needs, and an articulation of what benefits would accrue as a result of implementation of the proposed plan. To the extent practical, this was to be broken down to the project level, as well as summarized at a statewide level.

To facilitate the compilation and comparison of infrastructure needs across departments, Finance has developed a list of categories into which the projects within five-year plans are grouped. These Major Program Categories, as more fully defined in Appendix 1, are as follows:

- Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies
- Facility/Infrastructure Modernization
- Workload Space Deficiencies
- Enrollment/Caseload/Population (ECP)
- Environmental Restoration
- Program Delivery Changes
- Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration
- Public Access and Recreation

Upon submission of departments' five-year plans, Finance analyzed the plans and met with departments to discuss outstanding issues and resolve any apparent inconsistencies or omissions. Finance's analysis included a review of how the proposed plans met the guidelines of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002. Finance also evaluated the availability of funding sources to finance the identified infrastructure needs. Finally, needs and priorities were compared to funding availability, and recommendations were formulated for the specific components of the proposed five-year plan.

Please note that other than K-12 facilities and some programs associated with the State Transportation Improvement Program in the transportation area, no local assistance programs are detailed in this 2008 Plan. That is because this 2008 Plan is intended to be a document of needs for state-owned infrastructure only. However, the debt affordability sections do include any general obligation debt service costs that are being paid for those programs as the state is responsible for that cost. Some of those programs include housing, water quality loan programs, and grant programs for natural resource conservation.

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INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND PROPOSED FUNDING BY AGENCY AND DEPARTMENT

An investment in infrastructure is an investment in California's future. The state's schools, universities, transportation systems, water systems, public safety facilities, and natural resources are the framework for the individual and collective quality of life enjoyed by Californians. Without a strong framework, both the private and public sectors of the economy will falter, and our quality of life will be at risk.

Despite the importance of infrastructure funding, budgetary resources are never unlimited and documented infrastructure needs are too great to be addressed in their totality over a short timeframe. Consequently, decisions must be made to determine which infrastructure projects will be funded from available resources. That decision-making process, and its result of establishing priorities for infrastructure funding, must be multidimensional.

Several factors affect decisions regarding which areas of infrastructure to propose in a five-year plan. First, facing the broad spectrum of services it must provide to California's citizens, the state cannot responsibly take a linear approach to planning infrastructure. Education, public safety, natural resources, transportation and other program areas all need infrastructure to serve California's citizens. Some funding must be provided for each of these areas. It would not be responsible or prudent to entirely neglect one area while completely meeting the needs of another. Furthermore, not all infrastructure projects are of equal urgency or equal criticality. For example, projects designed to rectify

significant health or safety issues at existing facilities generally will take precedence over other projects regardless of the program area involved. An additional consideration is the readiness of projects to move forward. Some projects that appear as high priorities conceptually may not be fleshed out enough—even in the context of a multi-year plan—to propose significant spending on their construction until more planning has been done to establish their efficacy. Finally, not all funding sources available for infrastructure are fungible across program areas. For example, federal funding available for military facilities cannot be used for veterans’ homes, general obligation bonds approved by the voters for K-12 schools cannot be used for higher education facilities, and court fee revenues cannot be used for mental health hospitals.

The 2008 Plan reflects the infrastructure needs of state programs and recommends funding priorities based on considerations of criticality, equity and funding availability. It proposes a balanced and affordable investment in California’s future.

A detailed listing of all of the departments’ reported needs can be found in Appendix 2. A detailed listing of all of the specific projects proposed to be funded can be found in Appendix 3.

LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL, AND EXECUTIVE

This category of departments includes the Legislature, the Judicial Branch, the constitutional offices of the Department of Justice, the Secretary of State, the State Controller, the State Treasurer, the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor's Offices of Emergency Services and Planning and Research. While these organizations are responsible for many governmental functions, most of them are not currently in need of additional infrastructure to support their activities. Those entities that did submit five-year plans are:

- The Judicial Branch
- Office of Emergency Services
- Department of Justice

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Judicial Council governs the Judicial Branch of California state government. The Judicial Council, chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is the governing body that provides policy guidelines to the California courts. The Judicial Council is composed of 27 members:

- Chief Justice
- 14 judges appointed by the Chief Justice (one associate justice of the Supreme Court, three justices of the Courts of Appeal, and ten trial court judges)
- Four attorney members appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors
- One member from each house of the Legislature
- Six advisory members include representatives of the California Judges Association and State court administrative agencies.

The Council performs its functions with the support of its staff agency, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).

Trial Courts are the initial point of contact between California's population and the judicial system. These courts determine the facts of a particular case and initially decide the applicable law. Courts of Appeal review Trial Court interpretation and application of the law, but are not empowered to review the Trial Courts' factual findings. The Appellate

Court functions without the procedural complexities of parties, witnesses, court reporters, and juries. Lawyers generally are the only individuals present, and hearings typically take no more than a few days per month, focusing on oral arguments, written briefs, and court records. The Supreme Court, the highest California court, has jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief, reviews cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal, and reviews those cases in which a Trial Court has imposed a death sentence.

The Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 transferred responsibility for funding Trial Court operations from the counties to the state and established the State of California Task Force on Court Facilities (the Task Force) to identify facility needs and possible funding alternatives. In October 2001, the Task Force submitted its final report, which recommended that the state assume financial responsibility for court facilities within three years. This recommendation was enacted in The Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 which specified that counties and the state would pursue a process that ultimately will result in full state assumption of the financial responsibility and equity ownership of all court facilities. The negotiations for the transfer of the court facilities began in July 2003, however, transferring court facilities to the state has proven to be much more complicated and difficult than originally anticipated. Currently, only 120 out of 451 courts have transferred to the state. The AOC is working with the Legislature to extend the deadline to transfer court facilities to the state through December 2009. This would enable the AOC to work with the counties to transfer approximately 180 additional court facilities over the next year, with the remaining facilities estimated to transfer to the state by December 2009.

In order to mitigate the impact to the General Fund from the state assumption of the financial responsibility for court facilities, the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 transferred funds historically spent by counties on maintaining existing court facilities to the state in perpetuity. In addition, new penalty assessments and civil filing fee surcharges became effective January 2003, with the revenue from these fees dedicated to funding facility needs. Additionally, funds in the counties' courthouse construction funds will be transferred to the state upon transfer of the related facilities. Current fee revenues are about \$125 million annually.

The AOC completed facility master plans for each of the 58 counties in December 2003. Those plans were consolidated into a statewide plan, which was approved by the Judicial Council in February 2004 as the Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan, which ranked 201 projects for future development.

The 2008-09 Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan identifies 181 Trial Courts and three Appellate Court projects for future development for a total funding need of \$9.9 billion. However, the current proposal requires additional detail and information to compile a five-year spending proposal that includes specific projects per year.

Existing Facilities: The facilities of the Supreme Court, Appellate Courts, and Trial Courts encompass not only the public courtroom spaces, but also the chambers and workspace where the judges and their staff prepare for the proceedings. These facilities also include storage space, training rooms, and conference rooms.

The Trial Courts are located in 58 counties statewide consisting of 451 buildings, which includes 2,136 courtrooms, consisting of approximately 10 million sf. The court facilities are mostly county-owned and many courts are housed in mixed-use buildings that contain county offices unrelated to the courts. Court facilities in most counties are in need of expansion to meet functional requirements of the courts and many require physical improvements to meet the needs for accessibility and remedy critical infrastructure deficiencies.

The Appellate Courts are organized into six districts, which operate in 11 different locations, and consist of 457,000 sf. The Fresno and Riverside Appellate courts are located in state-owned facilities with the balance being co-located in other leased or state-owned space. The Santa Ana Appellate Court is currently under design and will be constructed as a new state-owned facility.

The Supreme Court is located within the San Francisco's Civic Center Plaza (98,000 sf). The Supreme Court also maintains small office suites in the Library and Courts Building in Sacramento (2,480 sf) and the Ronald Regan State Office Building in Los Angeles (9,600 sf).

The AOC facilities are located in San Francisco (Headquarters), Burbank, and Sacramento and occupy approximately 307,000 sf.

Drivers of Need: The primary driver of need is the number of authorized judgeships. Generally, staffing for courts is driven by the number of judges. Other drivers of need include updating and renovating existing facilities to improve efficiency and security and replacing obsolete, overcrowded, and seismically deficient facilities.

Five-Year Needs: The Judicial Council requested \$9.9 billion for various courthouse projects throughout the state. Demand for Trial and Appellate Court facilities is growing

because of increased population and caseload growth. Three Appellate projects were requested in 2008-09 for facilities in San Jose, San Diego, and Riverside. The total request for these three Appellate Court facilities is \$128.9 million General Fund.

Funding Needs Reported by the Judicial Branch
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$214,895	\$1,969,447	\$1,840,863	\$2,150,266	\$3,743,000	\$9,918,471
Total	\$214,895	\$1,969,447	\$1,840,863	\$2,150,266	\$3,743,000	\$9,918,471

Proposal: Consistent with SGP, the 2008 Plan proposes \$1.7 billion towards meeting the Judicial Branch’s Trial Court needs for new courthouse projects and the renovation of existing courthouses over the next five years. Of this amount, \$1.2 billion is from new GO bonds and \$501 million will come from various court fee revenues. These fee revenues are deposited in the State Court Facilities Construction Fund and are dedicated to court facility improvements.

Although the reported infrastructure needs for court facilities significantly exceed the proposed funding amount, there are administrative and fiscal considerations that mitigate the differences between these two amounts. Administratively, this is a relatively new program for the AOC and it is just beginning to build staff and expertise to deliver successful projects. As such, it is expected that the ability of the AOC to manage a large number of projects simultaneously will be limited in the early years.

The AOC’s 2008-09 five-year plan did not include detailed information regarding specific project proposals for the five-year period. Instead, the AOC classified 181 trial court projects into immediate, critical, high, medium, and low need priority groups. The plan’s estimated schedule for the design and construction of requested projects also did not adequately account for the length of each respective phase given current construction industry standards.

Fiscally, many existing courts require significant operating expenses—especially with respect to security costs—to cope with inefficient, outdated facility designs and crowding. As new facilities are brought on line, the savings from more efficient operations could be channeled into additional capital improvement projects, thus augmenting the funding proposed in the 2008 Plan. In addition, some of the assets that will be transferring to the state may be sold to enable court facility consolidations, thus generating additional resources for capital outlay projects.

SECTION FOUR | INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS & PROPOSED FUNDING BY AGENCY & DEPARTMENT

Public-private partnerships are another opportunity that could increase the resources available for new court construction and renovation projects. For instance, the AOC could offer to exchange outdated and inefficient court facilities located on valuable urban property for new court facilities on less prominently located property. The AOC could co-locate with revenue-generating commercial space (e.g., law offices) in newly constructed court buildings. Also, the AOC could engage in design-build-operate contracts in which the private sector constructs and operates a court building in exchange for lease payments.

The request for funding additional Appellate Court projects beyond 2008-09 will be revisited when additional information, including renovation alternatives, is provided. While these projects may be meritorious, there is not enough detail and analysis provided by the AOC to commit resources at this time.

The need for General Fund support for AOC projects will be adjusted according to revised revenue assumptions and receipt of fee payments, Appellate Court project needs in the out-years of this 2008 Plan, and the passage of the proposed 2008 Safe and Secure Court Facility Bond Act.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: As the AOC plans for future capital outlay needs, the planning priorities outlined in Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002, will be taken into consideration when new sites are chosen.

Proposed Funding for the Judicial Branch (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$174,939	\$798,159	\$200,010	\$272,185	\$250,266	\$1,695,559
Total	\$174,939	\$798,159	\$200,010	\$272,185	\$250,266	\$1,695,559
Funding Source						
State Court Facilities Construction Fund	\$113,355	\$107,794	\$96,138	\$83,847	\$100,000	\$501,134
Proposed GO Bonds	61,584	690,365	103,872	188,338	150,266	1,194,425
Total	\$174,939	\$798,159	\$200,010	\$272,185	\$250,266	\$1,695,559

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Under authority of the California Emergency Services Act, the Office of Emergency Services (OES) has responsibility for coordinating emergency services operations statewide during events that threaten lives, property, or the environment. It is responsible

for emergency plans and preparedness, mutual aid response, and disaster assistance. The OES coordinates all state emergency services functions with other state, federal, local, and private agencies to ensure the most effective use of resources. In addition, the OES operates the California Specialized Training Institute, which provides training for public safety staff in state, city, county, special district, industry, and volunteer agencies.

Existing Facilities: The OES is located in a state-of-the-art headquarters facility in Sacramento County, which will provide the central point of control during an emergency response. In addition, the OES operates a Coastal Region Operations Center in Oakland, a Southern Region Coordination Center at Los Alamitos Air Field, a California Specialized Training Institute at Camp San Luis Obispo, and various small field offices throughout the state.

Drivers of Need: The drivers of need are the requirements of the Essential Services Building Seismic Safety Act of 1996. This act requires that buildings designed to be used as a fire station, police station, emergency operations center, California Highway Patrol office, sheriff's office, or emergency communication dispatch center be designed to minimize fire hazards and to resist, as much as practical, the forces of wind and earthquakes. In addition, some of these emergency services buildings should include sufficient space to accommodate the media and state and federal agency personnel during emergency coordination operations.

Five-Year Needs: The OES has requested \$48.2 million over the next five years for construction of a new Southern California Regional Emergency Operation Center (REOC) and for expansion of its headquarters facility in Mather, CA.

The OES reports that the Southern California REOC at Los Alamitos Air Base does not meet the requirements of the Essential Services Act, and therefore should be replaced. The Los Alamitos Office is housed in two modular buildings. Also, the OES has reported that the influx of personnel previously assigned to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning has put a strain on its facilities and a strain on productivity due to excessive travel between facilities. Because of this strain, OES has requested additional square footage for its headquarters building in Mather, California to enable all personnel to be housed in the same headquarters building.

Funding Needs Reported by the Office of Emergency Services
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$9,320	\$0	\$23,583	\$0	\$0	\$32,903
Program Delivery Changes	1,418	13,838	0	0	0	15,256
Total	\$10,738	\$13,838	\$23,583	\$0	\$0	\$48,159

Proposal: The 2008 Plan includes \$26 million to replace the current modular structures that the Department utilizes for the Southern California REOC.

The 2008 Plan does not include expansion of the OES headquarters facility because the OES is unable to validate its staffing levels or substantiate its need for relocation. The OES needs to study its future options and alternatives with regards to space.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: As the OES further develops its future facility needs, it will consider the state's emphasis on infill, environmental protection, and efficient development particularly for potential locations for the REOC in Southern California.

Proposed Funding for the Office of Emergency Services
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$963	\$1,428	\$23,583	\$0	\$0	\$25,974
Total	\$963	\$1,428	\$23,583	\$0	\$0	\$25,974
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$963	\$1,428	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,391
Public Buildings Construction Fund	0	0	23,583	0	0	23,583
Total	\$963	\$1,428	\$23,583	\$0	\$0	\$25,974

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Through a variety of diverse programs the Department of Justice (DOJ) fulfills the responsibilities of the State Attorney General to ensure that the laws of California are uniformly and adequately enforced, and to represent the state in legal actions. Specifically, the DOJ performs the following functions:

- Serves as legal counsel to state officers, boards, commissions, and departments
- Coordinates efforts to address narcotic enforcement problems
- Assists local law enforcement in the investigation and analysis of crimes
- Supports the telecommunications and data processing needs of the state's criminal justice system

The infrastructure that supports these programs consists of office buildings and forensic laboratories.

Existing Facilities: The DOJ's headquarters is located in Sacramento with field offices located in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego. The DOJ also operates 11 forensic laboratories which provide support to various local law enforcement agencies in counties that do not have adequate forensic laboratories. Personnel at these facilities are responsible for collecting, analyzing, and comparing physical evidence from crime scenes or persons. Special forensic programs include DNA analysis, latent prints, document analysis, and blood-alcohol analysis. In addition, the DOJ operates the California Criminalistics Institute, a state-of-the-art training and methods development facility serving California's law enforcement community and criminalistics laboratories. The DOJ also operates a statewide DNA laboratory in Richmond.

Drivers of Need: The need for laboratory space is driven by workload growth and program delivery changes. For example, new laws such as the voter approved Proposition 69, which requires specific forensic testing for additional crime scenes, suspects, and evidence, has increased the Departments workload. Also, program delivery methods resulting from technology changes can result in the need for modifications to existing facilities or new facilities. In addition to laboratory space, projected increases in law enforcement workload for the Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, Bureau of Gambling Control and the Firearms Bureau will result in additional space needs in future years, although this 2008 Plan focuses primarily on laboratory needs.

Five-Year Needs: The DOJ requested a total of \$790.5 million to meet its five-year infrastructure needs for forensic laboratories. This facility consolidation will combine in one location operations that are currently housed at the 4949 Broadway facility in Sacramento and the DNA laboratory in Richmond. The Department has also identified a need for a larger law enforcement facility consolidation to meet long term programmatic needs.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Justice
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$65,197	\$0	\$170,538	\$554,740	\$0	\$790,475
Total	\$65,197	\$0	\$170,538	\$554,740	\$0	\$790,475

Proposal: As reflected in the SGP, the 2008 Plan includes \$416.1 million to provide for the permanent replacement of the current DNA laboratory. The DNA laboratory capacity must be expanded to handle increasing demands for DNA evidence and cataloging workload. In addition, it is anticipated that the DOJ will be required to analyze additional DNA samples with the passage of Proposition 69, which requires all felons at the time of arrest to submit DNA samples. The DOJ is finalizing the consolidation study this spring and will have more refined numbers at that time.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: As the DOJ further develops its future facility needs, it will consider the state's emphasis on infill, environmental protection, and efficient development, specifically as it relates to potential locations for the consolidated facility discussed above.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Justice
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$0	\$10,000	\$19,390	\$386,671	\$0	\$416,061
Total	\$0	\$10,000	\$19,390	\$386,671	\$0	\$416,061

Funding Source

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
General Fund	\$0	\$10,000	\$19,390	\$0	\$0	\$29,390
Lease Revenue Bonds	0	0	0	386,671	0	386,671
Total	\$0	\$10,000	\$19,390	\$386,671	\$0	\$416,061

STATE AND CONSUMER SERVICES AGENCY

The State and Consumer Services (SCS) Agency encompasses a diverse set of functions within California government. It consists of 12 departments with approximately 16,750 employees and a combined annual operating budget of \$1.6 billion. The activities of the various departments include:

- Enforcing civil rights
- Protecting consumers
- Licensing Californians in 255 different professions
- Procuring goods and services
- Managing and developing state real estate
- Overseeing two state employee pension funds
- Collecting state taxes
- Hiring state employees
- Adopting state building standards
- Operating two state museums

Only the Department of General Services and the California Science Center identified future capital outlay needs and submitted a five-year capital outlay plan. Of the \$300 million general obligation (GO) bonds that have been proposed as part of the SGP, the 2008 Plan identifies a need of \$195.5 million over the next five years to complete the seismic retrofit of 26 state facilities that are currently identified as seismic level V risks.

CALIFORNIA SCIENCE CENTER

The California Science Center (CSC) is an educational, scientific, and technological center governed by a nine-member board of directors appointed by the Governor. It is located in Exposition Park, on 160-acres in Los Angeles, which is owned by the state in the name of the CSC. The CSC is a place where people can explore how science is relevant to their everyday lives. Through hands-on experiences, visitors are introduced to scientific principles in the context of the world that surrounds them. The CSC presents a series of exhibits and conducts associated educational programs centering on scientific and

technological development. In addition, the CSC is responsible for maintenance of the park, public safety, and parking facilities.

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN MUSEUM

The California African American Museum (CAAM) administers its mission to research, collect, preserve and interpret for public enrichment, the history, art and culture of African Americans through a variety of permanent, self-curated, temporary and traveling exhibits, lectures, seminars, film, workshops, educational programs, scholastic curriculums, cultural presentations, and active collection of art, artifacts and historical documents. Programs are delivered by CAAM's curators, education and gallery services staff, trained volunteer docents, along with nationally and state recognized artists, historians, scholars, and community leaders. CAAM's programs and exhibitions are funded in significant part through private contributions from Friends, the Foundation of the California African American Museum.

Existing Facilities: The 245,000 sf Phase I California Science Center museum features hands-on exhibits and other science learning programs for families, students, and educators that center around two themes: the World of Life and the Creative World. The World of Life is a 17,500 sf, permanent gallery that features exhibits on life processes common to all living things, such as survival and reproduction. The Creative World is a 20,000 sf, two-level gallery, featuring exhibits which examine the man-made environment and the consequences of human innovation. Examples of exhibits include an explanation of how vehicles work, and the technology we use to transmit messages. The balance of the facility is comprised of a museum store, cafeteria, IMAX theater, conference center, special exhibit galleries, and warehouse and office space for CSC staff. The CSC Phase II Expansion-World of Ecology is a 170,000 sf facility that will be connected to the current museum. Phase II is under construction and is anticipated to open to the public in late 2009. Phase II will showcase the best features of science centers, museums, zoos, aquariums, and botanical gardens. The CSC also operates the Science Center School (K-5 Los Angeles Unified School District Charter School) and the Center for Science Learning.

The California African American Museum (CAAM) occupies a 44,000 sf facility that includes three full-size exhibition galleries, a theater gallery, a 14,000 sf sculpture court, a conference center/special events room, an archive and research library, administrative offices, exhibit design, and artifact storage areas.

Drivers of Need: The CSC master plan was completed in 1988 and reflects the building of three phases of the CSC. The CSC has completed Phase I and Phase II is under construction and is scheduled to be completed in 2009.

Five-Year Needs: The CSC requested \$39.1 million for capital outlay projects within the next five years. This is comprised of \$31.5 million for construction of Phase IIa, a Southeast Asian Rain Forest exhibit of the CSC, \$7.1 million for the preliminary plans associated with Phase III of the CSC, and \$400,000 for acoustical treatments that will abate noise pollution in the main circulation area of the Ahmanson Building.

The CAAM requested \$63.1 million over the next five years to renovate 37,000 sf of the existing facility and to construct 40,000 sf of new museum space. The project includes upgrades to the heat, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, loading dock security walls and the relocation of the front entrance, additional galleries, education center, a 300-seat theater, café, museum store, multi-use public conference center, an expanded library, an upgraded and expanded public/visitors services lobby, and expanded collections storage, exhibitions production and administrative support space.

**Funding Needs Reported by the California Science Center
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$3,305	\$60,245	\$31,536	\$7,115	\$0	\$102,201
Total	\$3,305	\$60,245	\$31,536	\$7,115	\$0	\$102,201

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$94.6 million for the CAAM renovation and expansion project (\$63.1 million from General Fund and private donations) and the construction of Phase IIa of the CSC (\$31.5 million entirely from private donations). Funding for the preliminary plans for Phase III of the CSC is not recommended at this time because of the conceptual nature of the request and the lack of cost estimates for working drawings and construction. The acoustic treatments project requested by CSC needs further development and justification.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The 2008 Plan is consistent with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002. The proposal is an infill project which is situated on existing state land within the Exposition Park.

Proposed Funding for the California Science Center
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$3,305	\$59,803	\$31,536	\$0	\$0	\$94,644
Total	\$3,305	\$59,803	\$31,536	\$0	\$0	\$94,644

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
General Fund	\$2,203	\$39,869	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,072
Other	1,102	19,934	31,536	0	0	52,572
Total	\$3,305	\$59,803	\$31,536	\$0	\$0	\$94,644

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

The Department of General Services (DGS) acquires, constructs, or leases office space on behalf of most state departments. DGS office space generally does not include field offices of various departments or institutional space, such as hospitals or prisons. Currently, DGS manages approximately 39 million sf of leased and owned office space. Of this, approximately 48 percent is state-owned, which includes debt-funded lease purchases, while 52 percent is DGS-managed leased space. Support services provided by DGS include risk and insurance management, space planning, architectural and engineering, legal, and energy assessments.

Regional Planning Areas: The state’s strategy for accommodating its offices in state-owned and leased property has been guided by long established policy and firm planning goals in DGS’ published facility planning documents. The regional facilities plan outlines the facts, analyses, and actions most appropriate for housing state office operations in a defined area. DGS, through the regional facilities plan, identifies current and future space demand for state agencies and ensures that facilities adequately meet the programmatic needs of the agencies.

The decisions leading to specific regional facilities plans are affected by:

- Availability of state funds
- An agency’s ability to pay facility occupancy costs
- Cost to operate existing state space versus competing lease costs
- Technological changes such as telecommuting and teleconferencing

- The aging of the current office building inventory
- An agency’s programmatic space needs

The state has 12 planning regions (see map). Each region has a completed facilities plan and DGS continues to update these plans as needed.

Regional Planning Areas



Statewide Facility Plan: The DGS annually develops a Statewide Facility Plan, which is a comprehensive strategy for acquiring and maintaining state-owned space and for housing agencies in leased facilities. On behalf of many state agencies, DGS owns or

leases office space totaling nearly 39 million sf, of which 18.4 million sf is state-owned (including debt-funded lease purchases), and 20.6 million sf is leased.

Seismic Retrofit of State Facilities: The DGS administers California's seismic retrofit program to minimize risk to life resulting from major earthquakes by improving the structural integrity of state-owned buildings. The criteria and evaluation process developed by DGS has been used to assess the relative risk of state buildings and to fund retrofitting those buildings that pose the greatest risk to the occupants during a major earthquake. The 1990 Seismic Bond Act provided \$250 million in general obligation bonds for the purpose of earthquake safety improvements of state buildings. The bond funds were used to retrofit all risk level VII and VI buildings. In addition, the bond funds have been used for the renovation of some level V buildings and to begin the seismic retrofit of an additional 26 risk level V facilities.

All funds from the 1990 Seismic Bond Act have been expended or committed to existing projects and there are insufficient funds to complete the seismic retrofit of all 26 risk level V facilities. Therefore, the Administration proposes an additional \$300 million in GO bonds to complete the 26 projects. This would complete the seismic retrofit of all state-owned facilities that were previously identified as critical needs.

Drivers of Need: DGS' drivers of need are the type and quantity of space required by client agencies to efficiently execute their programmatic responsibilities. In determining the space needs of the various state agencies, considerations include changes in the number of employees in an agency, benefits of consolidating fragmented agencies, and location requirements necessary to best meet program delivery needs.

Five-Year Needs: DGS requested a total of \$322.1 million within the next five years to replace the Resources State Office Building in Sacramento, address new workload space deficiencies and retrofit 26 buildings to address critical infrastructure deficiencies that pose the greatest risk to the occupants. This request reflects a decrease of approximately \$413.3 million from their 2007 five-year needs (a 55.6 percent decrease). DGS removed 7 projects that were included in the 2007 five-year infrastructure plan because of incomplete infrastructure studies or projects that are no longer necessary. DGS added two new projects, the San Diego State Office Building and the demolition of the Food and Agriculture Annex, totaling \$75.0 million that were not included in the 2007 five-year infrastructure plan. Furthermore, DGS combined construction phases of two seismic renovation projects at the California Institute for Women to realize project efficiencies and cost savings.

One department, the Public Utilities Commission, identified an infrastructure need within a DGS-managed building and submitted a separate support proposal. However, the request should have been made to DGS for possible inclusion in their infrastructure plan. Accordingly, the requested amount is included as a DGS funding need.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of General Services
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$74,619	\$38,182	\$53,755	\$54,600	\$1,631	\$222,787
Workload Space Deficiencies	1,050	79,014	19,203	0	0	99,267
Total	\$75,669	\$117,196	\$72,958	\$54,600	\$1,631	\$322,054

Proposal: As reflected in the SGP, the 2008 Plan proposes \$225.7 million over the next five years to complete the seismic retrofit program and to construct a new state office building facility in Red Bluff. Of this amount, \$195.5 million is proposed to be funded through GO bonds per the SGP, \$16.5 million from special funds, \$12.9 million from lease revenue bonds, and \$759,000 through reimbursements. Not reflected in this proposal is the Resources Building replacement. We anticipate that any funding needs will be reflected in a future plan. Also not reflected in the 2008 Plan is the potential replacement of the Food and Agriculture Building Annex. We understand that DGS is analyzing the future use of this facility and may propose constructing a new facility, on-site, that would better utilize this valuable location to consolidate expensive leased space for various state agencies.

We recognize that the state has many facilities that are in need of significant renovation in order to comply with the provisions of Executive Order S-20-04, which commits the state to aggressively reduce electricity usage through the retrofitting of existing facilities, construction of energy efficient buildings, and the operation of energy efficient facilities. DGS plans to retro commission and pursue Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design-Existing Building Silver attainment for all DGS owned buildings over 50,000 sf.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: This proposal is consistent with the provisions of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002, as it promotes infill development by rehabilitating existing buildings through the seismic retrofit program and the construction of a new state building.

SECTION FOUR | INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS & PROPOSED FUNDING BY AGENCY & DEPARTMENT

Proposed Funding for the Department of General Services
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$69,220	\$13,657	\$50,421	\$77,860	\$1,631	\$212,789
Workload Space Deficiencies	0	12,893	0	0	0	12,893
Total	\$69,220	\$26,550	\$50,421	\$77,860	\$1,631	\$225,682
Funding Source						
Existing GO Bonds	\$949	\$865	\$391	\$0	\$0	\$2,205
Proposed GO Bonds	68,271	10,954	49,200	63,226	1,631	193,282
Lease Revenue Bonds	0	12,893	0	0	0	12,893
Special Funds	0	1,757	794	13,992	0	16,543
Reimbursements	0	81	36	642	0	759
Total	\$69,220	\$26,550	\$50,421	\$77,860	\$1,631	\$225,682

BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AGENCY

The Business, Transportation and Housing (BTH) Agency encompasses 13 departments. These departments are responsible for ensuring the safety and soundness of state transportation systems, expanding and preserving safe affordable housing, and ensuring compliance with laws regulating various financial, managed health care, and real estate industries. Three departments in the BTH Agency identified future state-owned capital outlay needs and submitted five-year capital outlay plans:

- Department of Transportation
- California Highway Patrol
- Department of Motor Vehicles

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is responsible, in cooperation with local governmental and regional governmental agencies, for the statewide transportation system, including highways, bridges, intercity rail, and transit systems. Caltrans employs some 22,000 staff to fulfill its responsibility for maintaining and improving the most extensive transportation system in the country, which is vital to the state's economy.

The highway system functions as California's transportation backbone for commuters and commerce, providing connectivity to other modes of transportation such as rail, transit, airports, and ports. The highway system also serves as a gateway to interstate and international transportation. Built over the last century, the State Highway System is estimated to be worth more than \$300 billion. Its use is estimated to increase from 164 billion annual vehicle miles traveled in 2000 to 207 billion annual vehicle miles traveled in 2010. The state's growing population and barriers to the development of roadways result in California having three areas—Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego—that rank among the nation's ten most congested areas. Growing areas in the Sacramento and central valleys are also becoming more congested, as they are the fastest growing areas in the state. Other barriers to the state's ability to improve the transportation system include the challenge of regional coordination and planning, the increasing trend of commuters to live long distances from their jobs, the practicality of keeping roadways functional during major construction projects, and local and environmental permitting issues.

Capital projects include construction of new highway, bridge, rail and transit facilities, seismic retrofit of bridges, repair and reconstruction of existing highway facilities, and acquisition and construction of transit facilities. Caltrans builds, maintains, and operates more than 50,000 miles of highway and freeway lanes in California.

Existing Facilities: Caltrans has over 7.4 million sf of transportation-related facilities, including maintenance stations, roadside rest areas, equipment shops, commercial vehicle enforcement facilities (truck stops), materials laboratories that test sustainability of construction signage and safety, and Transportation Management Centers (TMCs) that co-locate with the California Highway Patrol. There are 13 main and satellite TMC facilities. In addition, Caltrans' office space inventory consists of 3.1 million sf (both state-owned and leased) of office-related facilities which house employees in Caltrans' 12 district office complexes, dispersed throughout the state.

Transportation Infrastructure Needs: Since the 1960s, travel on the state highway system has dramatically changed.

Total registered vehicles increased from approximately 9 million in 1960 to over 30 million in 2005.

Vehicle miles traveled annually in 1960 were 33.3 billion today the total is 183.7 billion.

These increases will continue and over the next ten years, daily vehicle hours of delay are projected to increase 35 percent from over 550,000 hours to more than 750,000 hours, assuming the recent pace of investment.

In response to these conditions, in January 2006 Governor Schwarzenegger launched the ambitious SGP and since then the state has achieved significant progress through initial SGP funding. In November 2006, voters approved \$42 billion for the plan, including \$19.9 billion for transportation. The transportation component is key to rebuilding and maintaining a transportation system that can keep pace with California's growing population and economy. Boosted by voter approval of Propositions 1A and 1B on the November 2006 ballot, investment in long-overdue transportation improvements will help overcome decades of chronic underinvestment in one of the state's most important economic assets.

Five-Year Needs: Caltrans reports \$56.5 billion in transportation and office construction funding during the five-year period, primarily on the state system. The department did not submit a five-year plan for their administrative office buildings.

**Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Transportation
(Highway and Transit)
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Needs	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Capital Outlay Funded with Non-Bond Sources	\$ 5,869,000	\$ 6,253,000	\$ 6,758,000	\$ 7,193,000	\$ 6,287,000	\$32,360,000
Non-State Match/Public Private Partnerships	500,000	2,643,000	2,643,000	2,643,000	2,143,000	10,572,000
Proposed Distribution of Proposition 1B Bond Financing						
Corridor Mobility Improvement	1,547,000	1,229,000	770,000	132,000	46,000	3,724,000
Highway 99	108,000	302,000	172,000	356,000	18,000	956,000
Trade Infrastructure Projects	500,000	302,000	302,000	302,000	302,000	1,708,000
STIP Projects	1,186,000	75,000	2,000	0	0	1,263,000
SHOPP Projects	216,000	68,000	24,000	24,000	14,000	346,000
Intercity Rail Projects	73,000	128,000	11,000	0	0	212,000
State/Local Partnership	200,000	200,000	197,000	197,000	192,000	986,000
Local Seismic Retrofits	21,000	11,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	83,000
Grade Separations	65,000	63,000	0	0	0	128,000
Transit	350,000	350,000	350,000	324,000	315,000	1,689,000
Local Streets & Roads	0	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000
School Bus Retrofit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transit Security	101,000	157,000	190,000	207,000	177,000	832,000
Trade Infrastructure Air Quality	250,000	157,000	190,000	154,000	0	751,000
Port Security	58,000	11,000	0	0	0	69,000
Total	\$11,044,000	\$12,149,000	\$11,826,000	\$11,749,000	\$ 9,711,000	\$56,479,000

Proposal: In response to ongoing transportation needs and consistent with the Governor’s SGP, the 2008 Plan proposes a five-year total of \$56.5 billion to fund a comprehensive transportation investment. The 2008 Plan will reduce congestion below today’s levels while accommodating future transportation demands from growth in the population and the economy. This will be done both by deploying demand management strategies that change how and when people drive and by building new capacity to increase “throughput” in the system.

Goods movement and trade infrastructure are important components of both this 2008 Plan and the SGP and are a major focus for the Administration. At the same time, the environmental impacts from goods movement activities must be reduced to ensure protection of public health. Improving the essential infrastructure needed to move goods from California’s ports throughout California with a focus on the entire “coast to border”

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system of facilities, including seaports, airports, railways, dedicated truck lanes, logistics centers, and border crossings, is important to the future of California.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: Caltrans is exempt from Chapter 1016 by the Chapter’s own terms.

**Proposed Funding for the Department of Transportation
(Highway and Transit)
(Dollars in thousands)**

	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Capital Outlay Funded with Non-Bond Sources	\$ 5,869,000	\$ 6,253,000	\$ 6,758,000	\$ 7,193,000	\$ 6,287,000	\$32,360,000
Non-State Match/Public Private Partnerships	500,000	2,643,000	2,643,000	2,643,000	2,143,000	10,572,000
Proposed Distribution of Proposition 1B Bond Financing						
Corridor Mobility Improvement	1,547,000	1,229,000	770,000	132,000	46,000	3,724,000
Highway 99	108,000	302,000	172,000	356,000	18,000	956,000
Trade Infrastructure Projects	500,000	302,000	302,000	302,000	302,000	1,708,000
STIP Projects	1,186,000	75,000	2,000	0	0	1,263,000
SHOPP Projects	216,000	68,000	24,000	24,000	14,000	346,000
Intercity Rail Projects	73,000	128,000	11,000	0	0	212,000
State/Local Partnership	200,000	200,000	197,000	197,000	192,000	986,000
Local Seismic Retrofits	21,000	11,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	83,000
Grade Separations	65,000	63,000	0	0	0	128,000
Transit	350,000	350,000	350,000	324,000	315,000	1,689,000
Local Streets & Roads	0	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000
School Bus Retrofit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transit Security	101,000	157,000	190,000	207,000	177,000	832,000
Trade Infrastructure Air Quality	250,000	157,000	190,000	154,000	0	751,000
Port Security	58,000	11,000	0	0	0	69,000
Total	\$11,044,000	\$12,149,000	\$11,826,000	\$11,749,000	\$9,711,000	\$56,479,000
Funding Source						
State Transportation Funds	\$1,844,000	\$1,875,000	\$1,905,000	\$1,937,000	\$1,968,000	\$9,529,000
Proposition 42	677,000	704,000	735,000	768,000	803,000	3,687,000
Tribal Gaming Revenues	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Proposition 1B	4,675,000	3,253,000	2,425,000	1,912,000	1,281,000	13,546,000
Federal Funds	2,173,000	2,200,000	2,227,000	2,255,000	2,283,000	11,138,000
Federal Earmarks	0	500,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	2,750,000
GARVEE, net of Debt Service	450,000	249,000	415,000	759,000	(243,000)	1,630,000
Local Sales Tax Measures	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	3,125,000
Performance Based Infrastructure	0	2,143,000	2,144,000	2,143,000	2,144,000	8,574,000
Trade Corridors Matching Funds	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	2,000,000
Total	\$11,044,000	\$12,149,000	\$11,826,000	\$11,749,000	\$9,711,000	\$56,479,000

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) ensures the safe transportation of people and goods across the state highway system, and is responsible for protecting 104,000 miles of roadway. The CHP utilizes several types of office space which include field and division offices, headquarters space, and air operations facilities. The CHP also co-locates with the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) in eight division offices and co-locates with Caltrans in the TMCs. Along with traffic enforcement, the CHP is responsible for operating special programs such as commercial vehicle inspection, vehicle theft investigations, multidisciplinary accident investigation teams, salvage vehicle inspection (which helps verify that salvaged vehicles do not contain stolen parts), canine narcotic enforcement, and homeland security.

Existing Facilities: Currently, the CHP occupies 1,303,633 sf of state-owned and 420,562 sf of leased facility space for a total of 1,724,195 sf statewide, including the following:

- **Headquarters Facilities**—The headquarters facilities are located in Sacramento and West Sacramento and house the executive staff and general administrative support staff such as accounting, budgeting, and business services that support the division and area offices and communication centers.
- **CHP Academy**—The Academy is located in West Sacramento and provides training for cadets and officers. It consists of multiple classroom and training facilities in a campus configuration, as well as a road track for learning emergency driving skills, and other outdoor training structures.
- **Division Offices**—There are eight division offices throughout the state. These divisions are responsible for overseeing the area offices reporting to them. Many of the special programs are handled at the division level, such as commercial vehicle enforcement and vehicle theft deterrence programs.
- **Communication Centers**—The CHP has 25 communication centers. Communication centers are primarily responsible for dispatching officers engaged in road patrol activities. Many of these are collocated in area offices in rural areas and some are located in TMCs owned by Caltrans.
- **Area Offices**—The CHP has 102 area offices. These offices are primarily responsible for traffic management. Some area offices are collocated with the DMV and some contain communication centers.
- **Other Facilities**—The CHP has 37 Resident Posts, 16 Commercial Vehicle Inspection Facilities, and 8 Air Operations Facilities.

Drivers of Need: The department's five-year plan focuses primarily on the area offices where the CHP identified the greatest operational needs and deficiencies due to overcrowding. These facilities contain both functional and structural deficiencies with a majority of these facilities operating on a 24-hour basis. In addition, the plan identifies various program factors stemming from legislative changes or other policy changes that have driven the need for larger offices, including:

- **Profiling Lawsuit**—A court order that stems from a racial profiling lawsuit requires the department to keep records for ten years on all its traffic stops. Retention of such records increases the demand for storage space in current facilities.
- **Evidence Retention**—The responsibility for evidence retention was transferred from the county courts to law enforcement agencies in the early 1980s. Evidence retention was changed from 90 days to up to four years after all legal actions are complete. Evidence rooms in many older area offices were not originally designed for evidence storage, are inadequately sized and often lack proper ventilation to allow for toxic substance handling. It is necessary to preserve the chain of custody for evidence to ensure that physical evidence is not altered or stolen from the time it was obtained until it is offered as evidence in a trial. CHP evidence facilities must include secured space for evidence retention that could range from illegal narcotics to stolen car parts.
- **Personnel Growth**—CHP staff has increased from 8,525 positions in 1992 to the estimated 11,074 positions in 2007, a 30 percent increase. Most area offices have had to accommodate additional staff by reconfiguring existing space.
- **Female Officer Locker Rooms**—Since 1974, when the CHP began hiring female officers, the department has had to retrofit area offices to provide additional locker room space to accommodate female officers. Additional retrofitting is needed. In some locations, the size or configuration of area offices makes it difficult or impossible to achieve this retrofitting.

Five-Year Needs: The CHP requested \$243.4 million for the five-year period. Of this amount, nearly 100 percent represents critical infrastructure deficiencies. The CHP's five-year plan has identified a net need for an additional 1,053,595 sf in area offices and communication centers. Specifically, the CHP's requests include \$4.7 million in 2008-09 to fund two new projects, one continuing project and one study. A total of \$238.7 million is proposed for out-year funding to address critical infrastructure deficiencies and modernization needs in the headquarters, area and division offices. These costs are based on conceptual estimates from the DGS.

Funding Needs Reported by the California Highway Patrol
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$4,257	\$89,207	\$64,036	\$38,915	\$46,529	\$242,944
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	485	0	0	0	0	485
Total	\$4,742	\$89,207	\$64,036	\$38,915	\$46,529	\$243,429

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$159 million, including \$4.7 million for projects in 2008-09. The ability to fund a number of new replacement projects or lease purchases is a function of resources available in the Motor Vehicle Account (MVA), which also funds highway-related expenditures in other departments, including the DMV, the Department of Justice, the Air Resources Board, and others. MVA revenues are generated from driver's license fees and vehicle registration fees. While the account is projected to have a conservative fund balance at the end of 2008-09, out-year pressures will require a significant utilization of this reserve. As a result, out-year capital funding requests by the CHP will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as the forecasted balance of the MVA is further refined.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The CHP locates facilities based on programmatic need. Property acquisitions and leases will, where allowable per programmatic demands, follow the guidelines identified in Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002.

Proposed Funding for the California Highway Patrol
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$4,257	\$17,726	\$93,777	\$38,915	\$4,353	\$159,028
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$4,257	\$17,726	\$93,777	\$38,915	\$4,353	\$159,028
Funding Source						
Motor Vehicle Account	\$4,257	\$17,726	\$93,777	\$38,915	\$4,353	\$159,028
Total	\$4,257	\$17,726	\$93,777	\$38,915	\$4,353	\$159,028

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is responsible for protecting the public interest through licensing and regulating vehicle operators and owners. Specifically, the department:

- Enhances highway safety by increasing the competency of all drivers through instruction, testing, and licensing.
- Maintains driving records, both accidents and convictions, of licensed drivers.
- Protects property through registration and titling of vehicles and vessels.
- Protects the public through licensing and regulation of occupations and businesses related to the manufacture, transport, sale and disposal of vehicles.
- Establishes and secures the identity of licensed drivers and ID card holders.

DMV employees have significant contact with the public at customer service field offices and other smaller customer service spaces located in high-traffic public areas around the state.

Existing Facilities: The DMV has nine categories of facilities—Headquarters, Field Offices, Business Services Centers, Telephone Service Centers, Investigation Offices, Occupational Licensing Offices, Industry Service Centers, Commercial Driver License Centers, and Driver Safety Offices. The DMV’s total statewide office inventory of 2.7 million sf is comprised of 227 sites:

- 98 state-owned facilities (1.9 million sf)
- 117 leased facilities (852,628 sf)
- 8 facilities that are collocated with the California Highway Patrol (14,320 sf)
- 4 facilities that are collocated with the Department of General Services (16,543 sf)

Drivers of Need: Population growth has been the main driver of infrastructure need for the DMV. Population increases and movement across the state have driven demand for DMV services in areas that were not originally designed to accommodate such growth. Consequently, the DMV is providing effective alternative methods, such as Internet, private business partners, self-service terminals and mail services, to minimize the customer’s need to physically visit an office. For those customers who do enter a field

office, the DMV plans to realign the various transactions by location and type in order to streamline the use of field office sites and mitigate the need for more space.

The customer realignment strategy works by maximizing the use of spaces for public access services and by creating separate locations for commercial or non-public programs, thereby increasing capacity for public field office services. These locations will be aligned into various service centers based on programmatic drivers, such as Telephone Service Centers, Business Service Centers and Driver Safety Offices.

The Consolidation of Commercial Driver License (CDL) programs, for example, stems from service location issues. The CDL pre-trip vehicle inspection and drive skills testing is administered in public field office parking lots which are shared with novice drivers and conducted in residential, suburban, or metropolitan areas where development, traffic congestion, and local restrictions impede the department's ability to effectively conduct these tests. Additionally, the co-location of the CDL program with public field offices poses safety risks to all drivers. To help mitigate this issue, DMV plans to consolidate CDL programs into stand alone facilities through new leased space. Consequently, the removal of the CDL program from public field offices will significantly reduce the risk posed to all drivers and enhances DMV service for all California drivers.

DMV's customer realignment also involves removing industry services from field offices and consolidating them into centralized Business Service Centers. Business Service Centers can be relocated in conventional office space, which is less costly than field office space. Field office space typically requires a complex floor plan and a sizeable lot for program testing and customer parking in a desirable area, whereas conventional office space can be configured simply and located virtually anywhere. DMV has started to consolidate eight Telephone Service Centers dispersed throughout the state into two centralized locations to achieve operational economies of scale and utilize vacated field office space.

The Real ID Act will potentially have the largest single impact on DMV facilities in the near term. The Real ID Act is a federal law that establishes new standards for driver's licenses and ID cards accepted by federal agencies. These new identification cards will be the only form of valid state ID for travel and other activities. The goal of Real ID is to create additional standards to verify a person's identity and legal presence. This act would require every citizen who holds a California Drivers License or Identification (DL/ID) card to visit a DMV office in person to renew their DL/ID card. If REAL ID is implemented in 2008, the number of transactions processed at the department's field office is likely

to increase by an amount equivalent to three times the growth for any typical year. This 2008 Plan better prepares the department to address the impact of REAL ID through a strategy of expanding DMV’s Virtual Office capabilities, promoting customer segmentation, and by maximizing the capacity and effectiveness of the department’s existing facility infrastructure.

Five-Year Needs: The DMV has requested \$466.9 million for the five-year period. Of this amount, approximately 90 percent of the request represents critical infrastructure deficiencies and 9 percent represents workload space deficiencies. The five-year need for leased space is an additional \$6 million.

The DMV identifies a total space need of 447,000 sf. This need is offset by proposed lease space projects of approximately 45,000 sf. This results in a net need of 402,000 sf of state-owned office space. The DMV’s request includes \$14 million to fund the reconstruction of the Fresno field office in 2008-09, \$2.3 million for a reconfiguration project in Oakland, and one continuing reconfiguration project in Stockton. Additionally, the DMV proposes to reconfigure or reconstruct 8 buildings, replace 9 field offices, and enter into 10 new lease agreements to meet needs through 2012-13.

**Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Motor Vehicles
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$1,467	\$42,607	\$1,183	\$351,436	\$24,363	\$421,056
Program Delivery Changes	0	3,393	0	0	0	3,393
Workload Space Deficiencies	0	12,645	26,989	2,776	0	42,410
Total	\$1,467	\$58,645	\$28,172	\$354,212	\$24,363	\$466,859

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$63.2 million, including \$1.4 million for two reconfiguration projects and one office replacement in 2008-09. Future funding beyond the budget year consists of various office reconstruction projects and replacements to remedy workload and infrastructure deficiencies.

Funding is primarily dependant upon the availability of Motor Vehicle Account (MVA) funds, which are derived from driver’s license fees. The State Highway Account and Motor Vehicle License Fee Account also contribute funds for DMV projects. The California Highway Patrol and the Department of Transportation also draw from the MVA. Therefore, agency competition for funds, along with increasing construction costs, puts increasing pressure on the MVA. As a result, a majority of the requested critical infrastructure and

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workload space deficiency projects will be deferred and evaluated on a case-by-case basis in future budget years as the balance of the MVA is further refined.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The DMV locates facilities based on programmatic need. Property acquisitions and leases will, where allowable per programmatic demands, follow the guidelines identified in Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002.

**Proposed Funding for the Department of Motor Vehicles
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$1,467	\$28,716	\$1,183	\$0	\$0	\$31,366
Program Delivery Changes	0	3,393	0	0	0	3,393
Workload Space Deficiencies	0	12,645	15,781	0	0	28,426
Total	\$1,467	\$44,754	\$16,964	\$0	\$0	\$63,185
Funding Source						
Special Funds	\$1,467	\$44,754	\$16,964	\$0	\$0	\$63,185
Total	\$1,467	\$44,754	\$16,964	\$0	\$0	\$63,185

RESOURCES AGENCY

The Resources Agency is responsible for the conservation, enhancement, and management of California's rich and diverse natural resources, including land, water, wildlife, parks, minerals, and historic sites. These resources provide not only raw materials for the state's economy, but are essential to the quality of life enjoyed by Californians. They define the condition of our natural environment and are vital to our tourism industry. The Resources Agency is comprised of more than 30 departments, boards, conservancies, and commissions. The following 16 entities reported capital outlay needs:

- California Conservation Corps
- Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- State Lands Commission
- Department of Fish and Game
- Department of Boating and Waterways
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Wildlife Conservation Board
- Baldwin Hills Conservancy
- California Tahoe Conservancy
- Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy
- San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
- San Joaquin River Conservancy
- Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
- State Coastal Conservancy
- San Diego River Conservancy
- Department of Water Resources

In recent years, California voters have approved a series of bonds to preserve and enhance the state's natural resources. Propositions 12, 13, 40 and 50 have made available a total of \$10.1 billion dollars that have been used by local governments and state agencies for a wide variety of activities such as water conservation, acquisition of land to protect wildlife habitats, and restoration of damaged ecosystems.

In November 2006, voters approved a total of \$9.5 billion in new GO bonds under Proposition 84 (\$5.4 billion) and Proposition 1E (\$4.1 billion) for flood control, water quality, and the protection of the state's natural resources, as described below:

Proposition 84

The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 84) provides \$5.4 billion in GO bonds for the following activities:

- \$1.5 billion - Drinking water and water quality projects
- \$800 million - Flood control
- \$65 million - Statewide water planning and project design
- \$928 million - Protection of rivers, lakes, and streams
- \$450 million - Forest and wildlife conservation
- \$540 million - Protection of beaches, bays, and coastal waters
- \$500 million - Parks and nature education facilities
- \$580 million - Sustainable communities and climate change reduction

Proposition 1E

The Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 1E) provides \$4.1 billion in GO bonds for the following levee repair and flood control activities:

- \$3.0 billion - Central Valley and Delta flood control system repairs and improvements
- \$500 million - Flood control subventions outside the Central Valley
- \$300 million - Storm water flood management outside the Central Valley
- \$290 million - Flood protection corridors and bypasses and floodplain mapping

In 2005, the Administration published the California Water Plan Update, which called for implementation of two initiatives to ensure reliable water supplies: integrated regional water management and improved statewide water management systems. In January 2005, eight months before Hurricane Katrina flooded New Orleans, the Department of Water Resources published *Flood Warnings: Responding to California's Flood Crisis*, calling for a variety of flood management improvements and reforms to reduce the potential for such disasters in California. In 2006, the Administration published *Progress on Incorporating Climate Change Into Management of California's Water Resources*, the first detailed analysis of the effects that climate change is expected to have on water and flood management in the state.

The infrastructure package approved by the voters in November 2006 includes \$4.59 billion for levee repair and flood management (Proposition 1E) and approximately \$1.5 billion for integrated regional water management including wastewater recycling, groundwater storage, conservation, and other water management actions (Proposition 84). Together, these investments will provide substantial funding to address California's flood challenges for years to come.

While these investments will make significant progress toward the conservation and enhancement of the state's natural resources, two critical areas remain unaddressed that are vital to ensuring California has reliable water supplies to cope with the effects that climate change will have on water supply and flood protection: storage and conveyance. None of this will happen overnight and will take many years to accomplish, which is why it is necessary that this begin now.

Over the next ten years, California must expand its water management and delivery system, including surface storage, groundwater storage and conveyance facilities. Therefore, the SGP proposes a total of \$11.9 billion in new GO bonds that will provide benefits in water supplies for decades. The proposal consists of the following parts:

- **Water Storage-\$3.5 billion.** This funding will be dedicated to the development of additional storage, which, when combined with the Regional Water Management investments of Proposition 84 and the flood system improvements of Proposition 1E, will help to offset the climate change impacts of reduced snow pack and higher flood flows. Eligible projects for this funding include the surface storage projects identified in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision (excluding the expansion of Shasta Reservoir); Groundwater storage projects and groundwater contamination prevention or remediation projects that provide water storage benefits; Conjunctive use and reservoir re-operation projects; and Regional and local surface

storage projects that improve the operation of water systems in the state and provide public benefits. In addition to this increased water supply, the projects will provide other benefits, such as enhanced flood management capability, improved Delta water quality, and improved wildlife habitat. The costs of new water storage would be shared between state taxpayers and non-state water suppliers. The state would provide up to 50 percent of total costs, funded with GO bonds. The state's share reflects the statewide benefits of flood control, ecosystem restoration, and water quality improvement. The non-state portion would be funded by the water suppliers who would benefit from the new storage.

- Delta Sustainability-\$2.4 billion. Leveraging anticipated federal and local funding sources, this funding will be dedicated to implementing a sustainable resource management plan for the Delta, consistent with the Bay Delta Conservation Plan currently in development and the findings of the Delta Blue Ribbon Task Force. To assure the reliability of the state's major water supply systems, investments will be made in improving water conveyance, water quality, the Delta ecosystem, and Delta levees. These investments will reduce the seismic risk to water supplies derived from the Delta, protect drinking water quality and reduce conflict between water management and environmental protection.
- Water Resources Stewardship-\$1.1 billion. This funding will support implementation of Klamath River issues, provide for elements of Salton Sea restoration identified in the Salton Sea Restoration Act and related legislation enacted in 2003, contribute to restoration actions on the San Joaquin River, and supplement successful restoration projects on the Sacramento River and its tributaries as well as in the Delta.
- Water Conservation-\$3.1 billion. This funding will augment \$1 billion in funding provided by Proposition 84 and support the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program. IRWM is designed to encourage integrated regional strategies for management of water resources that will protect communities from drought, protect and improve water quality, and improve local water security by reducing dependence on imported water. The proposed funding will provide targeted water conservation grants to local communities that coordinate the planning of their shared water resources. These investments in water conservation will increase water use efficiency and protect water quality, and will reduce energy use, urban and agricultural runoff, and urban effluent.
- Water Quality Improvement-\$1.1 billion. This funding will support efforts to reduce the contamination of groundwater used for drinking water supplies, assist local community wastewater treatment projects, provide grants for storm water

management projects, and help the Ocean Protection Council protect and improve water quality in areas of special biological significance.

- Other Critical Water Projects-\$700 million. This funding will provide \$250 million for grants and loans for water recycling projects to enhance regional water self-sufficiency. In addition, this funding will provide \$150 million to restore hillsides and other areas devastated by fire and to prevent future watershed damage from wildfires. Lastly, the funding will provide \$300 million to remove fish barriers on key rivers and streams, including removal of obsolete dams.

CONSERVANCIES

State Conservancies and the Wildlife Conservation Board: The state conservancies and the Wildlife Conservation Board acquire and preserve land for the protection, enhancement, preservation, and restoration of sensitive landscapes, wildlife and habitat areas, and public recreation areas. The Wildlife Conservation Board primarily acts as a purchasing agent for the Department of Fish and Game.

The **State Coastal Conservancy** (SCC) works with landowners, local governments, private industry, and non-profit conservation organizations to implement the state's Coastal Management Program through non-regulatory means. Established in 1976, the SCC acquires land and easements and provides project grant funds and technical assistance through its coastal resource enhancement and development programs. The SCC has undertaken more than 1,300 projects along the 1,100-mile California coast. Over the past five years, the SCC has provided funding for the acquisition of over 200,000 acres of coastal lands in fee and easements. Additionally, the SCC was assigned primary responsibility for administering the state's Ocean Protection Council in 2005.

The **Wildlife Conservation Board** (WCB) was established in 1947 to acquire lands on behalf of the Department of Fish and Game, which manages the properties for recreational and preservation purposes. Today, the WCB also assists local governments and state conservancies through grants and cooperative agreements to preserve riparian and wetland habitats and public access through the construction of fishing piers, boat ramps, and wildlife viewing areas. The WCB administers nine programs for wildlife conservation and related public recreation:

- Land Acquisition Program
- Public Access Program

- Habitat Enhancement and Restoration Program
- Inland Wetlands Conservation Program
- California Riparian Habitat Conservation Program
- Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit Program
- Oak Woodlands Conservation Program
- Rangeland, Grazing Land and Grassland Protection Program
- Forest Conservation Program

Between January 2000 and December 2007, the WCB allocated more than \$1.49 billion for acquisition, restoration, and public access projects. During the same period, the WCB protected over 730,000 acres of land to preserve and provide critical habitat for a host of wildlife, fish and plant species, restored approximately 229,000 acres of riparian and wetland habitats, and developed over 87 public access projects. The WCB has been particularly successful in developing partnerships, leveraging over \$1.185 billion from various funding partners to provide additional wildlife benefits for all the citizens of California.

The **California Tahoe Conservancy** (CTC) began operations in 1985 and manages programs to help protect Lake Tahoe's water quality and conserve wildlife habitat, watershed areas, and public access on the California side of the Lake Tahoe basin. Lake Tahoe is a unique resource combining 72 miles of shoreline and a surrounding ecosystem that supports more than 260 wildlife species with a growing urban population and multi-billion dollar annual economy. In 1997, California joined Nevada, the federal government, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, local governments, and various private entities to implement the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program (EIP).

The EIP represents a collaborative approach toward meeting environmental and public access goals at Lake Tahoe. The initial ten-year period (1998-99 through 2007-08) focuses on the most critical and urgent needs totaling \$908 million. The partners have formally agreed to a cost-share arrangement to ensure the goals of the plan are met. California's share is \$275 million, including \$207 million committed by the CTC.

The CTC will have continued project responsibilities under the EIP. The EIP will be updated periodically in order to include more refined estimates of project costs, modifications in the scope of identified projects, and the inclusion of new projects. It is

anticipated that a draft of the new EIP will be out by February of 2008 and will be adopted as part of the Tahoe Regional Plan package in early 2009.

The **Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy** (SMMC) works with the state and local governments, federal agencies, and various partnerships to secure open space and parkland within the 645,000-acre Santa Monica Mountains zone and the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor. Acquisitions are made in accordance with the objectives of the Santa Monica Mountains Comprehensive Plan, the Rim of the Valley Trails Corridor Master Plan, the Los Angeles County River Master Plan, and the San Gabriel and Los Angeles River Watershed and Open Space Plan ("Common Ground"). Since its creation in 1979, the SMMC has, either through direct acquisition or local assistance grants, protected over 65,000 acres of open space and administered hundreds of public access and restoration projects.

The **Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy** (CVMC) works with local, state, and federal agencies and nonprofit organizations to protect open space within the Coachella Valley and surrounding mountains for the public's enjoyment and use consistent with the protection of cultural, scientific, scenic, and wildlife resources. This unique region encompasses desert terrain at sea level bordered by the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains, which rise to altitudes of up to 10,800 feet. This rapid rise creates alpine environments in the highlands bordering the dry desert plains, creating a variety of distinctive animal and plant habitats within one geographic region. Since its creation in 1990, the CVMC has acquired 4,659 acres for preservation. In addition, the CVMC has made grants to support the acquisition of an additional 25,374 acres by other entities.

The **San Joaquin River Conservancy** (SJRC) was created in 1992 to develop, operate, and maintain the San Joaquin River Parkway, which will eventually encompass 5,900 acres on both sides of the San Joaquin River from Friant Dam to Highway 99 in Fresno and Madera Counties. The SJRC is responsible for sustaining a program of habitat conservation and restoration, developing public access and recreation opportunities, and preserving the cultural assets and other historical resources of the region. To date, in addition to the 1,250 acres already under public protection when the SJRC was created, 2,218 acres have been acquired and one purchase of 320 acres is pending.

The **Baldwin Hills Conservancy** (BHC) was established in 2000 to acquire open space and develop public lands within the Baldwin Hills area of urban Los Angeles County for the expansion of the Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area from a 470-acre park unit into a 1,400-acre natural open space and outdoor recreation facility. To date, the BHC's

acquisition program has increased the public acreage to 625, representing a 33 percent increase in public land in the Baldwin Hills. Additionally, the BHC has authorized funding for 26 projects in the territory to provide recreation, restoration, and protection of wildlife habitat for the public's enjoyment and educational experience. The BHC works with surrounding communities, local governments, and state and county park districts to expand the area's public land holdings in accordance with the Baldwin Hills Park Master Plan. Although much of the region has been developed for private oil drilling, the BHC works in partnership with the private owners to create willing sellers for acquisition and restoration of the private lands into natural open space and recreational uses.

The **San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy** was established in 1999 to acquire and manage lands in the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles rivers watershed, the San Gabriel Mountains, and portions of the Santa Ana River watershed. This conservancy is also responsible for undertaking projects focusing on open space, low impact recreation and educational uses, water conservation, watershed improvements, and wildlife and habitat restoration and protection. In order to accomplish this mission, the Conservancy works with federal, state, and local agencies involved in watershed protection and enhancement in the region, including all 68 cities and a number of non-profit and stakeholder organizations. To date, this conservancy has authorized funding for over 129 projects and has a work program list of approximately 400 projects totaling over \$450 million.

The **San Diego River Conservancy** (SDRC) was created in 2003 to acquire and manage public lands within the San Diego River Area, and to provide recreational opportunities, open space, wildlife habitat, species protection, wetland protection and restoration, and protection and maintenance of the quality of the San Diego River. The SDRC also provides an enhanced recreational and educational experience on public lands for the public's benefit in a manner that protects the land, natural resources, and the economic resources of the area.

The **Sierra Nevada Conservancy** (SNC) was created in 2005 to initiate, encourage, and support efforts that improve the environmental, economic, and social well-being of the Sierra Nevada Region. The SNC does not have a capital outlay plan because it will achieve its mission through its local assistance programs.

Drivers of Need: The state conservancies' capital requirements and processes are driven by public policy efforts to strike a balance between economic development, population expansion, wildland ecosystem preservation, open-space protection, and

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public recreational opportunities. Statewide entities, such as the SCC and the WCB, have broader mandates to acquire lands and easements that can provide more expansive access to and protection of wildlands or coastal regions. Regional conservancies focus on acquisition and restoration of lands within their statutorily established regions.

Five-Year Needs: In total, the state conservancies identified \$2.3 billion over the next five years in infrastructure needs, primarily for land acquisitions and environmental restorations.

Funding Needs Reported by the State Conservancies (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$291,565	\$462,332	\$437,652	\$437,674	\$419,423	\$2,048,646
Public Access and Recreation	44,339	50,640	49,444	50,225	49,152	243,800
Total	\$335,904	\$512,972	\$487,096	\$487,899	\$468,575	\$2,292,446

Funding Needs Reported by the State Conservancies by Department (Dollars in Thousands)

Department	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
California Tahoe Conservancy	\$8,183	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$70,683
Wildlife Conservation Board	106,668	150,000	150,000	150,000	130,000	686,668
State Coastal Conservancy	124,018	228,155	228,155	228,155	228,155	1,036,638
Santa Monica Mtns Conservancy	20,367	12,010	12,010	12,010	12,010	68,407
San Gabriel/Lower LA River	8,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	128,000
San Joaquin River Conservancy	12,000	12,000	6,022	6,150	6,077	42,249
Baldwin Hills Conservancy	4,050	21,050	21,050	21,000	21,000	88,150
San Diego River Conservancy	41,100	20,600	0	0	0	61,700
Coachella Valley Mtns Conservancy	11,518	23,532	24,234	24,959	25,708	109,951
Total	\$335,904	\$512,972	\$487,096	\$487,899	\$468,575	\$2,292,446

Proposal: The following chart shows the proposed funding levels in the 2008 Plan for the state conservancies, totaling \$830.4 million. The funding will come from Proposition 84 funds and available special funds. This 2008 Plan does not include carryover and reappropriation funding.

Proposition 84 was passed by the voters in November 2006. It provides approximately \$1.1 billion for the state conservancies. In recent years, other GO bond funds were also approved by the voters. Proposition 12 made \$620.9 million available to the state

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conservancies, Proposition 40 provided \$745.0 million, and Proposition 50 allocated \$1.2 billion. Proposition 12, 40, and 50 funds were fully appropriated by 2006-07. However, because these funds are for long-term projects and acquisitions, nearly \$645.2 million remains available for expenditure in the form of carryover funding and reappropriations. These funds are not included in the funding needs or proposed funding sections of the 2008 Plan, which displays only new appropriations.

**Proposed Funding for the State Conservancies
by Category
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$250,465	\$213,693	\$147,427	\$45,123	\$36,569	\$693,277
Public Access and Recreation	44,339	39,447	24,808	15,886	12,607	137,087
Total	\$294,804	\$253,140	\$172,235	\$61,009	\$49,176	\$830,364

Funding Source

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Special Funds	\$27,826	\$27,669	\$27,669	\$27,669	\$27,669	\$138,502
Federal Funds	2,450	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,450
GO Bonds	259,288	218,231	137,326	26,100	14,267	655,212
Reimbursements	5,240	5,240	5,240	5,240	5,240	26,200
Total	\$294,804	\$253,140	\$172,235	\$61,009	\$49,176	\$830,364

**Proposed Funding for the State Conservancies
by Department
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Department	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
California Tahoe Conservancy	\$8,183	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$14,307
Wildlife Conservation Board	106,668	106,668	92,242	21,668	21,668	348,914
State Coastal Conservancy	124,018	103,067	61,390	31,165	22,967	342,607
Santa Monica Mntns Conservancy	20,367	8,310	5,950	10	10	34,647
San Gabriel/Lower LA River	8,000	6,000	4,100	3,635	0	21,735
San Joaquin River Conservancy	12,000	12,000	6,022	2,000	2,000	34,022
Baldwin Hills Conservancy	4,050	4,050	1,000	1,000	1,000	11,100
San Diego River Conservancy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coachella Valley Mntns Conservancy	11,518	11,514	0	0	0	23,032
Total	\$294,804	\$253,140	\$172,235	\$61,009	\$49,176	\$830,364

Details of the individual conservancies’ needs and funding are provided below:

The **State Coastal Conservancy** (SCC) has developed its infrastructure plan based on an extensive assessment of programmatic needs that correspond to major goals contained in its strategic plan, updated in 2007. Using experience with previous projects both completed and in various phases of development, the SCC established criteria with which to prioritize programs and projects of significant merit. Based on revised estimates of program capital needs, the SCC reports a five-year funding requirement of approximately \$1 billion needed for public access, development of the 1,100-mile California Coastal Trail, enhancement of wetlands, watersheds and riparian areas, coastal agricultural preservation, coastal restoration, urban waterfronts, and assistance to nonprofit agencies. This also includes key ocean infrastructure needs identified from the Ocean Protection Council’s (OPC’s) strategic plan. The SCC provides administrative and staff services to the OPC.

Funding Needs Reported by the State Coastal Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$84,679	\$184,515	\$184,515	\$184,515	\$184,515	\$822,739
Public Access and Recreation	39,339	43,640	43,640	43,640	43,640	213,899
Total	\$124,018	\$228,155	\$228,155	\$228,155	\$228,155	\$1,036,638

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes approximately \$342.6 million for the SCC consistent with the available Habitat Conservation Fund, federal funds, reimbursements, and Proposition 84 funds.

The SCC has identified funding from Proposition 84 and the Habitat Conservation Fund for restoration and enhancement of the natural environment and scenic lands, development of public access, and protection of agricultural lands. Funds will also support education programs on coastal resources for kindergarten through grade 12, restoration of watershed and ocean resources to improve water quality and improve habitat values, and restoration of urban waterfronts to increase tourism and public access. Proposition 84 funds will also be used by the Ocean Protection Council to implement its strategic plan, the Marine Life Protection Act, and the Marine Life Management Act.

Proposed Funding for the State Coastal Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$84,679	\$68,620	\$40,386	\$18,279	\$13,360	\$225,324
Public Access and Recreation	39,339	34,447	21,004	12,886	9,607	117,283
Total	\$124,018	\$103,067	\$61,390	\$31,165	\$22,967	\$342,607
Funding Source						
Special Fund	\$4,700	\$4,900	\$4,900	\$4,900	\$4,900	\$24,300
Federal Funds	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Reimbursements	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	9,000
GO Bonds	115,518	94,367	52,690	22,465	14,267	299,307
Total	\$124,018	\$103,067	\$61,390	\$31,165	\$22,967	\$342,607

The **Wildlife Conservation Board's** (WCB) five-year plan is based on an assessment of the capital outlay needs and projects planned under its eight core programs, plus the addition of a new program, the \$180 million Forest Conservation Program, established under Proposition 84. Major program areas include acquisition and restoration of wildlife habitat, including areas such as large wildlife corridors and landscapes, riparian, wetland and fishery habitats, removal of invasive species, and development of wildlife-oriented public access facilities. Other program areas involve the protection of grazing, oak woodlands, grasslands and working forest areas through conservation easements.

The WCB currently has an anticipated funding need of \$686.7 million dollars over the next five years. This is based on conservative workload estimates. Over the past five years, the WCB has delivered over \$925 million dollars in projects.

Funding Needs Reported by the Wildlife Conservation Board
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$105,668	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$128,000	\$674,668
Public Access and Recreation	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	12,000
Total	\$106,668	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$130,000	\$686,668

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$348.9 million in funding over the next five years. The WCB anticipates implementing its infrastructure plan based on production levels similar

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to the early 2000s that saw the passage of three major bond initiatives, Propositions 12, 40, and 50. Workload is based on identification of projects under existing and proposed programs, developed through conservation plans and similar habitat protection and restoration planning efforts either completed, underway, or anticipated to occur over the next five years. Proposition 84 funds and the Habitat Conservation Fund will be the major funding sources for the WCB to implement its programs.

Proposed Funding for the Wildlife Conservation Board
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$105,668	\$105,668	\$91,242	\$20,668	\$20,668	\$343,914
Public Access and Recreation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Total	\$106,668	\$106,668	\$92,242	\$21,668	\$21,668	\$348,914
Funding Source						
Special Fund	\$21,668	\$21,668	\$21,668	\$21,668	\$21,668	\$108,340
GO Bonds	85,000	85,000	70,574	0	0	240,574
Total	\$106,668	\$106,668	\$92,242	\$21,668	\$21,668	\$348,914

The **California Tahoe Conservancy** (CTC) identified infrastructure needs of \$70.7 million based on its Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) commitment over the next five years. This level of funding could result in the acquisition of up to 30 acres of environmentally sensitive lands, the enhancement or restoration of up to 1,000 acres of wetlands, watershed lands and habitat areas, enhancement or restoration of up to 10 miles of degraded stream environments, and the addition of up to 5,500 feet of lakefront to public ownership. These actions will enhance access and recreation opportunities for up to 100 acres, including up to 7 miles of trails.

Funding Needs Reported by the California Tahoe Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$8,183	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$70,683
Total	\$8,183	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$70,683

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$14.3 million for the CTC for its identified infrastructure needs. These amounts are available through Proposition 84 funds, as

well as dedicated funding available from the sale of the Lake Tahoe license plate, reimbursements, federal funds, and the Habitat Conservation Fund.

Proposed Funding for the California Tahoe Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$8,183	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$14,307
Total	\$8,183	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$14,307
Funding Source						
Special Fund	\$1,091	\$1,091	\$1,091	\$1,091	\$1,091	\$5,455
GO Bonds	6,202	0	0	0	0	6,202
Federal Fund	450	0	0	0	0	450
Reimbursements	440	440	440	440	440	2,200
Total	\$8,183	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$14,307

The **Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy** (SMMC) based its estimated need of \$68.4 million on the implementation of the goals and objectives in the Santa Monica Mountains Comprehensive Plan, the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor Master Plan, the San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers Watershed and Open Space Plan, and its adopted Land Acquisition and Park Improvements Work Programs. In short, the SMMC’s plan envisions the preservation of open space within its region, the completion of trails, and public access amenities. The requested level of funding would allow the SMMC to purchase from 7,500 to 30,000 acres of identified properties out of the 120,000 acres of land within its zone that may be available for purchase over the next five years.

Based on the lowest price per acre it has paid within the zone (\$5,000), the SMMC anticipates that acquisition of all 120,000 acres would cost at least \$600 million. However, given that much of this land is still available for development, the SMMC projects that land values could approach \$20,000 per acre within this five-year period.

Funding Needs Reported by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$20,367	\$12,010	\$12,010	\$12,010	\$12,010	\$68,407
Total	\$20,367	\$12,010	\$12,010	\$12,010	\$12,010	\$68,407

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$34.6 million for the SMMC to preserve open space within its region and complete trails and public access amenities. Because of limited General Fund resources, the SMMC capital outlay program funding will rely on Proposition 84 funds and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Fund.

**Proposed Funding for the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$20,367	\$8,310	\$5,950	\$10	\$10	\$34,647
Total	\$20,367	\$8,310	\$5,950	\$10	\$10	\$34,647
Funding Source						
GO Bonds	\$20,000	\$8,300	\$5,940	\$0	\$0	\$34,240
Special Funds	367	10	10	10	10	407
Total	\$20,367	\$8,310	\$5,950	\$10	\$10	\$34,647

The **Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy (CVMC)** estimates \$110 million in acquisition needs over the next five years. Under the CVMC Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan, the Conservancy proposes acquiring approximately 14,580 acres of mountainous and natural community conservation lands over the next five years to implement its mission. This reflects an appropriate share of the state’s commitment under the Coachella Valley Natural Community Conservation Plan, expected to be approved in March 2008.

**Funding Needs Reported by the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$11,518	\$23,532	\$24,234	\$24,959	\$25,708	\$109,951
Total	\$11,518	\$23,532	\$24,234	\$24,959	\$25,708	\$109,951

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$23 million in Proposition 84 funds for the next two years, commencing in 2008-09. This will meet a portion of the identified needs. Beginning in 2010-11, because of limited General Fund resources and the absence of any remaining bond funds for appropriation to the CVMV, capital outlay program funding will rely on reimbursements secured through other state, federal, or non-governmental agencies.

Proposed Funding for the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$11,518	\$11,514	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,032
Total	\$11,518	\$11,514	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,032
Funding Source						
GO Bonds	\$11,518	\$11,514	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,032
Total	\$11,518	\$11,514	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,032

The **San Joaquin River Conservancy** (SJRC) anticipates a total of \$42.2 million in infrastructure needs for the San Joaquin River Parkway over the next five years, in addition to existing capital outlay appropriations. Of that amount, it is estimated that \$24.3 million will be required to meet acquisition needs in the next five years based on appraised values and per acre costs associated with recent acquisitions. Given the comparatively small area that the SJRC is authorized to protect, acquisition possibilities are limited to 2,112 acres, which remain under private ownership. The SJRC is currently evaluating over 1,400 acres offered by willing sellers. Habitat restoration, public access, recreation, and education capital improvement needs are estimated at \$17.9 million over the next five years.

Funding Needs Reported by the San Joaquin River Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$3,218	\$2,565	\$2,565	\$24,348
Public Access and Recreation	4,000	4,000	2,804	3,585	3,512	17,901
Total	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$6,022	\$6,150	\$6,077	\$42,249

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$24 million in Proposition 84 funds and \$10 million in reimbursement authority to the SJRC for restoration, public access, and recreation projects. The proposed reimbursement authority reflects potential funding opportunities available to the SJRC through work performed for the Department of Transportation, Department of Water Resources, and other agencies.

Proposed Funding for the San Joaquin River Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$3,218	\$0	\$0	\$19,218
Public Access and Recreation	4,000	4,000	2,804	2,000	2,000	14,804
Total	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$6,022	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$34,022

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
GO Bonds	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$4,022	\$0	\$0	\$24,022
Reimbursements	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Total	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$6,022	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$34,022

The **Baldwin Hills Conservancy** (BHC) has targeted the acquisition of 637 acres that are currently under private ownership. The total estimated value of this land could be as high as \$100 million based on an appraisal study conducted by the State Lands Commission. The costs of capital improvement funding needs to implement the entire Baldwin Hills Park Master Plan are unknown at this time. As a starting point, vital access and park linkage improvements for 18 identified projects have been estimated at approximately \$23 million. Of the total \$123 million in identified long-term needs, the BHC has requested an allocation of \$88.2 million over the next five years.

Funding Needs Reported by the Baldwin Hills Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$4,050	\$21,050	\$21,050	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$88,150
Total	\$4,050	\$21,050	\$21,050	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$88,150

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes a total of \$6.1 million in Proposition 84 funds and \$5 million in reimbursement authority. Beginning in 2010-11, because of limited General Fund resources and the absence of any remaining bond funds for appropriation to the BHC, capital outlay program funding will rely on reimbursements secured through other state, federal, or non-governmental agencies. The BHC currently has \$1 million in reimbursement authority annually, which it is authorized to expend for acquisition and restoration projects.

Proposed Funding for the Baldwin Hills Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$11,100
Total	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$11,100
Funding Source						
GO Bonds	\$3,050	\$3,050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,100
Reimbursements	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Total	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$11,100

The **San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy** has identified \$128 million in funding needs for acquisition and restoration opportunities within the region. These opportunities and projects are articulated in several of the Conservancy’s plans, and include projects related to creating, expanding, and improving public open space throughout the region, improving habitat quality, quantity, and connectivity, and connecting open space with a network of environmentally appropriate trails.

Funding Needs Reported by the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$8,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$128,000
Total	\$8,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$128,000

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$21.7 million in Proposition 84 funds over a five-year period to meet the Conservancy’s acquisition and restoration needs. Beginning in 2012-13, because of limited General Fund resources and the absence of any remaining bond funds for appropriation to the Conservancy, capital outlay program funding will rely on reimbursements secured through other state, federal, or non-governmental agencies.

**Proposed Funding for the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and
Mountains Conservancy**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$4,100	\$3,635	\$0	\$21,735
Total	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$4,100	\$3,635	\$0	\$21,735
Funding Source						
GO Bonds	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$4,100	\$3,635	\$0	\$21,735
Total	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$4,100	\$3,635	\$0	\$21,735

The **San Diego River Conservancy** adopted its first Strategic and Infrastructure Plan in March 2006. This plan describes current resource allocations to the SDRC, public needs served by the SDRC, policies and principles, and the recommended future course of the Conservancy's efforts. Based on this plan, the SDRC identifies \$61.7 million in funding needs for conservation, recreation, education, natural and cultural resources preservation and restoration, and water quality and natural flood conveyance projects. The SDRC only provides funding needs for two years because it is scheduled to sunset on January 1, 2010, pursuant to existing statute.

Funding Needs Reported by the San Diego River Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$41,100	\$20,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$61,700
Total	\$41,100	\$20,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$61,700

Proposal: The 2008 Plan does not directly provide funding to the SDRC because of limited General Fund resources and the absence of bond funds allocated to the Conservancy. However, approximately \$19.4 million Proposition 84 funds in the SCC's proposed funding are designated for the protection of San Diego Bay and adjacent watershed projects. Consequently, these funds can be used to meet the SDRC's needs. Such uses are also consistent with the 2007-08 Budget Act (Act). The Act allocates \$2.9 million Proposition 84 funds from the SCC's budget for projects authorized by the

SDRC. Similar to other state Conservancies, the SDRC can also develop relationships with other state, federal, and local agencies, and other entities to secure funding for its projects.

Proposed Funding for the San Diego River Conservancy
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Source						
GO Bonds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The state conservancies’ proposals take into consideration two of the three planning provisions of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002. First, their proposals address environmental resources protection. The state conservancies have proposed plans intended to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands, watersheds, and coastal areas, as well as wildlife habitats and wildland areas. Second, they have identified opportunities to open and improve recreational lands and trails, and develop public access for the public to use and experience the state’s natural environment. Many of these recreation areas are within or near urban communities, addressing the planning priorities of building within existing areas appropriately planned for growth.

The statute’s priorities relative to infill development and new infrastructure are not applicable to the state conservancies because the programs acquire and preserve land and enhance and improve existing open spaces.

CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS

The California Conservation Corps (CCC) engages young men and women in meaningful work, public service, and educational activities to assist them in becoming more responsible citizens. Through CCC activities, corpsmembers enhance their skills and education and learn important values such as cooperation, teamwork, commitment, dedication, ambition, responsibility, dependability, and self-discipline. The CCC also

provides state agencies and other partners, such as school districts and local government agencies, with valuable labor for a variety of tasks.

Corpsmembers are engaged in diverse projects that improve California's environment and communities, and provide statewide emergency response assistance when disasters strike. This work may include park development, reforestation, trail construction, fire fighting, historic structure renovation, oil spill cleanup, habitat improvement, erosion control, flood prevention, and recycling. The total annual state corpsmember count is currently 1,310. An additional 200 local corpsmembers also participate in the CCC's projects. Up to 550 of the state corpsmembers are housed in residential facilities, while the remaining corpsmembers use non-residential facilities and are required to secure separate housing. However, certain support facilities are still required for the corpsmembers not housed in residential facilities.

Existing Facilities: The CCC operates 27 facilities statewide, consisting of 9 residential facilities and 18 non-residential satellite centers in urban and rural areas. The typical residential facility includes the following:

- Dormitory space to provide corpsmembers with sleeping accommodations, showers, and lavatories
- Educational areas, including classrooms, libraries, computer labs, and storage for educational materials
- Dining and kitchen areas for food storage, preparation, serving, and dining
- Administration space to provide offices for facility management and to welcome visitors, vendors, and new corpsmembers
- Recreational space to provide corpsmembers with areas to relax, collect mail, watch television, exercise, and play games during non-work hours
- Warehouse space for storage of tools and equipment, project materials, and maintenance items

Non-residential facilities generally require educational and administration space, but do not typically include dormitories, recreational space, or dining and kitchen areas.

As part of the proposed budget-balancing reductions, the 2008 Governor's Budget proposes the closure of a total three non-residential facilities, located in Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Arcata. These closures will not affect the need for residential facilities.

Drivers of Need: The number of corpsmembers ultimately drives the need for both residential and non-residential facilities, as well as the need for administrative facilities. Because the number of corpsmembers is ultimately driven by workload and the availability of funding, the CCC's ability to secure projects and program funding will affect the number of corpsmembers. Also, the number of projects is often specific to a geographic area and corpsmembers need to be located within a reasonable distance from these projects. Consequently, the number of corpsmembers in any given area will drive the need for facilities in that area, regardless of statewide trends. In addition, the CCC's infrastructure needs are also influenced by its success in negotiating existing long-term leases for residential and non-residential facility sites, the condition of existing facilities, and the need for special program space.

The total number of state corpsmembers declined from approximately 1,600 in 2001-02 to approximately 1,200 in 2003-04, consistent with reductions in state funding. However, in recent years, the CCC has received additional funding from the federal Workforce Investment Act for vegetation restoration projects and fire and fuel reduction training. The proposed reductions in the Corp's Training and Work Program would eliminate 75 of the 1,310 existing corpsmember slots. Consequently, the total number of state corpsmembers in 2008-09 is anticipated to be 1,235.

As noted above, the number of corpsmembers is influenced by a number of factors that change from year to year. These factors include funding, workload, and the ability to recruit corpsmembers, which makes infrastructure needs difficult to predict. While yearly fluctuations in the corpsmember population are expected to continue into the foreseeable future, for the purposes of this five-year plan the CCC assumes that the number of corpsmembers will not change significantly over the next five years beyond what has already been proposed, with the understanding that any subsequent significant changes will be addressed in future plans. If the proposed reduction in corpsmembers slots is restored at some future date, the CCC should be able to accommodate the increase within existing facilities. However, any significant future increases in the number of corpsmembers above this level would likely result in the need for additional or expanded facilities.

Five-Year Needs: In total, the CCC requested \$36.4 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years for two new regional training centers and various minor capital outlay projects to address critical infrastructure deficiencies, such as upgrading electrical and fire alarm systems.

Funding Needs Reported by the California Conservation Corps
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$0	\$1,241	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$32,000	\$36,441
Total	\$0	\$1,241	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$32,000	\$36,441

Proposal: This 2008 Plan proposes \$36.4 million to address critical infrastructure deficiencies at existing CCC facilities. The majority of this funding is for two new regional training centers, which will replace existing training facilities statewide. Training for new members is currently distributed throughout the state at various facilities, most of which are in excess of 50 years old. Common problems with these facilities include a lack of adequate ventilation, lighting, temperature control, and safe wastewater disposal systems. Instead of replacing each of these existing facilities, the proposed regional training centers will provide for a more uniform and efficient training program. However, because these projects are highly conceptual, these projects will be evaluated more closely as additional information becomes available.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The CCC's proposal is consistent with the planning provisions of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002. Specifically, the CCC promotes infill development when possible by renovating existing infrastructure and developing facilities in areas currently served by existing infrastructure. The CCC also promotes efficient development, to the extent possible, by ensuring that new projects use existing infrastructure, such as roads, sewers, and utilities.

Proposed Funding for the California Conservation Corps
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$0	\$1,241	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$32,000	\$36,441
Total	\$0	\$1,241	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$32,000	\$36,441
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$0	\$1,241	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$32,000	\$36,441
Total	\$0	\$1,241	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$32,000	\$36,441

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) provides wildland fire protection and resource management for over 31 million acres of privately and state-owned wildlands. The areas of land over which CAL FIRE has responsibility, referred to as State Responsibility Areas (SRA), are generally outside city boundaries and must meet at least one of three qualifying characteristics:

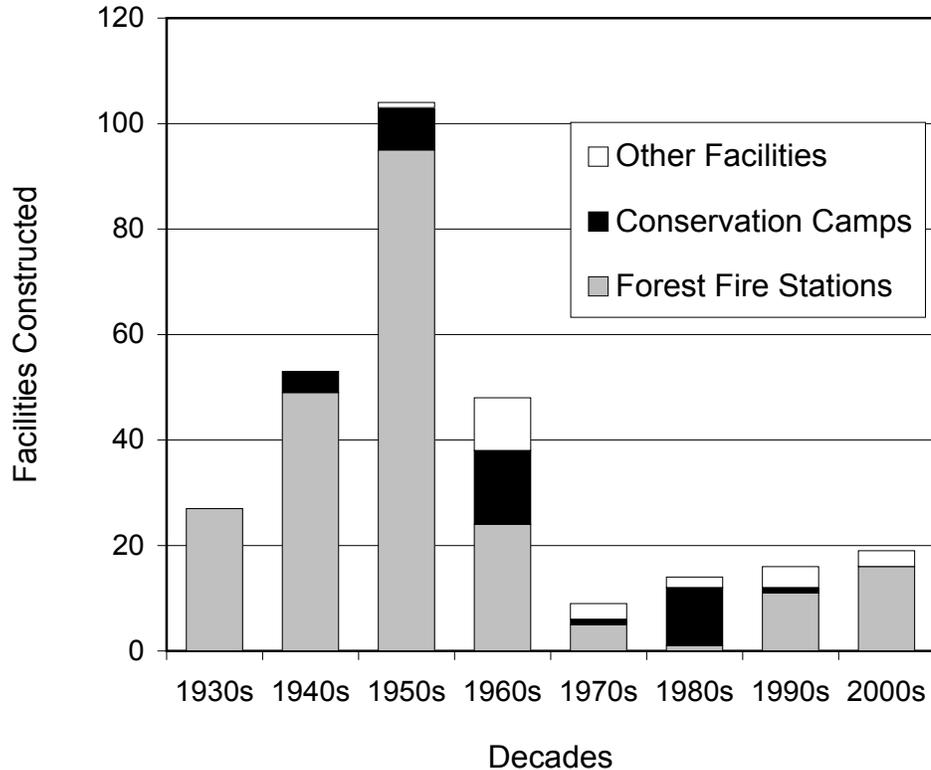
- Produce or be capable of producing forest products
- Contain vegetation that protects watershed
- Be used primarily for grazing

Each year, CAL FIRE responds to an average of 5,700 wildland fires and 300,000 non-wildland fire emergencies, including structural fires, medical emergencies, and natural disasters. In addition, CAL FIRE regulates timber harvesting on over eight million acres of non-federal forestland to ensure the protection of watershed and wildlife habitat as set forth in the Forest Practices Act of 1973. Further, CAL FIRE operates eight demonstration forests to develop and promote improved forest resource management techniques. The Department also operates two state-owned nurseries that grow and supply seedling trees for the state's many different climate zones, which are commonly used for the reforestation of land devastated by fire.

Existing Facilities: CAL FIRE operates over 500 facilities statewide, consisting of the following:

- 228 forest fire stations
- 112 telecommunications sites
- 39 conservation camps
- 21 ranger unit headquarters
- 13 air attack bases
- 9 helitack bases
- 8 state forests
- 16 administrative headquarters
- Over 100 other miscellaneous facilities

Drivers of Need: The main driver of capital outlay needs is the replacement of aging facilities with structural and space deficiencies. For example, 158 (69 percent) of the 228 forest fire stations are more than 50 years old. Similarly, 26 (67 percent) of the 39 conservation camps are more than 40 years old. In total, approximately 171 (59 percent) of the Department’s 290 major fire suppression-related facilities are more than 50 years old (see Illustration).



Decades

AGE OF MAJOR FIRE SUPPRESSION FACILITIES- BY PERIOD CONSTRUCTED*

Facility Type	1930s	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	Totals	Percent
Forest Fire Stations	26	45	87	24	5	1	11	29	228	79%
Conservation Camps	0	4	8	14	1	11	1	0	39	13%
Other Facilities	0	0	1	10	3	2	4	3	23	8%
Totals-Above Facility Types	26	49	96	48	9	14	16	32	290	100%
<i>Cumulative %- All Types</i>	9%	26%	59%	76%	79%	83%	89%	100%		

* These numbers omit facilities which do not directly serve the Fire Protection Program. Examples of facilities not included are nurseries, communications facilities, and CAL FIRE Region & Unit administrative offices.

Because of changes in technology, equipment, and emergency response techniques, a majority of the older facilities no longer provide adequate space. Although the age of a facility does not directly drive infrastructure need, there is a strong correlation between the age of a facility and structural and spatial deficiencies. For example, some of the older fire stations are not big enough to accommodate new fire trucks and other modern

fire-fighting equipment. In addition, years of constant use have degraded the quality and safety of some of the older structures. Therefore, CAL FIRE uses the age of its facilities as a general indicator of future needs. As a general rule, facilities in excess of 50 years, which is the maximum amount of time these facilities are currently designed to last, are the most likely to require replacement.

In addition to aging facilities, urban encroachment on rural areas also drives capital outlay needs. More specifically, as rural areas become more populated and incorporated by cities, the land surrounding or nearby some fire stations is no longer SRA. Urban encroachment also brings traffic congestion, which can further increase response times. Because initial response times are critical, especially in preventing major fire events, as certain stations become less strategically located within SRAs it is sometimes necessary to move these stations closer to the areas over which they have responsibility. Also, changes in technology and equipment have the potential of affecting response times and overall emergency response capabilities. As a whole, these changes can often result in the need to strategically relocate certain facilities. While changes in technology and demographics are difficult to meaningfully predict and quantify, this 2008 Plan assumes that historical trends will continue in terms of magnitude.

Site lease expirations also drive the need for some relocation projects. A large number of CAL FIRE's facilities were built between 1930 and 1960, when it was common for the state to acquire low-cost, long-term leases in lieu of land purchases. Many of the leases had 50 to 60-year terms that are now expiring. Although negotiations result in some lease extensions, some owners are unwilling to extend their leases with the state or request lease terms that the state finds unacceptable. In such cases, the only option is to relocate the facility.

Finally, CAL FIRE has identified a small number of projects for new or renovated space that are not driven by age, urban encroachment, or lease expirations. These projects are driven by environmental concerns, public access, recreation, and workload space deficiencies such as new training facilities and field offices, upgrading CAL FIRE academy, and consolidating the two nurseries.

Five-Year Needs: CAL FIRE requested \$1.6 billion for capital outlay projects over the next five years. The majority of this amount has been requested to replace or relocate major fire suppression facilities. For a number of years, a relatively small number of projects were completed. Consequently, a backlog of some 300 projects, including non-major fire suppression facilities, now exists. While notable progress has been made over the

past few years (approximately 22 projects are scheduled to be completed in 2007-08, resulting in the reduction of the average age of these facilities by approximately 3.2 years), additional investment is needed.

**Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$363,989	\$76,531	\$404,526	\$291,352	\$388,770	\$1,525,168
Environmental Restoration	0	0	1,136	778	956	2,870
Public Access and Recreation	0	0	5,440	1,570	13,824	20,834
Workload Space Deficiencies	0	4,125	16,245	17,185	34,774	72,329
Total	\$363,989	\$80,656	\$427,347	\$310,885	\$438,324	\$1,621,201

Proposal: Consistent with the SGP, the 2008 Plan proposes a total of \$628.7 million (\$166.6 million General Fund and \$462.1 million lease revenue bonds) over the next five years to replace or relocate aging emergency response infrastructure and other essential CAL FIRE support infrastructure. Although this 2008 Plan acknowledges the need to significantly reduce CAL FIRE’s backlog is a long-term commitment, this 2008 Plan also recognizes that the DGS and CAL FIRE have a limited capacity to effectively manage a large number of projects at any one time.

CAL FIRE and the DGS have made progress toward improving project delivery methods, which has resulted in fewer project delays and higher project completion rates. While improved project management makes more efficient use of existing staff resources, additional staffing was recently approved to address CAL FIRE’s backlog more quickly.

In 2006-07, fifteen positions were added to CAL FIRE’s capital outlay program to supplement DGS’s workload capacity and will eventually enable CAL FIRE to complete an additional 6 to 8 projects annually, depending on how quickly these staff can be hired and trained. To date CAL FIRE has been successful in filling 13 of the 15 approved positions and anticipates filling the remaining positions by April 2008. Once this program expansion is fully implemented, the combined total workload capacity for CAL FIRE and the DGS is expected to grow incrementally starting in 2006-07, reaching approximately 60 ongoing projects per year by 2009-10 and result in the completion of 20 projects annually.

Based on the above workload constraints, this 2008 Plan proposes a total of 55 new major capital outlay projects over five years (an average of 11 new projects per year). However, because CAL FIRE’s facilities will continue to age, it will still take over 20 years

at this rate to complete the current backlog of CAL FIRE capital outlay projects. However, CAL FIRE and the DGS continue to work toward improving program delivery techniques in an effort to complete more projects each year. Moreover, a reduction in the average age of CAL FIRE's facilities from 45 to 25 years should significantly reduce CAL FIRE's infrastructure deficiencies. Once this goal is reached, a replacement rate of approximately 2 percent of CAL FIRE facilities each year should be sufficient to maintain this standard. However, it should be emphasized that this proposal does not intend to suggest that facilities should be replaced on the basis of age alone; the decision to replace or relocate a specific facility should be based on specific needs.

This 2008 Plan does not specify which projects will be funded beyond the budget year. Because the relative priority of each facility may change as a result of unanticipated events and funding constraints, future plans will identify projects to be completed in the out-years, with the highest priority projects to be funded first.

Because the majority of CAL FIRE's facilities are based on similar designs, CAL FIRE now utilizes a prototypical design for 8-bed and 12-bed forest fire stations, which constitute the majority of the backlog. Additionally, CAL FIRE is working on finalizing prototypical designs for unit headquarters and conservation camps, which should be available for inclusion in future plans. Given the number of facility replacements over the next 20 years, design standardization will likely result in significant savings, programmatic efficiencies, and the facilitation of program delivery. If the use of prototypical designs proves successful, it may be possible for the Department to complete a larger number of projects each year by essentially adapting the same type of facility to different sites.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: CAL FIRE's proposal is consistent with the provisions of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002. Specifically, CAL FIRE promotes infill development when possible by renovating existing infrastructure and developing facilities in areas served by existing infrastructure. In fact, the majority of this proposal consists of the renovation or replacement of existing facilities. CAL FIRE also promotes efficient development, to the extent possible, by ensuring that new projects are developed close to roads, sewer, and utilities. However, because of the nature of CAL FIRE's mission, it is sometimes necessary to relocate facilities to lands that have environmental and agricultural value. While the relocation of these facilities can result in the loss of some environmental or agricultural lands (usually five acres or less), the strategic relocation of these facilities enables CAL FIRE to respond more effectively to wildland fires and provide superior fire protection to nearby forests, watersheds, agricultural land, and other valuable natural resources.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$93,265	\$80,879	\$158,876	\$89,189	\$194,547	\$616,756
Environmental Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Access and Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workload Space Deficiencies	0	0	956	807	10,177	11,940
Total	\$93,265	\$80,879	\$159,832	\$89,996	\$204,724	\$628,696

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
General Fund	\$1,851	\$53,932	\$15,679	\$22,543	\$72,637	\$166,642
Lease Revenue Bonds	91,414	26,947	144,153	67,453	132,087	462,054
Total	\$93,265	\$80,879	\$159,832	\$89,996	\$204,724	\$628,696

CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION

The California State Lands Commission (CSLC) serves the people of California by providing stewardship of the lands, waterways and resources entrusted to its care through economic development, protection, preservation, and restoration. The CSLC manages and protects all statutory lands which the state received from the federal government upon its entry into the Union. These lands include the beds of all naturally navigable waterways such as major rivers, streams and lakes, tide and submerged lands in the Pacific Ocean extending three miles from shore, swamp and overflow lands, state school lands, and granted lands. These lands total more than four million acres. To carryout these duties, the CSLC is staffed by more than 200 specialists in mineral resources, land management, boundary determination, petroleum engineering, process safety, pollution prevention, and the natural sciences. The major program areas are:

- Environmental Planning and Management Division—This division was organized in 1975 to ensure the compliance of the CSLC with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and to provide analytical staff services (policy and technical) to the members of the Commission, its Executive Officer, and program staff.
- Land Management Division (LMD)—This division has primary responsibility for the surface management of all sovereign and school lands in California. This responsibility includes the identification, location, and evaluation of the state's interest in these lands and its leasing and management.

- Marine Facilities Division (MFD)—This division is responsible for statewide marine oil transfer oversight. The MFD inspects 85 sites along the California coast each day to monitor activities and enforce regulations at marine oil terminals. These inspections include the observation of oil transfers to and from oil tankers and barges, with an emphasis on pollution prevention.
- Mineral Resources Management Division (MRMD)—This division manages the use of energy and mineral resources of more than 160 oil, gas, geothermal, and mineral leases covering more than 153,000 acres of state-owned lands. The Division’s goals are to ensure public safety, protect the environment, and maximize revenue.
 - Oil and gas production remains the single largest source of revenue from state sovereign lands. It is projected that oil and gas royalties from state leases will generate more than \$276 million in 2008-09. The proceeds are deposited in the state’s General Fund to support the programs of the CSLC and other departments.

Existing Facilities: The CSLC operates five facilities statewide to support the various programs described above. The CSLC has two regional headquarters, each co-located with a field office, one located in Sacramento and the other in Long Beach. The remaining three facilities are field offices (one in Northern California and two in Southern California). The only state-owned facility is the Huntington Beach Field Office. All other CSLC facilities are in leased space.

Drivers of Need: It is essential that the CSLC’s facilities are large enough to accommodate program staff, located within reasonable distances from the areas they serve, and are in a safe operating condition. Because the Department does not anticipate any significant programmatic expansions or changes at this time, the CSLC has determined that its existing facilities are properly sized and located to support the Department’s mission.

However, not all of the Department’s facilities are in good operating condition. Since maintenance and renovation of leased space is funded through the CSLC’s operations budget, the main driver of capital outlay need is the improvement of the Department’s only state-owned facility, the Huntington Beach Field Office. This field office was constructed in the early 1940s and has deteriorated to the point that it no longer provides safe conditions for the employees stationed at this facility. Some of the more critical infrastructure deficiencies at this facility include: hazardous materials, such as lead, asbestos, and mold, which create unhealthy working conditions; unsafe wiring; limited

ADA access compliance; other unsafe conditions; and general wear and tear that create a visual nuisance for employees and the public.

Five-Year Needs: The CSLC identified a total of \$2.2 million for capital outlay over the next five years to address critical infrastructure deficiencies at the Huntington Beach Field Office.

Funding Needs Reported by the California State Lands Commission
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$182	\$2,004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,186
Total	\$182	\$2,004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,186

Proposal: This 2008 Plan proposes \$2.2 million to fund the continuing phases of the Huntington Beach Field Office replacement project.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The CSLC’s proposal is consistent with the planning provisions of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002. Specifically, the project promotes infill development by developing underutilized land that is presently served by transit, streets, water, sewer, and other services.

Proposed Funding for the California State Lands Commission
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$182	\$2,004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,186
Total	\$182	\$2,004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,186

Funding Source

General Fund	\$182	\$2,004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,186
Total	\$182	\$2,004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,186

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) is responsible for managing California’s fish, wildlife and plant resources, and the habitat on which they depend, for their ecological value and public enjoyment. Under general direction from the California Fish and Game

Commission, the DFG administers numerous programs and enforces regulations and limits set forth in the Fish and Game Code. The major program areas are:

- Biodiversity Conservation – This program encourages the preservation, conservation, maintenance, and restoration of wildlife resources, including the Ecosystem Restoration Program, under the jurisdiction and influence of the state. Activities involve the conservation, protection and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat to ensure maintenance of biologically sustainable populations of those species.
- Hunting, Fishing and Public Use – This program facilitates diverse and sustainable hunting, fishing (recreational and commercial), trapping, and other public uses and associated economic benefits to the state by conserving and managing game species. Activities include collection and assessment of information on the distribution and abundance of game fish and wildlife to determine appropriate regulations (bag limits, gear restrictions, etc.) and to monitor the effects of those regulations.
- Management of Department Lands and Facilities – This program manages Department-owned or leased lands and facilities, including hatcheries, wildlife areas, ecological reserves, fish and wildlife laboratories, and public access areas, to contribute to the conservation, protection, and management of fish and wildlife.
- Law Enforcement – This program serves the public through law enforcement, public safety and hunter education. Law enforcement promotes compliance with laws and regulations protecting fish and wildlife resources; investigates habitat destruction, pollution incidents and illegal commercialization of wildlife. Wardens also serve the public through general law enforcement, mutual aid and homeland security.
- Communications, Education and Outreach – This program serves the public through resource conservation education and use activities in the classroom and on public and private lands, community and stakeholder outreach, and the delivery of information and data using a variety of methods including publications, presentations, web applications and media relations.
- Spill Prevention and Response – This program prevents damage, minimizes environmental impacts, restores, and rehabilitates California’s fish and wildlife populations and their habitats from the harmful effects of oil and other deleterious material spills in marine waters and inland habitats.

- Fish and Game Commission – The California Fish and Game Commission ensures the long term sustainability of California’s fish and wildlife resources by guiding the ongoing scientific evaluation and assessment of California’s fish and wildlife resources; setting California’s fish and wildlife resource management policies and insuring these are implemented by the DFG; establishing appropriate fish and wildlife resource management rules and regulations; and building active fish and wildlife resource management partnerships with individual landowners, the public and interest groups, and federal, state and local resource management agencies.

Existing Facilities: The DFG manages 716 properties statewide, comprising more than one million acres (606,306 acres owned and 476,335 acres owned by other entities, but administered by DFG). Since several state agencies purchase land for the purpose of habitat or wildlife protection, and management responsibilities of these properties are often transferred to the DFG, the number of properties is continually increasing. The 716 properties managed by the DFG include the following: 110 wildlife areas, 123 ecological reserves (which include conservation easements), 11 marine reserves, 180 public access areas, 21 fish hatcheries, 233 lands that have not yet been designated, and 38 other types of properties. The DFG is working on a number of studies to inventory and evaluate existing infrastructure.

Drivers of Need: The three main drivers of capital outlay needs for the DFG are the improvement or replacement of aging buildings, the improvement of newly acquired lands, and more recently, the enactment of Assembly Bill 7 (AB 7), Chapter 689, Statutes of 2005, which includes mandates for increased hatchery production levels.

Of the more than one million acres of lands managed by DFG, over 856,000 acres are dedicated wildlife areas and ecological reserves throughout the state. By law, the DFG is required to protect, manage, and maintain the wildlife resources and habitats on land it owns or administers. New properties are likely to be added to the Department’s stewardship in the years to come. However, because these lands are typically acquired by other state agencies, such as the Wildlife Conservation Board, land acquisitions that will likely result in future capital outlay needs are discussed in other sections of this report. This section deals with the needs of lands currently administered by the DFG, with the caveat that future needs will likely change as new lands are acquired by the state and administered by the DFG.

Many DFG-managed properties require capital outlay expenditures to upgrade old structures, improve existing facilities, or provide new infrastructure on properties that are receiving increased wildlife-related public use. Some important examples include

additional comfort stations, public interpretive facilities, parking lot and road upgrades, new office space, water structure improvements to maintain or reestablish wetlands, and levee improvements.

The DFG currently operates 21 hatcheries statewide, including 11 trout hatcheries, 8 salmon and steelhead hatcheries, and 2 fish planting bases, which range from 30 to 100 years old. While the eight salmon and steelhead hatcheries are currently operated to mitigate the loss of natural spawning habitat, for which production levels are regulated by the National Marine Fisheries Service, the DFG has been responsible for setting production levels for the state trout hatcheries. Until recently, the production goals for the trout hatcheries have remained fairly constant.

The passage of AB 7 mandates that nearly one-third of the fees collected from the issuance of all sport fishing licenses be deposited in the Hatchery and Inland Fisheries Fund to be used for management, maintenance, and capital improvement of California's fish hatcheries, the Heritage and Wild Trout Program, other sport fishing activities, and enforcement of these activities. Furthermore, it establishes requirements for yearly increases to trout production through July 1, 2009.

Five-Year Needs: The DFG has identified approximately \$530,000 in specific capital outlay needs in 2008-09 for project planning and various minor capital outlay projects. Because the DFG has not completed a full analysis of its infrastructure needs, this 2008 Plan does not reflect the DFG's complete out-year needs. More refined needs will be included in the 2009 five-year infrastructure plan.

The DFG has recently compiled a list of infrastructure and deferred maintenance needs, which was collected from the Department's various programs and was entered into its Engineering Five Year Planning Schedule (E-FYPS) database. This database was developed by the Engineering Program and is used by the Engineering, Lands, and Hatcheries Programs to track and schedule projects identified by program staff in the field. Once the E-FYPS database can be properly analyzed, the DFG will be able to refine the needs included in this 2008 Plan and develop the necessary level of project-specific detail for inclusion in subsequent plans. Preliminary reviews suggest that the DFG's needs could be as high as \$40 million over the next five years.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Fish and Game
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$530
Total	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$530

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$530,000 in 2008-09 for various minor capital outlay projects and project planning. It is recognized that the DFG has significant additional infrastructure needs; however, more detail and analysis is necessary before those actual needs can be adequately quantified. As the DFG develops the necessary level of project-specific detail, these needs should be captured in future plans.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: This proposal is consistent with the planning provisions of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002, as this 2008 Plan includes minor funding for the renovation and development of facilities in areas served by existing infrastructure. Furthermore, as the DFG develops more detailed infrastructure needs, the DFG will consider these planning guidelines in the development of future infrastructure proposals.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Fish and Game
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$530
Total	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$530

Funding Source

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Special Fund	\$60	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60
Reimbursements	470	0	0	0	0	470
Total	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$530

DEPARTMENT OF BOATING AND WATERWAYS

The Department of Boating and Waterways (Cal Boating) develops and improves public recreational boating facilities throughout the state and promotes boating safety to enhance recreational boating on California’s waterways. Cal Boating plans, designs and constructs boating facilities on state-managed lands through its capital outlay program

and provides financial assistance to federal, state, and local agencies and private entities for the construction of marinas and boat launching facilities open to the public through its local assistance program.

- Boating facilities on state-managed lands typically include:
- Boat launching ramps
- Boat slips, boat hoists and mooring fields
- Parking areas
- Restroom facilities
- Day use amenities (boat boarding floats, docks, boat-in day use sites, shoreline improvements)
- Boating and Instruction Safety Centers

The Boating and Instruction Safety Center (BISC) program, operated in partnership with state universities, provides opportunities for students and other members of the community to get quality instruction on the safe operation of various types of watercraft. BISCs, also known as aquatic centers, provide in-class and hands-on learning for people of all ages and ability levels. The youth summer camp programs are among the most popular, where children aged 7 to 18 get instruction in sailing, windsurfing, canoeing, kayaking, water skiing, jet skiing, rowing, and white water rafting.

The local assistance program provides funding for boating facility projects on non-state managed land, which includes the construction of marinas, boat launching ramps, boarding floats, parking areas, boat storage facilities, and other boating related facilities. While Cal Boating does not construct or manage these facilities, grant recipients must meet specific management guidelines set by Cal Boating to receive funding.

Cal Boating programs are funded primarily from the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund (HWRF), which derives its revenues from taxes paid on motor fuel purchased for boats, license fees from boating registration, and repayments from loans made to build publicly and privately owned marinas.

Existing Facilities: The department plans, designs and constructs boating facilities on state-managed land. Cal Boating typically transfers ownership of completed capital improvements to other state entities, mostly the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Currently, there are approximately 100 multi-lane boat-launching sites, four mini-marinas, and four BISCs on state-managed land.

In October 2002 (the most recent study available at this time), the California Boating Facilities Needs Assessment (BFNA) was released by Cal Boating that inventoried statewide boating facilities, including publicly and privately operated facilities. The 2002 BFNA identified more than 800 boating facilities statewide, 38 percent of which are publicly owned, with boat launching facilities being more likely to be publicly owned than marinas or dry storage facilities. However, the 2002 BFNA did not differentiate between state-owned and other publicly owned facilities.

Drivers of Need: The need for capital outlay projects is driven mainly by three factors: (1) an increasing number of boaters in the state, (2) aging facilities, and (3) the continued need for improved boating safety. Currently, there are more than 1 million boats in California, including approximately 963,000 registered boats, 25,000 documented vessels, and an estimated 1 million unregistered non-motorized boats. It is also estimated that approximately 2.9 percent of the state's 38 million citizens currently own a boat, registered or otherwise. Over the past 20 years, the rate of boat ownership in the state has remained basically constant, with only minor yearly fluctuations. Assuming this trend continues, there will be approximately 1.1 million boats in California by 2010, an increase of approximately 16,000 boats per year.

Based on the 2002 BFNA, there were approximately 1,638 boat-launching lanes statewide in 2000. Given the fact that nearly 14 percent of all registered vessels are typically stored in the water and do not require launching, there were effectively 489 registered launched vessels per launching lane in 2000. Assuming this ratio is sufficient to provide adequate boating access, 32 new launching lanes would need to be added each year to maintain the same ratio of boats to launching lanes. This equates to a projected statewide need of 160 boat launching lanes over the next five years. Although this is clearly a population driven need, a baseline standard has yet to be established.

A baseline standard would determine if the launching capacity in 2000, for example, was sufficient for the boating population at that time. In the absence of a baseline standard, the department must rely on other methods of determining baseline needs, such as surveys and visitor counts. According to surveys cited in the 2002 BFNA, nearly 42 percent of all boat-launching facilities reached capacity between 1 and 15 times per year, with nearly 33 percent reaching capacity more than 15 times per year. In addition, overcrowding was one of the most common problems reported by boat owners polled.

However, the 2002 BFNA did not indicate if the overcrowding was experienced at boat-launching facilities or on the waterways themselves. If overcrowding were to occur on a specific waterway, additional boat-launching facilities could in fact exacerbate the problem.

Another major driver of capital projects is the replacement of aging facilities. Since many boating facilities were built in the 1960s, with a designed life expectancy of 20 years, these facilities are now in need of replacement or renovation. Based on the 2002 BFNA and other more recent statewide and regional studies, Cal Boating indicates that the statewide need for recreational boating infrastructure improvement and expansion over the next five years is approximately \$580 million.

Since only a portion of the statewide need is met directly through Cal Boating's capital outlay program, private, local government, and federal entities must also be responsible for addressing a portion of the statewide needs. However, until more detailed information is available, it will be difficult to determine the necessary level of state funding for boating infrastructure. Historically, the state has funded approximately 25 percent of the total new boat launching facilities, approximately eight launching lanes per year. In addition, a number of federal, local, and private boating projects have also been funded, in part, through Cal Boating grants and loans programs.

The third major driver of capital projects is the need for improved boating safety. California consistently ranks in the top three states nationwide for both the number of boats and the number of boating-related accidents. In 2006 (the latest year for which data is available), there were a total of 760 reported accidents, with 445 injuries and 45 fatalities on California's waterways. The most common cause of accidents was operator inattention (40 percent) followed by operator inexperience (33 percent) and excessive speed (25 percent). In an attempt to promote boating safety, Cal Boating partners with state agencies to construct and operate BISCs throughout the state. These facilities provide opportunities for boaters of all ages and skill levels to enjoy boating activities and learn safe boating skills.

Five-Year Needs: The Cal Boating has requested a total of \$50.8 million for the replacement or renovation of existing boating facilities, construction of one new BISC, project planning, and various minor capital outlay projects (less than \$655,000 per project). However, Cal Boating's request reflects the Department's estimate of what can be funded over the next five years from estimated balances in the HWRF and does not necessarily reflect the Department's actual needs.

Because of reduced levels of funding available from the HWRF, the DBW’s five-year plan focuses only on the infrastructure improvements that are necessary to update existing state-owned or controlled facilities to new standards, keep existing facilities open to the public, and add the facilities required to maintain, at minimum, a constant level of operation statewide as the number of boats and boaters increases.

**Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Boating and Waterways
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$5,420	\$6,350	\$6,710	\$12,240	\$11,740	\$42,460
Public Access and Recreation	0	7,110	400	400	400	8,310
Total	\$5,420	\$13,460	\$7,110	\$12,640	\$12,140	\$50,770

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$50.7 million for capital outlay projects, including the construction of the Channel Islands Boating Instruction and Safety Center, the renovation of the Morro Bay Marina, project planning, and a minor capital outlay program. Based on a general understanding of current facility conditions, historical trends, projected population growth, and an increased need for improved boating safety and access, the funding proposed in the 2008 Plan is not expected to exceed the needs revealed through subsequent studies and analyses.

Because the revenues for the HWRF are not fixed and tend to fluctuate from year to year, Cal Boating typically has been able to adjust yearly local assistance expenditures to balance out unexpected revenue fluctuations as needed to provide consistent funding for the capital outlay program. However, this has not been the case over the past few years. Therefore, out-year funding of projects may need to be adjusted as funding permits.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: Cal Boating’s proposal addresses the provisions of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002. Specifically, Cal Boating promotes infill development when possible by renovating existing infrastructure and developing facilities in areas currently served by existing infrastructure. Cal Boating also promotes efficient development, to the extent possible, by ensuring that new projects can utilize existing infrastructure, such as roads, sewer, and utilities.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Boating and Waterways
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$5,420	\$6,350	\$6,710	\$12,220	\$11,720	\$42,420
Workload Space Deficiencies	0	7,110	400	400	400	8,310
Total	\$5,420	\$13,460	\$7,110	\$12,620	\$12,120	\$50,730

Funding Source

Harbors & Waterways Revolving Fund	\$5,420	\$11,681	\$7,110	\$12,620	\$12,120	\$48,951
Reimbursements	0	1,779	0	0	0	1,779
Total	\$5,420	\$13,460	\$7,110	\$12,620	\$12,120	\$50,730

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) provides for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation, helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, and protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources. The DPR protects natural and biological diversity by acquiring and maintaining land to provide habitat for endangered wildlife and plant species. The DPR also acquires, restores, and maintains buildings of historical importance, and acquires and protects properties that have cultural significance. In addition, the DPR offers a variety of educational programs at several parks, ranging from lectures and audio-visual displays to exhibits and guided tours. Generally, the educational programs focus on the importance of the parks or the life that the parks support. Further, the DPR provides education through the development and support of museums, and high-quality outdoor recreation, including: biking, hiking, boating, horseback riding, camping, surfing, swimming, wildlife viewing, and off-highway vehicle use.

California voters have indicated, through the passage of several bond acts, a desire for greater recreational opportunities and increased preservation of cultural and natural resources. In recent years, the voters have approved three park bond measures. Most recently, voters approved the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 84), which provides \$5.4 billion for the protection of the state's natural and cultural resources, including \$400 million for DPR acquisition, maintenance, and infrastructure improvement projects. Proposition 84 will enable to the DPR to complete existing projects initiated with

previously approved bond funds and begin new high-priority projects. The prior bond measures include Proposition 12, which provided over \$500 million for DPR capital outlay projects, and Proposition 40, which provided \$225 million specifically for DPR capital outlay projects.

Existing Facilities: To meet its diverse objectives, the DPR acquires land and constructs a variety of facilities. The DPR has 278 units, including parks, beaches, trails, wildlife areas, open spaces, off-highway vehicle areas, and historic sites. The DPR is responsible for approximately 1.5 million acres of land, including over 300 miles of coastline, 970 miles of lake, reservoir and river frontage, approximately 15,000 campsites and alternative camping facilities, and 4,000 miles of non-motorized trails. The following are examples of the diversity in infrastructure included in the state park system:

- Hearst San Simeon State Historic Museum, San Luis Obispo County: Popularly known as Hearst Castle, this museum boasts a 115-room main house plus guesthouses, pools, and 8 acres of cultivated gardens. The main house contains a collection of European antiques and fine art pieces.
- Crystal Cove State Park, Orange County: With 3.5 miles of beach and 2,000 acres of undeveloped woodland, this park offers facilities for overnight lodging, mountain biking, scuba and skin diving, swimming, surfing, hiking, and horseback riding. The offshore waters are designated as an underwater park and permit visitors to explore tide pools, sandy coves, reefs, ridges, and canyons.
- Mendocino Headlands State Park, Mendocino County: This 7,700 acre park is near picturesque downtown Mendocino. The park features grass-covered headlands and a beach, with access from the mouth of the Big River south of town. Trails are popular with hikers and joggers. In winter, the park provides a site for whale watching. Volunteers operate the historic Ford House on Main Street in Mendocino. Current and historic information about the area is available to Mendocino visitors, including a scale model of 1890 Mendocino. Interpretive walks are led by docents.
- Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area, San Luis Obispo County: With nearly 2 million visitors, this 2,400 acre off road area is among the most popular and unique of California State Parks. The nearly 6 miles of beach open for vehicle use and the sand dunes available for off highway motor vehicle recreation are attractions for visitors from throughout the United States. Oceano Dunes is the only California State Park where vehicles may be driven on the beach.

- Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, San Diego and Riverside Counties: With over 600,000 acres, this park is the largest state park in the contiguous United States. The park includes 500 miles of dirt roads, 12 wilderness areas, and miles of hiking trails. The park features wildflowers, palm groves, cacti, and sweeping vistas. In addition, the park provides habitat for roadrunners, golden eagles, kit foxes, mule deer, bighorn sheep, iguanas, chuckwallas, and the red diamond rattlesnake.
- Jedediah Smith Redwoods, Del Norte County: With 10,000 acres of predominately old growth coast redwoods, this park provides watershed for the Smith River and Mill Creek, and includes about 20 miles of hiking and nature trails, river access, and a visitor center with exhibits.

Over the past five years the DPR has expended approximately \$215 million in voter-approved general obligation bonds to strategically expand and develop the state park system by acquiring nearly 100,000 acres, including the addition of 13 miles of pristine coastline as part of the Hearst Ranch conservation transaction. In addition, the DPR accepts gifts and other donations of property at no cost to the state. The acceptance of donated lands, which sometimes includes historic structures and other culturally significant features, adds to the lands and facilities managed by the DPR necessary to promote the Department's mission.

Drivers of Need: There are a number of factors that result in the need for capital projects. These factors include: (1) aging infrastructure, (2) a rapidly growing visitor population with diverse needs and interests, (3) changing recreational demands and cultural needs, and (4) the encroachment of development on sensitive habit, open spaces, and other culturally significant resources. The DPR's projects can generally be divided into two types: the renovation and improvement of existing facilities, and the acquisition and development of new facilities.

Maintenance and improvement needs are usually driven by a facility's physical condition, often quantified through the facility's age, and the building's ability to meet programmatic requirements. Examples of physical inadequacies that drive infrastructure needs include dry rot and termites that cause buildings to become structurally unsound, and sewage systems that have deteriorated and corroded allowing sewage to leak. Other physical inadequacies are the result of facilities not being large enough to accommodate the DPR's programmatic requirements. For example, a visitor center may be too small to serve a growing number of visitors or a lifeguard station may not provide sufficient space for the number of lifeguards required to maintain safe conditions.

The ongoing maintenance and repair of aging facilities, such as painting exterior walls and repairing roof shingles, help prevent larger, more costly deferred maintenance projects. When maintenance funding fails to keep pace with maintenance needs over time, the result is an increase in the backlog of deferred maintenance projects. If these deferred maintenance projects are not addressed in time, the problems can shorten the useful life of these facilities and result in major future renovation or replacement projects. Conversely, adequate maintenance funding can extend the useful life of a facility and decrease the need to replace or renovate aging infrastructure.

For many years, the DPR's operations and maintenance budget has not kept pace with the DPR's need to maintain existing facilities and has resulted in an increasing backlog of deferred maintenance projects. Consequently, the backlog is approximately \$1.2 billion. If this trend continues, the backlog will continue to grow and may result in the need for more costly major capital outlay projects down the road. While the funding for deferred maintenance and special repair projects is technically not considered capital outlay and for which funding is not requested or proposed in this 2008 Plan, deferred maintenance is clearly a factor that can have a substantial impact on future capital outlay needs. Over the last two years, the DPR has been able to make some progress in addressing the backlog of deferred maintenance, having more than \$35 million in funding specifically set aside for this purpose. In addition, the Special Session will propose directing an additional \$30 million in Proposition 84 funding for addressing maintenance and capital improvement projects.

Population growth is another significant driver of the DPR's infrastructure needs. The state's civilian population is currently estimated at 37.8 million and is projected to increase to approximately 39.0 million by 2010. Were park attendance rates to remain constant, population growth alone would result in the need for approximately 2,000 additional campsites to maintain the current ratio of campsites per capita. The same would be true for picnic sites, visitors' centers, and other park facilities. However, this projected need is in sharp contrast to the DPR's ability to keep pace with population growth, whereby fewer than 300 campsites were added between 1990 and the present.

Coastal campsites tend to be most popular and are typically full during much of the spring, summer, and fall months, with thousands of potential visitors being turned away each year because of limited capacity. The demand for coastal camping is even greater in Southern California, where the state has not added any new coastal camping opportunities in more than 15 years. A new camping facility project currently under development on the coast is the conversion of the El Morro Mobilehome Park at Crystal

Cove State Park, in Orange County. It is expected that this project will add 60 campsites available to the public by the summer of 2009. While this project is an important step in the right direction, more and more visitors will be unable to enjoy this popular activity unless additional capacity is added. The recent acquisition of Fort Ord Dunes State Park presents an opportunity to add more than 100 additional coastal campsites at some time in the future, as noted in that park's draft general plan.

Demand for park visitation is also affected by a number of other variables, including weather, amenities, and proximity to densely populated areas. The amount charged for park admission also appears to significantly affect demand. For instance, attendance increased by 25 percent in the three years following a 50 percent reduction of park fees in 2000. Conversely, park fee increases during the early 1990s were followed by a 20 percent attendance decline. This factor is important to note because the DPR has since developed more of a market-based approach in adjusting park fees, which has affected demand at some state parks.

Fees under this modified approach are set based upon the amenities offered and public demand of the park units. When the DPR raised the annual pass to \$125, attendance and pass sales were unaffected for popular Southern California beaches, yet the higher annual pass cost lowered attendance rates for some Northern California, inland, and reservoir parks. As a result, the DPR created the "Golden Poppy Annual Day Use Pass" to offset changes in demand for some parks. Park managers now have the ability to adjust rates according to market conditions by taking location, demand, public acceptance, and amenities into consideration.

Five-Year Needs: The DPR identified a total of \$355.4 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. The DPR's proposal includes funding from the remaining balances of Proposition 12 general obligation bond funds, Proposition 84 general obligation bond funds recently approved by the voters, as well as special, federal, and other funds.

Immediately following the passage of Proposition 84 in November 2006, the DPR began a systematic process of evaluating the Department's statewide needs and priorities to ensure the newly approved bond funds could be used as efficiently as possible. To this end, approximately \$2 million from Proposition 84 was appropriated in 2007-08 to fund preliminary designs, engineering cost estimates, and studies for projects that would be identified through the DPR's strategic planning process.

The Proposition 84 planning process was completed in early 2007 and was incorporated in the funding needs reported by DPR in this report. Over the next five years the DPR proposes \$190.4 million from Proposition 84 for capital outlay projects and an additional \$51.9 million for continuing projects beyond the five years covered by this report (\$23.4 million), a reserve for contingencies (\$14.5 million), and an allocation for statewide bond costs (\$14 million), for a total of \$242.3 million. The DPR's Proposition 84 expenditure plan balances several desired outcomes, such as improving and preserving existing park infrastructure and preparing for California's future, while recognizing the need to maximize the benefit of limited funds. In addition to the capital outlay program funding above, the DPR also proposes allocating the remaining \$157.7 million from Proposition 84 to fund deferred maintenance, to preserve and protect cultural and natural resources, to improve and expand interpretive exhibits, and to fund other non-capital outlay projects.

Although the DPR's Proposition 84 expenditure plan reflected the Department's highest priorities at the time it was drafted, the DPR recognizes that this plan is part of a dynamic process that changes and evolves over time. As such, the DPR's priorities will continue to be modified as needs and conditions change. In fact, there have been a number of changes since this plan was submitted by the DPR in early 2007 that will require the DPR to re-evaluate the relative priority of the projects proposed in this plan and include such changes in subsequent proposals.

For example, in order to close a \$14.5 billion budget gap, departments were directed to reduce spending across-the-board by 10 percent last fall. The DPR responded by proposing 48 state parks to be placed into what the DPR refers to as "caretaker" status, which will allow the DPR to achieve the desired savings without jeopardizing the integrity of the entire parks system. Because a number of projects proposed in this 2008 Plan are located within parks that are slated for caretaker status, including a coastal campground development project at the recently acquired Fort Ord Dunes State Park, some of the funding priorities identified by the DPR, such as this project, will be re-evaluated for future plans.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Parks and Recreation
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$9,603	\$33,493	\$22,845	\$36,880	\$69,655	\$172,476
Facility/ Infrastructure Modernization	490	835	5,670	2,500	0	9,495
Public Access and Recreation	12,160	73,193	32,994	24,650	30,930	173,927
Total	\$22,253	\$107,521	\$61,509	\$64,030	\$100,585	\$355,898

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes a total of \$352.9 million over the next five years to address the DPR's highest priority needs, comprised of \$197.4 million in available GO bonds (including \$190.4 million from Proposition 84), \$25 million in federal funds, \$78.2 million in special funds, and \$52.3 million in other funds (primarily reimbursements). The proposed amount includes funding to address critical health and safety issues at various existing state parks, facilitate the DPR's efforts to preserve and restore the state's cultural and historic resources, and enhance public day-use facilities.

Due to limited resources and budgetary pressures that are expected to persist for the next few years, the 2008 Plan does not fully address the DPR's long-term needs. California's growing and increasingly diverse population will eventually require substantial expansions of the state park system, including the modernization of existing facilities and the development of new facilities, to keep pace with the state's needs. However, addressing such long-term needs must be balanced with the state's current fiscal constraints. Therefore, over the short-term, the 2008 Plan does make significant progress toward the state's long-term goals by addressing many of the state's highest priorities, by targeting those projects that will provide Californians with the greatest benefits.

The 2008 Plan also recognizes that the DPR's infrastructure plan is a working document that will need to be modified on a semi-regular basis. Although the projects identified by the DPR over the next five years and beyond are generally consistent with the funding included in this 2008 Plan, the most significant difference is that the 2008 Plan does not propose funding for projects located within parks that are part of the Department's reduction plan. Instead, the 2008 Plan proposes funding at the same level for various statewide projects at parks that are not part of the Department's reduction plan.

Given the significant investments in land acquisitions and park expansions over the past few years and the relative underinvestment in existing state park infrastructure, the 2008

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Plan focuses the state’s limited resources on improving existing lands and facilities. This 2008 Plan does, however, support limited funding for the Department to acquire in-holding properties to help alleviate operational challenges at existing state parks and limited funding for habitat acquisitions from funds dedicated for this purpose.

This 2008 Plan proposes approximately \$33 million (mostly federal and special funds specifically designated for this purpose) to strategically expand the state park system. Although this is a small amount relative to projected needs, it should be viewed in the context of the future amount of resources that are likely to be available. Between 2000 and 2006, the DPR’s expansion efforts have resulted in the expenditure of \$324 million to acquire nearly 100,000 acres. Given the significant investment in acquiring and protecting wildlife habitat and open space over the past several years, the Department’s focus has had to shift toward maintaining and improving existing state-owned properties. While strategic acquisitions can help provide new and expanded recreational opportunities as well as protect valuable cultural and natural resources for future generations, continuing large-scale investment in existing properties is necessary to ensure that park visitors can enjoy the state’s valuable resources today and for years to come.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The DPR’s proposal is consistent with the three planning provisions of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002. Specifically, the DPR promotes infill development when possible by renovating existing infrastructure; protects environmental and agricultural resources by acquiring sensitive habitat and other open spaces; and promotes efficient development, to the extent possible, by ensuring that new projects use existing infrastructure, such as roads, sewers, and utilities.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Parks and Recreation (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$6,603	\$17,964	\$38,374	\$36,880	\$69,655	\$169,476
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	490	835	5,670	2,500	0	\$9,495
Public Access and Recreation	12,160	31,530	74,652	24,650	30,930	\$173,922
Total	\$19,253	\$50,329	\$118,696	\$64,030	\$100,585	\$352,893
Funding Source						
Federal Funds	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$25,000
Existing GO Bonds	8,960	33,582	70,508	41,490	42,885	197,425
Special Funds	5,293	8,747	19,384	14,540	30,200	78,164
Other	0	3,000	23,804	3,000	22,500	52,304
Total	\$19,253	\$50,329	\$118,696	\$64,030	\$100,585	\$352,893

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for supplying suitable water for personal use, agricultural irrigation, industry, recreation, power generation, and fish and wildlife. The DWR also is responsible for flood management and the safety of dams. The DWR's major infrastructure programs include the State Water Project (SWP), flood control, and water management.

The SWP provides drinking water to approximately two-thirds of the state's residents and irrigation water for 755,000 acres of farmland. The SWP consists of 28 dams and reservoirs, 22 pumping plants, 3 pumping-generating plants, 5 hydroelectric power plants, and over 660 miles of open canals and pipelines. While it is a vital part of the state's existing infrastructure, the SWP is self-supporting and is fully funded by the 29 urban and agricultural water suppliers that receive the project's water. Because of its self-supporting financial structure, funding for the SWP is not included in the five-year plan.

Flood protection is a critical responsibility of the DWR that can only be achieved through the development and maintenance of major flood control infrastructure. Absent an effective infrastructure, floods can cause significant property damage and loss of life. Nearly all of the lands protected by the state-federal flood control system in California's Central Valley have lower levels of flood protection than pre-Katrina New Orleans. Major floods hit California in 1986, 1995 and 1997. In current dollars, these events caused an average of \$500 million in flood damage in the Central Valley. The 1986 flooding killed 14. The 1997 flood caused 48 of California's 58 counties to be declared disaster areas, displaced 120,000 from their homes, and killed eight. To prevent such destruction, DWR provides funding for flood control projects through both local assistance and state capital outlay. Projects located in the Central Valley are funded as state infrastructure. The DWR, through the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board), participates with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and local entities in the development and construction of these projects. The federal government pays between 50 and 75 percent of the total costs of any flood control project authorized by the U.S. Congress and the Legislature, with the non-federal costs typically shared by state (70 percent) and local entities (30 percent). With available bond funding exceeding federal funding availability, in many cases State and local agencies will proceed to repair and improve flood control infrastructure without federal cost sharing. Under federal crediting rules, some work will be creditable toward future federal investments in later years without nonfederal cost sharing.

In areas outside the Central Valley, local agencies sponsor flood control projects. Although the state provides significant financial assistance for these projects, they are not included in the five-year plan because they are owned and operated by local agencies.

In addition to flood control projects, the DWR is responsible for state infrastructure necessary to ensure adequate water availability for California's residents and businesses. Much of this infrastructure is contained within the SWP, as noted above. However, as California's population and business activity continue to expand, additional actions will be needed to meet the state's growing water demand. The 2005 Water Plan Update, developed by the DWR, recognizes that various strategies can be employed to meet this demand. For example, water districts are now working together locally to develop regional water supplies from multiple sources, improve water quality, protect watersheds, develop groundwater storage, and conserve water through improvements in the efficiency of its use. Desalination technologies are being developed that can provide another option for meeting the state's water demands. All of these options involve the development of new infrastructure by the state or local agencies, or by both working together.

Another critical component of ensuring adequate water supplies is developing new water storage and conveyance capabilities. In the next 50 years, snow pack could be reduced 10 to 40 percent because of changing weather patterns caused by global climate change. Warmer weather would mean more flooding in the winter, and less runoff from snow in the spring. Expanding water storage facilities can help prevent winter flooding and allow us to capture water that would otherwise be lost due to a shrinking snowpack. Likewise, improving water conveyance infrastructure so it is less vulnerable to earthquakes and rising sea levels is crucial to ensure a reliable water supply.

In pursuing new strategies for supplying water throughout the state, the DWR and local agencies have recognized that the goal of enhancing water supply is closely connected to efforts to improve water quality, preserve aquatic ecosystems, and protect threatened and endangered species of native fish. The California Water Policy Council and Federal Ecosystem Directorate (CALFED) program was established in 1994 to improve the environmental health of the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (the Bay-Delta) while ensuring adequate water supplies and providing for Bay-Delta levee stability. CALFED infrastructure projects are primarily facilities that will be owned and operated by the SWP, the federal Central Valley Project (CVP), or local water agencies. Although most of these projects will not be owned and operated by the state, CALFED infrastructure needs are included in this report because these projects address the state's long-term water needs and are vital to the state's well being.

Existing Facilities: To create an effective system of flood control in the Central Valley, the Sacramento River Flood Control Project was developed in the early 1900s to provide a regional flood management system consisting of multiple interrelated levees, weirs, and bypasses. This flood control project is overseen by the Board. The existing flood control infrastructure in the Central Valley consists of 1,595 miles of levees and 55 various flood control structures, including dams, weirs, pumping plants, diversion structures, gate structures, and drop structures. Many of these levees were not properly engineered to convey design flows or to protect urban areas to an appropriately high level. As they have aged, many have deteriorated.

The state's water supply is provided from a variety of sources, including the SWP, the CVP, the Colorado River, various local projects, and groundwater reserves. The Bay-Delta provides water for both the SWP and the CVP. In addition to the SWP facilities described above, the CVP operates 20 reservoirs, 11 power plants, and 500 miles of canals. These two very large water projects provide the backbone for California's water delivery system. Local water agencies that link to these major systems also operate significant storage, conveyance and distribution facilities. Many of the newer facilities are being designed to meet multiple objectives beyond enhancing supply, such as improving water quality, enhancing supply reliability, expanding recreational opportunities, and preventing seawater intrusion.

Drivers of Need: Urban areas protected by State-federal levees in the Central Valley are generally at risk of deep flooding and the devastating consequences that were experienced in New Orleans. Projects are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine the need for increased protection and whether the project is cost-effective. In addition to economic evaluations to maximize project benefits, the Board has adopted a policy to provide a minimum of 200-year protection in urban areas when economically justified. Furthermore, the levee system is aged and many levees have become eroded or need repair to correct hidden defects. There is an ongoing need to evaluate the levee system and to identify and repair levees that are deficient.

The primary drivers of water supply infrastructure needs are population growth and the need to restore and maintain the health of the state's natural water ecosystems. Population is currently about 38 million and expected to increase by approximately 10 million, or 26 percent, by 2030. Agricultural use is likely to decrease. In addition to these agricultural and urban water demands, substantial water supplies are necessary to comply with the Endangered Species Act, to reverse the decline of fish and wildlife populations, and to improve the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem. To protect the listed

species, operational restrictions have been imposed on both the SWP and the CVP to limit pumping under certain conditions. Total water demand for urban, agricultural, and environmental uses is expected to increase between two and six million acre-feet per year, or 2.4 to 7 percent, by 2030. Lastly, infrastructure needs are driven in part by global climate changes, particularly since global warming is predicted to reduce snowpack and increase winter runoff, which increases the need for both flood control and water storage infrastructure.

Five-Year Needs: The DWR has identified a need for \$1.7 billion for flood control projects within the Central Valley over the next five years, including evaluation and repair of existing levees. These projects have been, or will be, evaluated and constructed by the Corps and the Board in conjunction with local entities. Direct federal expenditures provide 50 to 75 percent of most flood control projects, with remaining costs shared by state and local agencies. Of the \$1.7 billion in identified need, the state's share would be \$791 million, which would be funded from existing GO bonds. The local share would be \$176 million and direct federal expenditures would provide \$700 million. In addition to the specific projects the DWR has identified, the DWR intends to fund some flood control projects in the Central Valley through local assistance grants or capital outlay proposals currently in development but not included in the current plan.

Funding needs for water storage, conveyance, and other water-related projects, including CALFED elements, are expected to be significant during the upcoming five years. The 2005 California Water Plan Update identifies a broad array of strategies for water supply management that, taken together, sum to a total cost of \$76 billion to \$107 billion over the next 25 years (see 2005 California Water Plan Update, Volume 2, Table 1-1 Strategy Summary Table). The DWR will provide some funding through grant programs funded by existing bond funds to meet these needs. These grant programs will help fund projects primarily owned and operated by local agencies, and therefore are not included in the DWR's identified infrastructure needs. In addition, the DWR has identified a need for \$3.8 billion for projects to improve water quality, increase water supply, and improve environmental conditions. Of this, \$115 million is for continuing projects in the Bay-Delta funded from existing bond funds and direct federal expenditures and \$3.7 billion is for new water storage, conveyance, and Bay-Delta sustainability projects to be funded through newly proposed bonds.

**Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Water Resources
(Flood Control and Integrated Regional Water Management Projects)
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
<u>Flood Control</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$201,025	\$446,660	\$389,494	\$272,305	\$357,596	\$1,667,080
Sub-Total, Flood Control	\$201,025	\$446,660	\$389,494	\$272,305	\$357,596	\$1,667,080
<u>Water Management</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$11,900	\$307,760	\$489,250	\$444,000	\$444,000	\$1,696,910
Program Delivery Changes	0	85,000	475,000	710,000	790,000	2,060,000
Sub-Total, Water Management	\$11,900	\$392,760	\$964,250	\$1,154,000	\$1,234,000	\$3,756,910
Total	\$212,925	\$839,420	\$1,353,744	\$1,426,305	\$1,591,596	\$5,423,990

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes that \$1.5 billion be provided to improve flood protection in the Central Valley over the next five years. This will be provided through existing GO bonds in the amount of \$643 million, \$672 million direct federal expenditures, and \$186 million local funds.

The 2008 Plan also includes \$3.8 billion for water management projects over the next five years, including projects to increase water storage and improve water conveyance and water quality. Continuing projects will be funded from \$62 million of existing GO bonds and \$53 million direct federal expenditure. New storage, conveyance and Bay-Delta sustainability projects will be funded from \$3.7 billion of proposed GO bonds.

The proposed bonds would provide a total of \$11.9 billion GO Bonds over ten years beginning in 2009-10 to support the following categories of projects:

Water Storage	\$3,500,000,000
Bay-Delta Sustainability	2,400,000,000
Water Resources Stewardship Grants	1,100,000,000
Water Conservation Grants	3,100,000,000
Water Quality Improvement Grants	1,100,000,000
Other Critical Water Projects	<u>700,000,000</u>
TOTAL	\$11,900,000,000

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The Department’s proposal addresses the provisions of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002. Specifically, improvements to the state’s flood protection system meet the environmental and agricultural resource

SECTION FOUR | INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS & PROPOSED FUNDING BY AGENCY & DEPARTMENT

protection and efficient land use priorities. Additionally, the emphasis on achieving 200-year flood protection in urban areas, combined with proposed floodplain mapping activities, will encourage development to remain in already-developed areas, thereby promoting the infill objective.

**Proposed Funding for the Department of Water Resources
(Flood Control and Integrated Regional Water Management Projects)
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
<u>Flood Control</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$148,871	\$339,294	\$403,066	\$290,046	\$319,544	\$1,500,821
Sub-total, Flood Control	\$148,871	\$339,294	\$403,066	\$290,046	\$319,544	\$1,500,821
<u>Water Management</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$6,900	\$312,760	\$489,250	\$444,000	\$444,000	\$1,696,910
Program Delivery Changes	0	85,000	475,000	710,000	790,000	2,060,000
Sub-total, Water Management	\$6,900	\$397,760	\$964,250	\$1,154,000	\$1,234,000	\$3,756,910
Total	\$155,771	\$737,054	\$1,367,316	\$1,444,046	\$1,553,544	\$5,257,731
<u>Funding Source</u>						
Existing GO Bonds	\$140,612	\$185,484	\$167,105	\$110,575	\$153,343	\$757,119
Proposed GO Bonds	0	335,000	919,000	1,154,000	1,234,000	3,642,000
Non-State Funds	15,159	216,570	281,211	179,471	166,201	858,612
Total	\$155,771	\$737,054	\$1,367,316	\$1,444,046	\$1,553,544	\$5,257,731

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Boards, Departments, and Offices of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) restore, protect, and enhance the environment to ensure the public's health, environmental quality, and economic vitality. The CalEPA is comprised of six boards, departments, and offices. Among these organizations, only the Air Resources Board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control identified future capital outlay needs and submitted a five-year infrastructure plan.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD

The Air Resources Board (Air Board) has primary responsibility for protecting air quality in California. This responsibility includes establishing ambient air quality standards for specific pollutants, administering air pollution research studies, evaluating standards adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), and developing and implementing plans to attain and maintain these standards.

The Air Board has two main programs engaged in efforts to reduce air pollutants: Mobile Source and Stationary Source. The Mobile Source Program is directed at controlling emissions from internal combustion engines. The Stationary Source Program works with air pollution control districts and the business and scientific communities to reduce emissions from stationary sources such as factories, refineries, and dry cleaners.

Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006 (AB 32), enacted the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, which established within the Air Board a statewide mandatory reporting system to track and monitor greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels. AB 32 also established a limit on GHG emissions, requiring emission reductions in California to be reduced to 1990 levels, an estimated 25 percent reduction, by the year 2020. AB 32 requires the Air Board to develop a regulatory framework of emission reduction measures, which may include multi-sector market-based compliance options.

Significant resources were added in the 2007 Budget and proposed as part of the 2008 Governor's Budget that would enable the Air Board to fulfill its role in implementing and enforcing the provisions of AB 32. The addition of climate change and GHG reduction to the Air Board's existing mission to improve air quality may lead to the need for additional capital-outlay resources in the future.

Existing Facilities: The Air Board occupies 326,000 sf of office space, and 92,000 sf of specialized field space (primarily laboratories). The Haagen-Smit Laboratory is the only state-owned property for which the Air Board has oversight responsibility. The facility

was constructed in 1972 and is now structurally insufficient to meet the Department’s programmatic need for space.

Drivers of Need: The Haagen-Smit Laboratory houses a portion of the Air Board’s Mobile Source Program and is the motor vehicle testing and analysis laboratory. The limitations of building design, size, and age render the facility inadequate to meet existing and future testing requirements. The lack of adequate space has required the Air Board to lease space in multiple facilities, resulting in operational inefficiencies.

Five-Year Needs: The Air Board identified a need of \$297.1 million to replace the Haagen-Smit Laboratory. The replacement facility would consolidate programs and staff from multiple leased facilities into a modern facility that would comply with the Governor’s Executive Order S-20-04, which requires state buildings to meet or exceed Leadership in Energy Efficiency Design Silver standards.

Funding Needs Reported by the Air Resources Board
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$297,123
Total	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$297,123

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$297.1 million from lease revenue bonds to replace the Haagen-Smit Laboratory, beginning in 2010. This facility is currently in the construction phase of a seismic renovation that will be complete in December 2008. Pushing the start of this project to 2010 will allow time for the Department to address funding concerns with the Air Pollution Control Fund and determine how to pay debt service for the construction of the new facility.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The Air Board’s request to replace the Haagen-Smit Laboratory will be consistent with the priorities of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002, by rehabilitating existing infrastructure that supports infill development.

Proposed Funding for the Air Resources Board

(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$0	\$0	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$297,123
Total	\$0	\$0	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$297,123
Funding Source						
Public Buildings Construction Fund	\$0	\$0	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$297,123
Total	\$0	\$0	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$297,123

DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

The mission of the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is to protect the public's health and the environment from hazardous substances. The DTSC regulates hazardous waste management activities, oversees and performs cleanup activities at sites contaminated with hazardous substances, encourages pollution prevention and the development of environmentally protective technologies, and provides regulatory assistance and public education. The DTSC has three programs—Site Mitigation and Brownfield Reuse, Hazardous Waste Management, and Science Pollution Prevention and Technology Development. The two environmental services laboratories operated by DTSC provide sample analysis, toxicity testing, and other related services to all of the DTSC programs.

The Site Mitigation program involves the oversight and monitoring of cleanup efforts at contaminated sites. In contrast, the Hazardous Waste Management program develops and enforces regulations and policies to address the safe storage, treatment, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste. The Stringfellow Hazardous Waste Site is part of the Site Mitigation program.

Existing Facilities: The Stringfellow Hazardous Waste Site, located in Riverside County, is the only state-owned property for which the DTSC has oversight responsibility. Between 1956 and 1972, this property was a bulk liquid hazardous waste disposal area into which more than 34 million gallons of organic and inorganic liquid industrial waste were deposited. Over time, this waste seeped into the groundwater, and in 1981, the U.S. EPA began to clean up the property. In addition to constructing a treatment plant to treat contaminated groundwater, the U.S. EPA removed surface liquids, placed a dirt cap over the disposal area, and installed a network of wells and an underground dam

to prevent contaminated groundwater from flowing into open streams. The U.S. EPA also constructed a pipeline to bring treated water to an industrial water treatment site for further decontamination. In 1998, a federal court found that the State of California was responsible for the cleanup efforts at the site because the state had authorized the disposal of waste in this area. As a result, the state was given responsibility for operating and maintaining the property including the treatment plant, which is now more than 22 years old.

The DTSC also occupies a headquarters office, six field offices, two environmental services laboratories, and a public information center. Except for the Southern California environmental services laboratory, all of these facilities are leased from private owners. The environmental services laboratory is located in a state-owned facility operated and maintained by the Department of Public Health, which also operates laboratory functions at this location.

Drivers of Need: The drivers of infrastructure need for the Stringfellow property are specific to making capital improvements to the treatment plant at this site. Drivers include court rulings, the age and condition of existing facilities, and community health risks. More specifically, federal and state courts have ruled that the State of California is responsible for the remediation of the Stringfellow site, and liable for any future damages associated with leakage of the contaminants. In addition, the existing treatment plant was constructed as an interim rather than long-term measure and does not comply with the most recent standards for treating contaminants.

Five-Year Needs: In total, the DTSC has identified a five-year need of \$52.1 million for the continuing phases of the Stringfellow treatment plant replacement project. This project will build a larger, more proficient treatment plant capable of handling a greater variety and an increased volume of toxics. Although the plant has been modified and upgraded to address increased volumes and concentrations of contaminants, 22 years of processing corrosive materials have damaged equipment and made reliability uncertain. As a result, there is risk of leakage that could lead to public health issues and environmental damage. The new plant would be capable of meeting the most recent standards for treating contaminants.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Toxic Substances Control
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Restoration	\$3,235	\$48,883	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,118
Total	\$3,235	\$48,883	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,118

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes that over the next five years, \$52.1 million be provided to replace the Stringfellow treatment plant for the design and construction phases. Because of the risk to public health posed by contaminant leakages, it is essential that the state operate a treatment plant capable of properly handling the contaminants.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: This proposal deals exclusively with the pretreatment plant project at a specific site where contaminants exist. It meets the criteria of Chapter 1016 by protecting environmental resources.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Toxic Substances Control
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Environmental Restoration	\$3,235	\$48,883	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,118
Total	\$3,235	\$48,883	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,118

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
General Fund	\$3,235	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,235
Public Buildings Construction Fund	0	48,883	0	0	0	48,883
Total	\$3,235	\$48,883	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,118

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

Health and human services programs provide essential medical, dental, mental health and social services to many of California's most vulnerable and at-risk residents. These programs touch the lives of millions of Californians and provide access to critical services that promote their health, well-being, and ability to function in society.

The Health and Human Services Agency includes 12 departments and one board. Three departments, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Developmental Services, and the Department of Mental Health, identified infrastructure needs and submitted plans.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health (DPH) serves to protect and improve the health of Californians by promoting healthy lifestyles, reducing the occurrence of preventable diseases, disabilities and premature deaths, protecting the public from unsafe environments, and enhancing public health emergency preparedness.

Existing Facilities: Currently, the DPH operates 697,000 sf of laboratory and office space at the Richmond complex and 30,500 sf in Los Angeles (referred to as the Southern California Lab).

Drivers of Need: The two main drivers of need are office space to house employees and laboratory space for the state's public health programs. Examples of laboratory services include testing the state's drinking water for contaminants, analyzing paint and soil samples for the presence of lead, screening blood drawn from pregnant women and newborn babies for genetic diseases and birth defects, identifying infectious diseases, and evaluating and accrediting private laboratories. The DPH maintains its own laboratory facilities to serve these programs. To protect the safety of employees, the DPH periodically seeks upgrades to the laboratory to meet new federal guidelines on handling and analyzing hazardous toxins.

The DPH also has identified the Southern California Lab, a 40-year old building occupied by both the DTSC and DPH, as deficient for program needs. A study was commissioned by DGS in the 2005-06 fiscal year to evaluate the laboratory needs of each department and options for meeting those needs. Recommendations are anticipated soon, but were not available for this report.

Five-Year Needs: The DPH seeks \$2.5 million for one capital outlay project to meet federal guidelines on the handling of highly pathogenic agents such as the Avian/Bird flu viruses. Additionally, the completion of the Southern California Lab Study may result in a major capital outlay request to renovate or replace the existing laboratory in a subsequent five-year plan.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Public Health
(Dollars in Thousands)

Project Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Program Delivery Change	\$2,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,520
Total	\$2,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,520

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$2.5 million in 2008-09 for the construction phase of upgrades to the biosafety level 3 virology laboratory at the Richmond complex, thereby allowing staff to safely investigate suspected Avian flu samples.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The 2008 Plan is consistent with the guidelines of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002, as the proposal will improve infrastructure at the existing laboratory and promote the health and safety of employees.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Public Health
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Program Delivery Change	\$2,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,520
Total	\$2,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,520

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
General Fund	\$2,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,520
Total	\$2,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,520

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES

The Department of Developmental Services (DDS) provides services and support to children and adults with developmental disabilities such as cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, and mental retardation. Services include physical, sensory, habilitation, behavioral, social development, education and employment programs, basic nursing, and physical health care. The DDS consumers who require 24-hour residential and health care services in a structured environment receive services directly at five state-owned and operated developmental centers (DCs) and two smaller state-leased and state-operated

community facilities. The DDS contracts with 21 nonprofit regional centers located throughout the state to provide services and support at the local level. In an ongoing effort to fulfill its mission under the Lanterman Act, the DDS is exploring ways to provide developmental center consumers opportunities to reside in community settings and use community-based programs when their needs can be met outside developmental centers. This is being done to ensure that individuals with developmental disabilities live in the least restrictive environment appropriate to their needs in accordance with the Olmstead Decision. This decision by the U.S. Supreme Court requires states to provide community-based services for an individual if treatment professionals believe such services are appropriate, if the individual does not oppose the move, and if the move can be reasonably accommodated, given the resources of the state.

The DDS provides services to the following categories of individuals at the DCs:

- **Secure Treatment**—Typically young adults who have committed or allegedly participated in criminal offenses (felonies or misdemeanors) in the community, have come into the justice system, and have been found to be incompetent to stand trial. These individuals cannot be treated in a community setting because of the nature of their crimes or alleged offenses. Treatment at a state hospital would not be appropriate because of the consumers' developmental disabilities. Consumers in secure treatment programs require a highly structured, secure treatment and training environment.
- **Behavioral**—Individuals with challenging behaviors that prevent them from being integrated into other developmental centers or community programs and require a high degree of structure and supervision. Consumers in behavioral programs do not require the same high level of security that consumers in secure treatment receive.
- **Medically fragile**—Individuals who require a lifetime of support, intensive medical and nursing intervention, sophisticated medical equipment, and assistive technology. Consumers who are medically fragile include those with severe birth defects, cranial anomalies or extensive physical disabilities, developmental problems as a result of near-drowning or brain and spinal cord injuries, and older individuals with developmental disabilities, whose age-related illnesses and conditions require significant levels of medical support.
- **General Population**—Individuals with a wide range of health problems and/or disabilities that require continued DC placement for medical care or specialized training services. Consumers in this category include individuals with chronic medical conditions and physical disabilities, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, autism, sensory deficits,

and visual and/or hearing impairments. Additionally, these individuals require a varying degree of support (e.g. acute, intermediate, and/or nursing care).

Existing Facilities: The DDS currently operates five state-owned DCs. All five DCs contain buildings that provide for the complete care and habilitation of consumers, including dormitory and hospital-type rooms, kitchens and dining rooms, activity centers and athletic fields, auditoriums, classrooms, swimming pools, administrative offices, and physical plants. The DCs include:

Agnews DC—Opened in 1888 and sits on 87 acres in San Jose, Santa Clara County. Agnews has approximately 689,000 sf of facility space, a current population of 198 consumers, and 497 licensed available beds. This facility serves medically fragile and general population consumers with a wide range of special needs.

During fiscal year 2004-05, the DDS developed a plan to transition consumers living at Agnews DC into community-based placements as appropriate, and to close the facility by July 2008. In keeping with the Administration’s commitment to provide services to individuals with developmental disabilities in the least restrictive environment possible, planning teams are assessing consumers’ needs and identifying additional resources necessary to successfully place the current Agnews DC consumers into community homes or other DCs.

Fairview DC—Opened in 1959 and sits on 90 acres in Costa Mesa, Orange County. This facility has approximately 1.1 million sf of facility space, a current population of 563 consumers, and 782 licensed available beds. Fairview DC serves medically fragile and general population consumers. Fairview DC also serves a number of adolescent and young adult behavioral consumers who require both developmental and mental health services.

Lanterman DC—Opened in 1927 and sits on 302 acres in Pomona, Los Angeles County. Lanterman DC has approximately 1.1 million sf of facility space, a current population of 478 consumers, and 797 licensed available beds. Lanterman serves general population consumers.

Porterville DC—Opened in 1953 and sits on 668 acres in Porterville, Tulare County. Porterville DC has approximately 1.1 million sf of facility space, a current population of 656 consumers, and 968 licensed available beds. This facility serves general population consumers. It is also the only developmental center to have a secure treatment program. The secure treatment program serves approximately 300 consumers and is at capacity,

with a waiting list of 39 individuals. The DDS indicates that the number of secure treatment consumers is growing because of screening procedures now in place at the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). To meet the space and program needs for the expanding secure treatment population, construction has started on a project to provide an additional 96 beds, a reception center and protective services building, and a recreation complex.

Sonoma DC—Opened in 1891 and sits on 909 acres in Eldridge, Sonoma County. This facility has approximately 1.2 million sf of facility space, a current population of 695 consumers, and 1,088 licensed available beds. Sonoma provides services to general population consumers.

Drivers of Need: The primary factors in the development of the DDS 2008 Plan are the need to provide housing for consumers in the DCs, including a growing secured treatment program, and the policy of encouraging community placement consistent with the Lanterman Act. The net result is that population at the DCs have declined by about 4 percent per year. The planned closure of Agnews DC in July 2008 is in line with the reduction in the number of consumers.

Additional concerns include infrastructure deficiencies attributable to the age of the facilities, consumer health and licensing requirements, and staff and consumer safety. The Department envisions that eventually some buildings or even another DC will no longer be needed, thereby reducing the need attributable to the aging infrastructure.

Five-Year Needs: Based on the inflation-adjusted results of a 1998 Condition Assessment, the DDS indicates an overall net infrastructure need of \$620 million for the four DCs that will remain after the closure of Agnews DC, of which \$54.2 million is reflected for this five year period. The overall amount assumes the minimum level of improvements necessary to meet current operating needs and brings infrastructure into compliance with seismic, health and fire prevention requirements. In addition, the Department recognizes additional upgrades for residential, medical, food service, and training areas that are based upon current treatment approaches for those who cannot or should not be placed within the community. Currently, space created through population declines has been used to help meet the need for adequate consumer and staff training areas.

Of the DDS's \$54.2 million request, \$28.2 million is for four new major capital outlay projects that will modernize fire alarm systems at Fairview, Porterville, and Lanterman DCs and install oxygen, suction, and medical gas lines at Sonoma DC. The remaining

\$26 million is for the construction phase of four existing projects that address critical health and safety issues at Porterville and Fairview DCs.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Developmental Services
(Dollars in Thousands)

Project Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$27,875	\$11,923	\$2,958	\$11,430	\$0	\$54,186
Total	\$27,875	\$11,923	\$2,958	\$11,430	\$0	\$54,186

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$54.2 million for the DDS, with \$27 million proposed in the Governor’s Budget. Of that total, \$597,000 is to initiate design of a modern fire alarm system at Fairview DC and \$342,000 is to begin design of a project that will replace stand-alone oxygen tanks used by medically fragile residents at Sonoma DC with an oxygen, suction, and medical gas system containing outlets for up to 93 consumers. An additional \$5.8 million is included in the Governor’s Budget for construction of Personal Alarm Locator Systems at Fairview DC and Porterville DC, thereby improving the safety of staff who work with potentially violent consumers. Another \$2.2 million is provided for the installation of modern air conditioning systems that will allow consumers year-round access to the school, gymnasium, and activity center at Fairview DC. Finally, the Governor’s Budget proposes \$18 million to complete satellite kitchen and dining room renovations at Porterville DC.

In order to improve the safety of staff and consumers, the 2008 Plan includes out-year proposals for new fire alarm systems at Lanterman and Porterville DCs.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The 2008 Plan is consistent with the guidelines of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002, as the proposal will improve infrastructure at an existing developmental center and promote the health and safety of the patients and employees.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Developmental Services
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$26,967	\$12,831	\$2,958	\$11,430	\$0	\$54,186
Total	\$26,967	\$12,831	\$2,958	\$11,430	\$0	\$54,186

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
General Fund	\$26,967	\$12,831	\$2,958	\$11,430	\$0	\$54,186
Total	\$26,967	\$12,831	\$2,958	\$11,430	\$0	\$54,186

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

The Department of Mental Health (DMH) sets policy for statewide mental health services, and administers programs and services for the prevention and control of mental illness. The DMH also operates and maintains five state hospitals (SH) to house and treat mentally ill patients: Atascadero, Metropolitan, Napa, Patton, and Coalinga.

There are two categories of mentally ill patients at the SHs—those committed under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (LPS patients), and those that are committed by the courts and transferred from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (forensic patients). About 90 percent of individuals in the SHs are forensic patients and there is presently a waiting list of almost 300 individuals. In general, LPS patients are deemed dangerous to themselves or others and are committed to a SH for evaluation and treatment. In contrast, forensic patients have either been convicted of a crime or have been found not guilty due to a mental illness. Forensic patients are further grouped into six categories depending on the Penal Code or Welfare and Institutions Code under which they are committed:

- Not guilty by reason of insanity
- Incompetent to stand trial
- Mentally disordered offender
- Transferred from the CDCR
- Sexually Violent Predator (SVP)
- Other penal code commitments

Existing Facilities: Each DMH state hospital is designed to provide for the complete care and habilitation of patients, and includes one- to four-bed hospital-type rooms, kitchens, dining rooms, off-unit treatment centers, courtyards, auditoriums, vocational classrooms, swimming pools, administrative offices, and physical plants. The hospitals are:

Atascadero SH—Opened in 1954 and sits on 448 acres in Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County. It is a completely self-contained residential facility surrounded by a maximum-security perimeter fence. Atascadero SH has approximately 846,000 sf of facility space, a population of 1,016, and a licensed capacity of 1,239 beds. Atascadero SH primarily houses and treats high-risk male forensic patients. Because of nursing and medical staff

shortages, the population has been reduced by about 200 patients from that of the prior year.

Metropolitan SH—Opened in 1916 and sits on 162 acres in Norwalk, Los Angeles County. It is in a campus setting and has approximately 1.2 million sf of facility space, a population of 643 patients, and a licensed capacity of 1,041 beds. Metropolitan houses and treats both male and female LPS and low-risk forensic patients, and is the only SH that provides psychiatric services to children and adolescents. While the overall population is below licensed capacity, the forensic population at Metropolitan SH is at full capacity.

Napa SH—Opened in 1875 and sits on 1,500 acres in Napa, Napa County. It is in a campus setting and has approximately 1.5 million sf of facility space with a population of 1,156 patients and a licensed capacity of 1,260 beds. Napa SH houses and treats both male and female LPS and low-risk forensic patients.

Patton SH—Opened in 1893 and sits on 243 acres in Highland, San Bernardino County. It is in a campus setting with approximately 1.3 million sf of facility space, a population of 1,501 and licensed capacity of 1,287 beds. Welfare and Institutions Code Section 4107(c) requires that by September 2009, Patton SH will have no more than 1,336 patients. Patton SH houses and treats both male and female LPS and forensic patients.

Coalinga SH—Opened in 2005 and sits on 304 acres in Coalinga, Fresno County. It is a completely self-contained facility surrounded by a maximum security perimeter fence. Coalinga SH has approximately 1.1 million sf of facility space, a population of 666 patients and a licensed capacity of 1,500 beds. Because of nursing shortages, Coalinga SH patient population growth remains slower than anticipated. This new facility is a maximum-security psychiatric hospital to house and treat male SVPs and other high-risk male forensic patients.

Drivers of Need: The predominant driver of the DMH's infrastructure needs is the growing forensic patient population. Increases in the population of forensic patients have resulted from new and stricter laws, including SB 1128 and Jessica's Law (Proposition 83) in 2006. While there are programmatic strategies being considered to address DMH's population, the DMH indicates that demand for beds will exceed capacity within the next few years.

A second driver is the aging infrastructure. The four older SHs are between 50 and 130 years old and have significant renovation and modernization needs. While 24-hour patient-occupied space was renovated in the late 1980s through the late 1990s, much of the core

functions of these hospitals—activity space; main kitchen, serving kitchens, and dining areas; administrative buildings; and utilities—have changed little since first constructed.

Another driver of infrastructure is the need for additional off-unit treatment areas. In the case of *United States v. State of California*, under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act, a consent judgment, negotiated with the United States Department of Justice and adopted by the federal court, requires that the DMH SHs follow an Enhancement Plan. This Enhancement Plan increases the amount of daily treatment received by each patient and requires that educational, skill-building, vocational training, and treatment services be provided outside of the patients’ residential units.

Five-Year Needs: The DMH requested a total of \$351.4 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Of this total, \$171.9 million would be for major projects that would provide up to 1,113 additional beds systemwide for forensic patients, \$148.4 million falls within the Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies category, and \$31.1 million is to provide an off-unit treatment area at Napa SH. The \$148.4 million consists of, \$94.5 million for the design and construction of two continuing projects to replace outdated main kitchens and renovate residential kitchens at Patton and Napa SHs and \$53.9 million for nine new projects to replace, renovate, and upgrade existing but deficient buildings and systems. Of the nine new projects, the most significant is a \$34.1 million kitchen project at Atascadero SH.

**Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Mental Health
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$101,591	\$22,831	\$14,843	\$8,399	\$768	\$148,432
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	0	64,244	107,675	0	0	171,919
Program Delivery Change	0	31,066	0	0	0	31,066
Total	\$101,591	\$118,141	\$122,518	\$8,399	\$768	\$351,417

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$315.1 million for the DMH’s capital outlay needs.

The Governor’s Budget includes \$72.8 million to continue the Napa and Patton SHs kitchen projects, and \$103,000 for a secure patient admissions area at Napa SH. The 2008 Plan also includes \$21.8 million in 2009-10 to complete the kitchen projects.

The 2008 Plan provides \$171.9 million in the out-years to add up to 1,113 secured beds to the SHs by 2016, thereby addressing anticipated forensic population growth, which would be largely resulting from, the 2006 passage of AB 1128 and Proposition 83 (Jessica’s

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Law). To address infrastructure and programmatic deficiencies in the out-years, the 2008 Plan provides \$38.2 million to remodel treatment areas, upgrade air conditioning, and construct a maintenance complex at Napa SH; \$7 million to demolish four old and seismically unsafe buildings and to renovate an administration building at Metropolitan SH; and \$3.3 million to provide energy enhancements and replace the aquatic recreation building at Patton SH.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The 2008 Plan is consistent with the guidelines of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002, as all proposals will improve infrastructure at the existing SHs and promote the health and safety of the patients and employees.

**Proposed Funding for the Department of Mental Health
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$72,920	\$22,087	\$3,254	\$9,008	\$4,853	\$112,122
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	0	2,553	21,963	61,691	85,712	171,919
Program Delivery Change	0	31,066	0	0	0	31,066
Total	\$72,920	\$55,706	\$25,217	\$70,699	\$90,565	\$315,107
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$1,868	\$24,640	\$25,217	\$9,008	\$4,853	\$65,586
Lease Revenue Bonds	71,052	31,066	0	61,691	85,712	249,521
Total	\$72,920	\$55,706	\$25,217	\$70,699	\$90,565	\$315,107

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

The mission of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is to improve public safety through programs that have demonstrated success at reducing recidivism.

The CDCR is organized into 12 programs: Corrections and Rehabilitation Administration; Corrections Standards Authority; Juvenile Operations; Juvenile Education, Vocations, and Offender Programs; Juvenile Parole Operations; Juvenile Health Care Services; Adult Operations; Adult Parole Operations; Board of Parole Hearings; Community Partnerships; Adult Education, Vocations, and Offender Programs; and Adult Health Care Services.

Existing Facilities and Populations: The CDCR's infrastructure includes more than 42 million sf of building space on more than 27,000 acres of land (42 square miles) statewide. State correctional facilities average approximately 1 million sf of building space and are sited on an average of 350 acres.

Currently the CDCR houses approximately 173,000 adult inmates and 2,400 youth wards, nearly double the number the system was designed to handle. The CDCR also supervises approximately 128,000 adult and 2,400 youth parolees.

The CDCR operates 41 youth and adult correctional facilities, 44 camps, and 5 adult prisoner/mother facilities. The CDCR contracts for 19 adult parolee service centers and 13 adult community correctional facilities and it leases beds at 3 county jails. The CDCR also operates 192 youth and adult parole units and sub-units, 4 parole outpatient clinics, and 2 correctional training centers. Additionally, the CDCR has 10 regional accounting offices and leases almost 2 million sf of office space.

The CDCR operates 4 licensed general acute care hospitals, 1 licensed skilled nursing facility, 1 hospice program for the terminally ill, 14 licensed correctional treatment centers, 3 hemodialysis clinics, and outpatient housing units at most correctional facilities.

Because correctional facilities must provide a confined population with all of the services generally provided in a small city, their infrastructure includes a variety of buildings and systems including:

- Housing units
- Pharmacies
- Kitchen and dining facilities
- Laboratories
- Medical, dental, psychiatric, and substance abuse treatment space
- Chapels
- Recreation areas
- Classrooms
- Libraries
- Firehouse plant operations
- Vocational and industry space
- Warehouse, administrative, and records space

Because of their size and often-remote locations, many correctional facilities have their own water and wastewater treatment systems and some also produce a portion of their own power through cogeneration plants.

All institutions have sophisticated energy, utility, telecommunications, and electronic security systems. Since all operations must occur in a secure environment, correctional facilities also have various features and systems to provide both internal and perimeter security. This includes lethal electrified fences at 25 of the CDCR's 33 adult correctional facilities.

Drivers of Need: The CDCR expects to continue to need a large and aggressive capital outlay program to support its public safety mission. This is in part due to the age and complexity of all CDCR institutions, but also it is the result of poorly maintained support systems, excessive wear and tear caused by overcrowding, rapidly changing technology requirements, facility infrastructure modifications, and modernizations necessary for the shifting demographics of both adult inmate and youth ward populations.

Many of the CDCR's adult institutions are showing signs of aging. The oldest of the CDCR institutions, San Quentin and Folsom, were built in 1852 and 1880, respectively.

Between 1933 and 1965 ten more adult correctional facilities were added. Since the early 1980s, the CDCR established an additional 21 adult correctional facilities. However most of the “newer” adult correctional facilities are now around 20 years old. Only one facility has been added in the last decade. Kern Valley State Prison was completed in June 2005.

The CDCR’s youth correctional institutions are also quite old. Seven of the eight facilities currently in operation are over 35 years old. These seven facilities were designed and constructed to serve a younger, less violent youth population. Today, the current available space for youths does not match the programmatic and housing needs of the statistically older more aggressive ward population.

Clearly many overarching factors combine to make housing capacity the primary infrastructure need of the CDCR. A variety of demographic and policy dynamics also interplay and influence the number of new cells and beds required. These include population growth, crime rates, overcrowding policies, the availability of cell and bed space, the creation of new criminal penalties, statutory increases in sentences, programs that reduce recidivism, and statutory policies on work and behavior credits.

Capital outlay needs are further affected by several large and ongoing lawsuits in state and federal courts that seek to address alleged deficiencies in the general conditions of prisoner confinement, delivery of program services and housing alien felons in state correctional facilities instead of federal prisons.

The CDCR identifies primary drivers of need within each of its program categories as follows:

- Population (Inmate Housing)—This includes a shortage of maximum-security beds. All 33 CDCR prisons are now at or above maximum capacity. Twenty-nine prisons are so overcrowded that the CDCR is required to house approximately 18,500 inmates in prison gymnasiums, dayrooms, and program space. Approximately 1,700 inmates are sleeping in triple bunks. The shortage of maximum-security beds has led to increased confrontation between inmates and mission changes among the institutions to try to accommodate different groups of inmates, as well as exacerbating the risk of injury to staff. Furthermore, there is a need for beds that assist the rehabilitative process for inmates. These beds would help to assist prisoners who are transitioning back into communities.
- Caseload (Health Care Services)—This includes specialized housing for a growing population of prisoners with special health needs, including those with mental

disorders and the elderly. These population shifts are causing overcrowding and shortfalls in specialized housing and program space, as well as maximum-security cells that are often used to fulfill special housing needs. As a result, the CDCR's medical service delivery system is under federal receivership (*Plata v. Schwarzenegger*). Furthermore, the CDCR's mental health service delivery system is subject to court monitoring (*Coleman v. Schwarzenegger*). Lastly, the CDCR has also entered into a settlement to improve its statewide delivery of dental services (*Perez v. Tilton*). All of these legal cases may affect the CDCR's capital outlay program by requiring additional projects and accelerating the timelines for project completion.

- Facility/Infrastructure Modernization—This includes addressing the age and deteriorating condition of buildings, changing inmate security requirements and support systems, new or expanded program needs, essential utility expansion or upgrades, and inmate population growth. These factors necessitate the renovation, modification, or replacement of institution components so the CDCR can more efficiently and effectively provide its services and programs to both adults and juveniles.
- Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies—This refers to the age and deteriorating condition of buildings and associated security structures and support systems, essential utility replacement, and inmate population growth. In addition to the 12 institutions built before 1966, several of the newer institutions or their components are experiencing premature degradation due to abuses from inmates, exacerbated by the problems of overcrowding. Furthermore, many of the utilities, particularly water and wastewater treatment facilities, are worn out and/or facing penalties and non-compliance issues.
- Workload Space—This includes the provision of medical treatment space for the growing number of special health needs inmates. The obligation to serve this growing population has further taxed the existing office and storage space of the professionals who provide these essential, often court-mandated services.
- Program Delivery Changes—This includes expanded program needs, often resulting from new initiatives which change existing program delivery systems. These additional needs are frequently driven by litigation, court mandates, and legislation addressing areas such as access to health care services, substance abuse programs, exercise time, and work training programs. The space allotted for delivery of the traditional services is often inadequate to fully support the entire scope of the new initiatives.

Five-Year Needs: The CDCR reported \$6.3 billion in needs for the next five years. This is a \$6.6 billion dollar reduction from the \$12.9 billion CDCR requested in the 2007 five-year infrastructure plan. This significant change is a result of AB 900. The 2007 five-year infrastructure plan included \$9.7 billion to address the housing issues for CDCR. An additional \$3.5 billion is being requested by CDCR that was not originally funded in AB 900. This will address additional mental health and dental needs.

Included in the \$6.3 billion requested by the CDCR, \$5 billion is to address program needs driven by population changes, \$620 million is to modernize facilities to current building and program standards, and \$444 million is to address critical infrastructure deficiencies. In addition, \$182 million was identified for facility modifications resulting from various changes to existing programs and \$90 million was requested for projects requiring more space because of increased workload.

The CDCR requested \$5 billion to handle projected increases in certain segments of inmate populations, including \$2.4 billion to address mental health needs of prisoners through construction of five consolidated care centers across the state and to better address the requirements of the *Coleman Court*. The department also reported a need for \$1.4 billion for statewide dental treatment and office space to meet the requirements of the *Perez Court* and \$643 million for two new core treatment facilities. One core treatment facility would be located at the Northern California Youth Correctional Center while the other would be at the Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility. If implemented, these two core treatment facilities would provide better housing, program delivery, and rehabilitation for wards in these institutions. Lastly, the department asked for \$136 million to complete the construction of a condemned inmate complex at San Quentin State Prison.

The CDCR also reported needing \$620 million to modernize its existing facilities. The majority of this funding category included \$202 million for general infrastructure upgrades to the Northern California Youth Correctional Center, \$61 million to install statewide video camera surveillance systems at all juvenile justice facilities, \$26 million for statewide electrical power additions to support communications infrastructure, \$23 million to complete construction of a wastewater treatment plant improvements at Chuckawalla Valley State Prison, and \$20 million to renovate utility systems at Folsom State Prison.

The CDCR further identified \$444 million to correct critical infrastructure deficiencies. The largest issue in this category included \$145 million for a roof replacement and installation of a comprehensive heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system at Ironwood State

Prison. An additional \$70 million was requested for statewide minor projects and advanced planning. The CDCR requested \$55 million to construct a wastewater treatment plant for reject water processing and disposal at Chuckawalla Valley State Prison, Blythe. Also, \$43 million was requested to replace extremely deficient men’s housing at the California Rehabilitation Center, Norco. Finally, \$36 million was identified to upgrade to the fire alarm systems at the California Men’s Colony, San Luis Obispo.

The CDCR requested \$182 million in funding for facility modifications resulting from various changes to existing programs. Specifically, the CDCR asked for \$135 million to plan and construct a new officer training facility in Southern California, which would help to address statewide shortages in Correctional Officers and would expand advanced training options currently unavailable. The CDCR requested \$25 million for statewide construction of Small Management and Administrative Segregation Exercise Yards per *Coleman Court* orders. Additionally, \$8.7 million was requested for substance abuse office and program space at the California Rehabilitation Center.

Finally, an additional \$90 million was requested for projects requiring more space because of increased workload. This included \$42 million for plant operations complexes at various juvenile facilities throughout the state and \$13 million for an administration building at the California Men’s Colony.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing	\$48,142	\$143,382	\$200,893	\$31,435	\$20,149	\$444,001
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	760,549	3,676,661	543,373	0	0	4,980,583
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	57,543	102,278	359,923	38,728	61,815	620,287
Program Delivery Changes	161,592	8,339	4,043	7,593	306	181,873
Workload Space Deficiencies	290	14,064	33,662	6,789	35,291	90,096
Total	\$1,028,116	\$3,944,724	\$1,141,894	\$84,545	\$117,561	\$6,316,840

Prison Reform Legislation: The passage of AB 900 in 2007 provided CDCR \$7.7 billion to help address the California’s prison overcrowding crisis. These funds were approved for the following purposes:

- Infill Projects—This legislation included \$2.7 billion (\$0.3 billion General Fund and \$2.4 billion lease-revenue bonds) for infill projects. This funding will add up to 16,000 beds at existing facilities through infill projects and new construction while rectifying infrastructure problems that result from current overcrowding in these facilities.

Infrastructure projects include improvements to water, sewer, and electrical systems that have been excessively strained by overcrowding.

- **Re-Entry Facilities**—This legislation provided \$2.6 billion in lease-revenue bonds to construct new re-entry facilities throughout the state. These facilities will provide 16,000 new beds in secure facilities for the purpose of transitioning inmates back to their communities upon the termination of their sentences. The overarching principle of the proposed re-entry facilities is to accomplish changes in parolee behavior by providing evidence-based programs for every inmate during incarceration in the re-entry facility and upon parole into the community. These re-entry facilities are proposed to be sited within urban locations, where community and governmental services can be provided seamlessly and transition with the parolee upon release.
- **Jail Facilities**—In addition to construction at existing facilities, the plan will provide \$1.2 billion in lease-revenue bonds to build local jail facilities. This legislation will help construct 13,000 new jail beds to mitigate the early release of prisoners due to the lack of jail space, thereby enhancing public safety in California. Through shared responsibility for the offender population statewide, local governments and the state will each have a greater stake in positive outcomes.
- **Medical/Mental Health/ Dental**—The legislation also included \$1.1 billion in lease-revenue bonds for the construction of 8,000 beds to provide medical services as directed by the court-appointed Receiver in *Plata v. Schwarzenegger*, mental health beds as directed by the *Coleman Court* and dental services as required by the *Perez Court*. The CDCR has long struggled with compliance issues in their attempts to provide adequate health services to inmates. A great deal of this struggle is due to a lack of available, specialized treatment space for inmates. It is also due to inadequate office and storage space for clinicians, support staff, and the medical records they oversee.

The 2008 Plan does not include expenditures for the \$7.7 billion approved in the AB 900 legislation. The CDCR is currently working on a comprehensive master plan which will be included in the 2009 Plan. The CDCR is currently working on establishing scope and cost for several projects related to AB 900 and will present these plans in early 2008. At that time, it is anticipated more detailed cost estimates will be developed to address the complete needs of the *Coleman Court* bed plan. The CDCR continues to face increasing pressures from the courts to provide the appropriate level of health care services to inmates including medical, mental health, and dental services. To date the CDCR has responded with attempts to mitigate some of the most egregious compliance issues by

provisionally using less-than-ideal settings, such as temporary housing situations and treatment rooms. However these responses are not sufficient and do not provide a long term solution.

Much of AB 900 funding is tied to performance and construction goals that the CDCR will be working to meet over the next several years, prior to accessing the second phase of funding. As a result, the budget proposes that the \$2.5 billion currently appropriated for the second phases of infill, re-entry and medical facilities be redirected to supply the Federal Receiver with funds to construct medical beds at the present time. It is anticipated that this funding will be made available to help meet the department's needs for mental health care beds, as agreed to with the *Coleman Court*, and in a manner that will provide efficiencies consistent with the courts' consolidation directives. When the CDCR has met the first phase goals of AB 900 and is ready for additional second phase funding, the CDCR will pursue this replacement funding at that time.

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$4.2 billion in additional funding for the next five years. Of this amount \$2.4 billion is for the construction of five consolidated care centers in response to the *Coleman Court* to improve mental health delivery and \$1.1 billion is in response to the *Perez Court* for statewide dental treatment and office space. These are projects that require additional funds that were not addressed by AB 900. The mental health beds put forward in response to the *Coleman Court* may be built in conjunction with the Receiver to satisfy the *Plata Court* upon current and ongoing discussions.

The remaining \$771 million includes \$288 million to address critical infrastructure deficiencies, \$189 million to resolve program delivery changes and workload space deficiencies, \$154 million to address issues created by increases in inmate populations, and \$140 million to modernize existing facilities and infrastructure.

The 2008 Plan includes \$288 million to address ongoing critical infrastructure deficiencies. This total is composed of projects such as \$145 million to install a new heating and ventilation system at the Ironwood State Prison in Blythe. The 2008 Plan also includes \$49 million to address minor capital improvements throughout the state and to conduct studies necessary to prepare plans and to develop new designs for future capital outlay projects. An additional \$43 million is slated to replace seriously deficient men's dormitory housing at the California Rehabilitation Center, Norco. These dorms originally served as World War II military barracks, but due to their age and design they are now considered a serious safety risk for the staff and inmates at Norco. Also, \$36 million will go toward upgrading a fire alarm and suppression system at the California Men's Colony (CMC) in

San Luis Obispo. This system is needed to prevent the deadly effects of fire or other disasters that threaten older wooden structures presently in use at this institution.

The largest proposed project for the \$189 million recommended to resolve program delivery changes and workload space deficiencies is \$135 million to plan and construct a new Officer training facility in Southern California. This new training facility will better address the state's shortages of Correctional Officers and will expand advanced training options which are currently unavailable to many senior Correctional Officers. The proposal includes \$34 million in this category to construct statewide small management exercise yards for special inmate populations. These small management yards are intended to satisfy an order from the *Coleman Court*. Finally, \$8 million is included in the 2008 Plan for substance abuse office and program space at the California Rehabilitation Center, Norco. This space will comply with treatment space mandates and will allow more effective staff delivery of substance abuse programs to inmates.

In addition to AB 900 projects, another \$154 million is recommended to address burgeoning space issues resulting from increasing inmate population. This includes \$136 million to complete the San Quentin State Prison Condemned Inmate Complex. The San Quentin modifications will provide safer more adequate housing for the state's growing condemned population. This category also includes \$16 million for two mental health bed conversion projects. These projects will help to satisfy the requirements of the *Coleman Court*. One project is located at the California Institution for Women, Corona and the other at Salinas Valley State Prison in Soledad.

The 2008 Plan also includes \$140 million to modernize infrastructure at existing facilities. This amount includes \$37 million for potable water and wastewater projects at the Chuckawalla Valley State Prison, Blythe, the R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility, the Mule Creek State Prison, Lone, and the Galt Correctional Training Center (GCTC). At most of these facilities the CDCR has received notices concerning the management and discharge of wastewater from the regional water quality control boards and at the GCTC, the current arrangement between the CDCR and the City of Galt for wastewater handling is unsustainable. The project at GCTC will allow the CDCR to continue to utilize this essential facility in the future. The 2008 Plan includes \$25 million for installation of electrified fences at the California Institution for Men, Chino, the Correctional Training Facility in Soledad, and for level IV statewide facilities. Also, \$21 million is slated for safety-related kitchen renovations at the California Medical Facility, Vacaville and the California Correctional Center, Antelope. These modernization projects will allow the CDCR to use current facilities in a safe and efficient manner well into the future. An

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additional \$20 million will be used to renovate the gas, storm, sewer, and water supply systems at the Folsom State Prison. Finally, infrastructure modernization funds also include \$15 million to modify and/or replace existing cell doors and cell fronts at the California Medical Facility, Vacaville, California Men’s Colony, San Luis Obispo, and the Correctional Training Facility in Soledad. These new doors and cell fronts are essential for enhanced security of both inmates and staff and are designed to be compliant with current CDCR safety standards.

The two new core treatment facilities the CDCR requested at Stockton and in the Southern region will not be proposed at this time. These projects, as well as other projects for the CDCR’s juvenile facilities, are not being recommended in the 2008 Plan as the CDCR is currently in the process of updating its Juvenile Justice Facility Master Plan. This Master Plan is to be released sometime in the spring of 2008. It is expected that once this long-term plan for the juvenile facilities is complete there will be additional needs recommended in the 2009 five-year infrastructure plan.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The CDCR plan is consistent with the state’s planning priorities and is focused on rehabilitating and improving existing infrastructure and promoting infill development. The CDCR’s individual projects are evaluated for their effect on the environment and projects are modified to minimize negative effects on a case-by-case basis.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$35,222	\$34,308	\$147,599	\$26,741	\$43,879	\$287,749
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	136,876	2,684,661	792,967	9,503	0	3,624,007
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	38,886	14,528	20,160	43,699	23,206	140,479
Program Delivery Changes	25,407	143,019	478	307	7,593	176,804
Workload Space Deficiencies	0	777	10,846	540	0	12,163
Total	\$236,391	\$2,877,293	\$972,050	\$80,790	\$74,678	\$4,241,202
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$100,116	\$64,380	\$179,669	\$80,790	\$74,678	\$499,633
Lease Revenue Bonds	136,275	2,812,913	792,381	0	0	3,741,569
Total	\$236,391	\$2,877,293	\$972,050	\$80,790	\$74,678	\$4,241,202

EDUCATION

California's public education system includes local kindergarten through grade 12 (K-12) school districts, State Special Schools, local community college districts, California State University, University of California, Hastings College of the Law, and the California State Library. The education system serves over 8.1 million full-time equivalent students at over 9,700 schools.

PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN TO GRADE 12 SCHOOL FACILITIES

California's public education system for students in K-12 includes over 1,000 local school districts, operating over 8,200 comprehensive schools and another 1,350 alternative schools serving over 6.2 million California students. The state, through the State Special Schools and Services Division of the Department of Education, also operates three residential schools for deaf and blind students and three diagnostic centers serving nearly 3,000 students.

Since enactment of the Smaller Classes, Safer Schools, and Financial Accountability Act (Proposition 39), local communities have increasingly been able to fund a greater share of school construction through passage of local bonds. From March 2000 through the November 6, 2007 election, voters have approved approximately 375 local bond measures authorizing over \$38 billion for school construction and modernization.

K-12 EDUCATION STATE SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM

The state's share of school construction costs is financed primarily through voter-approved general obligation bonds (state bonds). The State School Facility Program, administered by the State Allocation Board, provides state bond funding primarily in the form of per-pupil grants to eligible school districts that can be used to acquire school sites, construct new school facilities, or modernize existing school facilities. Program participants apply for either new construction or modernization grants.

The current new construction grant program provides funding generally on a 50/50 state and local match basis. A new construction project grant is intended to provide the state's share for all necessary project costs, including:

- Funding for design
- Costs related to the approval of the plans and specifications by all required agencies

- Construction of the buildings
- Site acquisition
- General site development
- Educational technology
- Unconventional energy
- Change orders
- Furniture and equipment

The current modernization grant program generally provides funding on a 60/40 state and local match basis. School buildings are eligible for modernization project grants every 20 years for portable classrooms or every 25 years for permanent structures pursuant to Chapter 572, Statutes of 2003 (AB 1244). The modernization project grant can be used to fund a large variety of work, including:

- Air conditioning
- Insulation
- Roof replacement
- Purchase of new furniture and equipment
- Demolition and replacement of existing facilities of similar nature

School districts that are unable to provide some, or the entire, local match requirement may be eligible for state financial hardship funding, which may provide up to 100 percent of project cost. In order to receive financial hardship assistance, a district must have made all reasonable efforts to meet specified criteria, including the requirements to attain a 60 percent level of bonded indebtedness and an attempt to pass a local bond in the past two years.

Drivers of Need: Increases in enrollment projected for many of California's public school districts will drive a need for increased school facility construction funding. Although the Department of Finance's Demographic Research Unit projects reductions in net statewide school district enrollment during the next five years, the trend will reverse, resulting in an increase in enrollments by 2015-16. Furthermore, growth will continue inland throughout the forecast period as population growth migrates to the under-developed

areas of California's valleys. As a result, while some schools are experiencing declining enrollments, many other high-growth areas lack the schools necessary to accommodate increased enrollment. Also, some large urban districts continue to have overcrowded sites requiring new construction to adequately house students. Most notably, in order to meet the requirements of the recent settlement in the Williams vs. Schwarzenegger lawsuit, the Los Angeles Unified School District, along with three other school districts which operate on the "Concept 6" year-round schedule due to overcrowding, must relieve their most critically overcrowded schools by 2012. Thus, given the need for new schools to be in place before the population arrives, new school construction funding needs will continue to exceed net student growth projected during the five-year planning period. Based on current eligibility calculations as of December 2007, school districts have reported eligibility for new construction of \$9.2 billion. This is not a comprehensive estimate of need and has not been updated for most recent enrollment trends in all districts.

Furthermore, as our system of over 8,200 comprehensive school sites continues to age, the need for modernization assistance to keep classrooms current continues during this five-year period. Based on eligibility calculations as of December 2007, school districts have reported eligibility for modernization of \$3.4 billion.

Because our primary and secondary school systems help develop tomorrow's workforce, it is important to ensure that facilities for Career Technical Education (CTE) stimulate innovation so all students have the opportunity to participate in the high skill technical jobs that will fuel the economy of the future. Because CTE has languished in the public school system for many years, the SGP continues the emphasis on assisting schools in meeting these special facility needs.

Although charter schools have been provided access to almost \$900 million in bond funds beginning with Proposition 47 in 2002 and continuing through Proposition 55 and Proposition 1D, there are significant barriers in the existing Charter School Facility Program that have prevented charters from being able to use these bond funds to construct new facilities or renovate existing buildings to serve charter school facilities needs. The Administration will work to remove these barriers and provide a climate for innovation to accommodate the needs of charter schools.

Finally, school reform measures also drive the need for school construction to support new modes of instruction. Research has shown that smaller learning environments are

beneficial to student learning, allowing for more direct interaction with teachers and administrators and minimizing the possibility that students will get lost in the crowd.

Five-Year Needs: An infrastructure funding need of \$27.8 billion for primary and secondary schools is estimated for the five-year period of 2008-09 through 2012-13. This includes an estimated state share of \$17.7 billion and an estimated local match from school districts of \$10.1 billion for new construction, charter schools, career technical education projects, and modernization. The new construction and modernization estimates are derived primarily from total State Allocation Board apportionments over a three-year period, calculating the average annual need for each type of project, and projecting those estimates forward for five years. Charter school and career technical education amounts are based on multiple factors and judgment because sufficient historical information is not available. These five-year needs recognize that a portion of the need will be met from existing state bond balances from Propositions 1A, 47, 55, and 1D , as well as proposed state funding from two new bonds proposed for the 2008 and 2010 election cycles. The estimated state need for the new bond measures assumes a shift in the traditional cost sharing ratio and thus the local match amounts are estimated to increase accordingly. It is estimated that as of July 1, 2008, a total of \$6.1 billion of prior bond funds will remain available, leaving a projected unfunded gap of \$11.6 billion in state funding through 2012-13.

Chapter 691, Statutes of 2007 (AB 1014, Bass) alters the calculation methodology for determining school district eligibility for new construction funding by allowing districts to submit 10-year enrollment projections and use modified weighting mechanisms, birth rates, and residency data. The fiscal effect this bill may have on new construction eligibility is unclear due to uncertainty as to how many districts will use the new methods. However, the changes authorized by this bill could result in hundreds of millions of dollars in additional new construction eligibility which will create pressure on current and future bond funds beyond the \$11.6 billion proposed in the SGP.

Funding Needs Calculated for Kindergarten through Grade 12 School Facilities
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$7,548,000	\$5,905,000	\$6,038,000	\$5,850,000	\$2,464,000	\$27,805,000
Total	\$7,548,000	\$5,905,000	\$6,038,000	\$5,850,000	\$2,464,000	\$27,805,000

Proposal: The Administration proposes to meet this need as part of the SGP. The starting point for the 2008 Plan is Proposition 1D, which will provide \$7.3 billion to address K-12

facility needs. This funding is estimated to provide approximately 10,300 new classrooms housing almost 260,000 students, and approximately 46,700 renovated classrooms to serve 1.2 million students through the following components:

- \$1.9 billion for new construction—Funds will be allocated on a per un-housed pupil basis through the current School Facility Program and match requirements administered by the State Allocation Board.
- \$3.3 billion for modernization—Funds will be allocated on a per-pupil basis for eligible school sites through the current School Facility Program and match requirements administered through the State Allocation Board.
- \$500 million for charter school new construction and modernization—Funds will be allocated through the current Charter School Facility Program administered by the State Allocation Board and California School Finance Authority with new provisions to prioritize projects that use existing school sites.
- \$500 million for career technical education facilities—Funds will be allocated through a competitive matching grant program based on the cost of the improvements and administered by the State Allocation Board in cooperation with other entities. Competitive applications will require sequenced instructional programs developed in cooperation with industry partners and community colleges to ensure industry relevance and articulation with higher education for more advanced skill development for the students. Applications will be approved based primarily on the strength of the instructional plan.
- \$1 billion for overcrowding relief grants—Funds will be allocated to schools defined as overcrowded based on having a pupil density equal to, or greater than, 175 percent of the current guidelines determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Grants are available for the purpose of replacing a portion of portable classrooms with new hard construction and may include funding for site acquisition if the new construction is placed on a new site. A district does not need new construction or modernization eligibility for this program.
- \$100 million for incentives to meet high performance school design standards—Funds will be allocated to school districts that meet high performance rating criteria (HPRC). The HPRC will be used to determine if a project qualifies for the grant and will determine the amount of the grant provided for the costs of design and materials that promote the efficient use of energy and water, the maximum use of natural lighting, improved indoor air quality, the use of recycled materials, use of

acoustics conducive to teaching and learning, as well as other characteristics of high performance schools.

- Of the amount allocated for new construction and modernization, up to \$200 million is available for small high school development in a program modeled pursuant to Chapter 894, Statutes of 2004, which provides program requirements and funding incentives to address the higher facility costs for creating smaller high school environments. In order to complement the significant investments the state has made in curriculum reform and accountability, the SGP continues to encourage smaller learning environments in our high school districts that normally house students in larger school environments. Propositions 55 and 1D provided up to \$225 million for the Small High School Program to help create these smaller learning environments. However, this program has had minimal participation from school districts. Therefore, the Administration will explore options to address the impediments for district participation in this program.
- An additional \$200 million is also made available from the new construction amount to address critical seismic safety projects.

The Administration recognizes the need for additional resources to support K-12 facilities through 2012-13, beyond the remaining balances of prior bonds and 1D. As previously mentioned, the Governor's Budget proposes legislation for two additional bond measures, one in 2008 and one in 2010. The proposal for 2008 would address K-12 facility needs for the 2009-10 and 2010-11 fiscal years, while the 2010 bond proposal would address facility needs through the remainder of the five-year period and into 2012-13.

2008 Education Bond

The bond measure proposed for the 2008 election cycle is estimated to fund construction through 2010-11 and provide approximately 18,300 new classrooms housing approximately 472,000 students, and over 400 renovated classrooms providing state-of-the-art capacity for approximately 10,700 students. The bonds are proposed to be allocated as follows:

- New Construction—\$4.4 billion to assist school districts that are projected to have increases in enrollment through 2010-11. This amount assumes that cost containment measures are adopted to reduce the state's share of costs. The traditional 50-percent state/50-percent local cost-sharing ratio will be changed to 40-percent state/60-percent local and the state's assistance for acquisition of sites

will be restricted to a participation level assuming 150 percent of current site density planning standards.

- **Modernization**—Last year, a total of \$1.5 billion was proposed to address rehabilitation needs for buildings that are over 20 to 25 years old recognizing that teaching techniques, building codes, and technology change over time. However, due to less than anticipated modernization apportionments over the past year and changes in projected funding allocations, no additional modernization funds are proposed until the 2010 bond measure.
- **Charter Schools**—\$1 billion to provide dedicated funding for Charter Schools as a part of addressing the educational needs of K-12 students and housing enrollment growth. Charter Schools provide an added dimension to parental choices in ensuring an appropriate environment for their child’s education. These funds are predicated on a 50-percent state/50-percent local sharing ratio because Charters do not have the ability to levy local bonds. Instead, state bond funds are used to advance the local share and are paid back with operating or other revenue over time.
- **Career Technical Education Facilities**—\$1 billion to provide a dedicated fund source for matching grants to provide state-of-the-art technical education facilities to ensure our comprehensive high schools can provide the cutting edge skills essential to the high wage technical sectors of our state economy. These funds are predicated on a 50-percent state/50-percent local sharing ratio to provide added incentive to build these high cost classrooms.

2010 Education Bond

The subsequent bond measure for K-12 schools in 2010 will address needs extending into 2012-13. This increment will provide for the same purposes as the 2008 bond and is predicated on continuation of the cost containment measures described previously. This level of funding is estimated to provide almost 10,400 new classrooms serving 268,000 students and almost 12,700 renovated classrooms serving about 328,000 students. The bonds are proposed to be allocated as follows:

- **New Construction**—\$2.3 billion
- **Modernization**—\$835 million
- **Charter Schools**—\$1 billion
- **Career Technical Education Facilities**—\$1 billion

- Small High Schools—\$200 million is available from amounts for New Construction and Modernization

As previously mentioned, Proposition 39 has given local school districts greater ability to raise local school facilities funds and has expanded opportunities to improve current school facilities, which should help schools meet future facility needs. This is important as competing statewide infrastructure needs make current funding policies for K-12 school construction unsustainable within a prudent debt service ratio. The 2008 Plan provides state general obligation bond assistance for funding K-12 school facility needs into 2012-13, but assumes some cost containment measures for the 2008 and 2010 bonds. Therefore, it will be necessary for schools to plan for additional bond measures and alternative financing strategies to ensure students are housed in appropriate school facilities during the five-year plan period and, more importantly, for the years thereafter when state bonds may not be available.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: Chapter 1016 exempts K-12 from its provisions.

Proposed Funding for Kindergarten through Grade 12 School Facilities
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$7,548,000	\$5,905,000	\$6,038,000	\$5,850,000	\$2,464,000	\$27,805,000
Total	\$7,548,000	\$5,905,000	\$6,038,000	\$5,850,000	\$2,464,000	\$27,805,000
Funding Source						
Existing GO Bonds	\$4,420,000	\$775,000	\$756,000	\$133,000	\$0	\$6,084,000
Proposed GO Bonds	483,000	2,926,000	3,021,000	3,603,000	1,567,000	11,600,000
Local Match	2,645,000	2,204,000	2,261,000	2,114,000	897,000	10,121,000
Total	\$7,548,000	\$5,905,000	\$6,038,000	\$5,850,000	\$2,464,000	\$27,805,000

STATE SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The State Special Schools and Services Division (Division) within the Department of Education provides diverse and specialized services and resources to individuals with exceptional needs, their families, and service and care providers. The Division provides technical assistance, assessment services, educational resources, and educational programs which prepare students for transition to adulthood and promote their independence, cultural awareness, and personal growth. The Division operates diagnostic centers and residential schools for deaf and blind students which serve a population

of nearly 3,000 students. The Division currently has approximately 1,100 staff, which represents nearly 40 percent of all Department of Education employees.

The programs administered by the Division include:

- **Diagnostic Centers**—These centers provide assessments to special education students and conduct training programs for educators and families across California. The centers are located in Fremont (Northern Region), Fresno (Central Region), and Los Angeles (Southern Region). Referrals are made through local school districts for special education students making inadequate progress despite utilization of local resources, and for students with complex behavioral and learning profiles that cannot be assessed locally.
- **California School for the Deaf**—The two Schools for the Deaf in Riverside and Fremont provide instructional programs to more than 1,000 deaf and hard of hearing students from preschool through high school. The School for the Deaf in Fremont was the first special education program in California, originally established in San Francisco in 1860. The schools adhere to the California State Curriculum Frameworks and Instructional Materials guidelines, which guide the education of all students in California. Full intramural athletic programs are provided at the Schools. Students are enrolled as day or residential students, depending on required commute distance. The elementary school department serves elementary and special needs children from first through fifth grades. This program is designed to develop language skills, increase vocabulary, and prepare students to achieve in the higher grades. Prior to leaving secondary school, students may participate in an apartment living program that provides an environment for the students to acquire independent living skills necessary for successful integration upon graduation.
- **California School for the Blind**— The California School for the Blind (CSB) in Fremont provides comprehensive educational services, in both the regular academic year and summer programming, to approximately 130 students who are blind, visually impaired, or deafblind, and most of whom have multiple disabilities. CSB also supports more than 2,000 blind students and their teachers in local school districts via teacher training, assessment, and technical assistance. Students range from ages 3 through 21. These students can be day or residential students, depending on commute distance. Elementary school children are provided classroom instruction with an emphasis on the use of Braille, low vision aids, assistive technology, organizational skills, independent living skills, social skills, and instructional independence. Secondary aged students are enrolled in a transition program

to prepare them for the world of work and independent living, or are enrolled in the partnership program between CSB and the Fremont Unified School District. Many students are served in short-term intensive programming, including summer programs, which aim to return students to their home districts better prepared to engage in the general education curriculum. CSB collaborates with other blindness education agencies to provide statewide support to school age blind children and their families.

Existing Facilities: The Division has six facilities comprised of the three residential schools and three diagnostic centers referenced above. These facilities provide 960,000 sf of program space on 176 acres. The school facilities include classrooms, gymnasiums, dining commons, multipurpose rooms, assessment rooms and dormitories for residential students. The diagnostic centers include interview and assessment rooms, observation rooms, training rooms with videoconferencing capabilities, counseling rooms, waiting areas for parents, and offices for teachers and other professional staff.

Drivers of Need: The Division needs to provide safe and adequate space to the existing population of students and to accommodate changes in program delivery methods. The Division identified numerous drivers of space need for its infrastructure program, which have been grouped into the following two categories:

- Condition of Buildings—These drivers consist of such factors as the age of buildings, their seismic condition, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility, ventilation requirements, and electric load systems that affect the need for renovation of existing facilities or the need for new facilities to address the specific condition.
- Legislative Changes to Program Delivery—These are drivers that reflect changes to program delivery developed and implemented through legislation both at the state and federal level. The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (I.D.E.A.) and the Hughes Bill (A.B. 2586) are two examples of legislation that have increased the need for additional classrooms, offices, and other facilities.

Five-Year Needs: The Division requests \$76.1 million over the five-year period for 7 projects. Of the \$76.1 million requested in fiscal years 2008-09 through 2012-13, approximately 41 percent (\$31.5 million) is for critical infrastructure deficiency projects, and 59 percent (\$44.6 million) is for workload space deficiency projects.

The programmatic drivers identified above were developed in 1997 when the Department of General Services, in consultation with Division staff, developed the Division's master plans for the long-term facility needs at Riverside and Fremont. The projects in the

Division’s five-year plan are projects identified in the existing master plans for the Riverside and Fremont facilities as well as the Northern California Diagnostic Center.

Funding Needs Reported by the State Special Schools
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$31,494	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,494
Workload Space Deficiencies	0	33,426	8,187	2,870	112	44,595
Total	\$31,494	\$33,426	\$8,187	\$2,870	\$112	\$76,089

Proposal: \$76.1 million is proposed for the five-year period in recognition of the many needs at the Division’s facilities, including:

- \$31.5 million for two critical infrastructure deficiency projects.
- \$44.6 million for five workload space deficiency projects.

The 2008 Plan includes one critical infrastructure deficiency project recommended to commence in 2008-09 and four out-year projects to address deficient workload space at the Riverside campus. These projects include construction of an athletic complex, additional space for warehouse and shop facilities, and group meeting places. One critical deficiency project is recommended to begin in 2008-09 to renovate athletic areas at the Fremont campus. One project, recommended to begin in 2010-11, will address some of the workload space deficiencies at the Diagnostic Center in Northern California. All projects are contingent upon completion of a budget package for each project to ensure the most accurate estimate of costs.

The Division has been moving forward to identify and prioritize projects that address the most serious deficiencies first. In recognition of these needs, the SGP included \$50 million to provide incentives for the design of facilities that are energy efficient and utilize renewable energy. The Division is also taking into consideration the campus’ ability to handle new projects in terms of physical plant needs, as well as, staff involvement, and disruption to student activities and Division programs.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The Chapter 1016 exempts State Special Schools from its provisions.

Proposed Funding for the State Special Schools
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$31,494	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,494
Workload Space Deficiencies	0	33,426	8,187	2,870	112	44,595
Total	\$31,494	\$33,426	\$8,187	\$2,870	\$112	\$76,089

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$468	\$2,870	\$112	\$3,450
Lease Revenue Bonds	31,494	33,426	7,719	0	0	72,639
Total	\$31,494	\$33,426	\$8,187	\$2,870	\$112	\$76,089

HIGHER EDUCATION

California Master Plan for Higher Education: The California Master Plan for Higher Education (HE Master Plan) was first adopted in 1960 as a means of organizing and balancing the goals and expectations of the three higher education segments. Although capital infrastructure is not the primary focus of the HE Master Plan, the policies and commitments embodied in the HE Master Plan exert a major influence on the nature and magnitude of the state's higher education infrastructure need. In particular, the following two major principles of the HE Master Plan play a significant role in driving the capital needs of the three segments:

Mission and Function: The HE Master Plan reduced duplication of effort between institutions by assigning a specific mission to each segment. For example, the University of California (UC) is designated as the state's primary research institution and is given almost exclusive jurisdiction in public higher education for doctorate degrees. The California State University's (CSU) primary mission is undergraduate education and graduate education through the master's degree level, with an emphasis on polytechnic fields and teacher education. The California Community Colleges (CCC) were charged with providing academic and vocational instruction at the lower division levels, as well as providing remedial, noncredit, and community education services.

Access, Admission and Transfer Provisions: A key element of the HE Master Plan involves the commitment to providing access to higher education for every student willing and able to benefit from attendance. The HE Master Plan specifies different admission pools for each segment to help facilitate this commitment to access. For example, the UC

must offer admission to any California resident in the top one-eighth of their high school graduating class who applies on time, while the CSU must offer a similar admission policy to the top one-third of the state's high school graduates. In general, the CCC must admit any student capable of benefiting from instruction. The HE Master Plan also establishes vigorous policies for transfers between the two and four-year institutions.

Year-Round Operations for Higher Education: In general, the state's public higher education segments do not have the same level of enrollment during the summer months as exists during the regular academic year (i.e., fall through spring). Increasing enrollment during the summer term, known as "year-round operation," has been suggested as one approach for addressing the capital needs associated with the significant enrollment growth projected for higher education within the next decade.

The use of year-round operation as a means of reducing California's need for new higher education infrastructure has been discussed and utilized, to a limited extent, for more than 30 years. For example, as of 2007-08, 21 CSU campuses and 9 UC campuses will operate on a year-round basis. Although the goal of reducing the need for new state infrastructure has received widespread support, the extent to which year-round operation will help to achieve this goal remains a subject of debate. All three higher education segments are committed to increasing summer enrollments. However, the segments maintain that capital planning should not be based on the assumption that summer enrollment will be equivalent to enrollments in the regular academic year, or "full summer enrollment". In particular, the UC and the CSU note that no higher education institution in the country has demonstrated an ability to achieve full summer enrollment. Numerous factors influence the actual summer enrollment rate, including:

- **Limited Financial Aid:** Most financial aid programs are not structured to accommodate summer enrollment in addition to the regular academic year. This factor, along with the need of many students to work in the summer, presents a significant disincentive for summer enrollment.
- **Academic and Cultural Resistance:** Academic programs have historically been designed on the regular academic year, and faculty members are hired based on the regular academic schedule. Although the segments have committed to changing this model to a more year-round approach, both time and funding will be required to more fully integrate the summer term.

All three segments assumed some level of summer enrollment in developing their five-year infrastructure plans. While increased summer enrollment should be pursued

as one method of reducing the state's need for new infrastructure, each segment must incorporate realistic expectations regarding year-round operation into capital planning. These expectations may well be different between segments and even within one system, based on a variety of factors, including historical trends and geographic influences.

Higher Education Compact: The Higher Education Compact (Compact), which was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger in May 2004 covering fiscal years 2005-06 through 2010-11, contains performance standards that the UC and CSU commit to adhere to in return for a specified level of annual funding from the state for operations and capital outlay. The capital outlay provisions of the Compact call for the state to provide UC and CSU each \$345 million per year. The voters approved this level of infrastructure funding for the UC and the CSU through 2007-08 by approving Proposition 1D. In addition to funding for the compact, \$200 million was included in Proposition 1D for the expansion of the UC telemedicine program. Telemedicine provides video-conferencing for medical services in rural areas. This enables rural doctors to work with specialists in elite teaching hospitals and provide better treatment to patients. The infusion of infrastructure funding for this program is enabling all five medical schools to create or expand its telemedicine program.

Proposition 1D also provides \$750 million per year for the CCC, which resulted in a total of \$3.1 billion for all of the higher education segments for a two-year period. The SGP includes an additional \$50 million per year for UC and CSU, on top of the compact funding of \$345 million per year, to continue state support for the UC, CSU and CCC beyond 2008-09 through additional bond measures on the 2008 and 2010 ballots, totaling \$12.3 billion. These funds will be used to meet an increased student enrollment of approximately 130,000 at the UC and CSU campuses and to continue the current level of CCC support.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The UC system is comprised of ten campuses. The HE Master Plan designates the UC as the primary state-supported academic institution for research with exclusive jurisdiction in public higher education instruction in the professions of law, medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. Sole authority is vested in the UC to award doctoral degrees in all fields, except that the doctorate in Education may be awarded by the CSU. Joint doctoral degrees may also be awarded with the CSU system.

UC has three primary missions:

- Instruction of qualified individuals through undergraduate, graduate, professional, and post-doctoral programs.
- Research programs with an emphasis on teaching research at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.
- Public service, including outreach and K-14 improvement programs, cooperative agricultural extension programs, and health science programs, including teaching hospitals.

The UC system is expected to enroll 221,255 full-time equivalent students (FTES) in 2008-09 and is estimated to grow to 242,376 FTES by the year 2012-13, consistent with the annual state-supported enrollment growth of 2.5 percent agreed to under the Higher Education Compact (the Compact). (The Compact projects enrollment growth through 2010-11; the projection for 2011-12 and 2012-13 assumes continued annual enrollment growth of 2.5 percent.) Finance notes that the 2008-09 Governor's Budget includes a ten percent budget-balancing reduction in UC's General Fund support, which the majority of is unallocated to allow UC maximum flexibility to meet the budget reduction in a way that minimizes adverse impacts to its core instructional programs. At this time, UC has not determined if it will restrict enrollments as a result of the reduction; thus, the enrollment projections provided above may not be achieved.

Existing Facilities: The UC operates facilities at ten campuses, including one campus devoted exclusively to the health sciences, encompassing nearly 116 million sf in over 5,500 buildings on approximately 30,000 acres. Of the 116 million sf, state-supportable facilities account for about 64 million sf (55 percent) of total space. These state-supported facilities include classrooms, laboratories, auditoriums, administrative and student services buildings, gymnasiums, theaters, art studios, and libraries. In addition, campuses contain a variety of facilities used for auxiliary functions such as housing, food service, parking, and recreational facilities. These auxiliary facilities, as well as certain Medical Center facilities, are self-supporting.

Drivers of Need: The UC identified capital outlay needs in two general categories: the need for new space to address enrollment and programmatic growth, and the need for systematic renewal of existing space to address both safety and programmatic concerns. Overall, the primary programmatic drivers of the UC need for space (either new or renewed space) appear to be the nature of the educational programs provided

and the level of enrollment. In addition, the physical condition and functional utility of existing facilities affect the UC's capital outlay needs. UC estimates that almost half of its infrastructure need is attributed to enrollment growth in this five-year plan. However, in the out-years of the plan, as enrollment growth slows, investment in the renewal of facilities, including addressing critical infrastructure deficiencies will need to increase.

- Enrollment demand: The UC's undergraduate enrollment planning is based on the UC's student access requirements under the HE Master Plan, which provides that the top 12.5 percent of California high school graduates, as well as those transfer students from the CCC who have successfully completed specified college work, are eligible for admission to the University. Graduate and professional enrollment planning is based on assessment of state and national needs, program quality, and available financial aid for students. In May 2004, Governor Schwarzenegger and the UC and the CSU segments agreed to the Compact, which provides a long-term resource plan through 2010-11. This Compact addresses the state's commitment to provide adequate financial support for the UC and the CSU, as well as the segment's commitments to achieve high priority outcomes for the state. Included in the Compact is an agreement to provide funding for projected enrollment increases of approximately 2.5 percent (5,000 students) annually system wide through 2010-11.

As noted above, this will bring the total enrollment from 221,255 FTES in 2008-09 to 242,376 FTES in 2012-13. Given the proposed budget balancing reduction of ten percent included in the 2008-09 Governor's Budget, however, UC may decide to restrict enrollments in 2008-09 and future years.

- Facility Renewal Needs: The physical condition and functional utility of existing facilities also is a high priority capital outlay need for UC. Over 50 percent of UC's state supported facilities are more than 35 years old, with the majority of these facilities constructed during the 1960s and 1970s. UC's annual facilities renewal needs are projected to increase substantially over the next 10 years as the systems in these buildings come to an end of their useful lives. The need for funding to support the systematic renewal of building systems that wear out with normal use and require replacement on a regular basis has outpaced available funds. These systems, including controls and fans for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, electrical equipment, and built-in laboratory equipment, may require replacement two to three times during the life of a building. In addition, UC has a substantial backlog of deferred maintenance needs and as enrollment demand abates in future years, a larger share of capital outlay resources will need to be directed toward

facility renewal and deferred maintenance needs, as well as to modernize facilities as academic program needs change.

Finally, UC needs to continue its program of seismic corrections on select campuses. At this time, 72 percent of facilities containing 75 percent of all seismically hazardous space have been corrected or are being corrected. At eight of the University's campuses, almost all seismically deficient buildings have been addressed. However, the magnitude of the need at two campuses, Los Angeles and Berkeley, is still substantial, estimated to be about \$2 billion over the next 10 to 15 years.

Five-Year Needs: The UC requested approximately \$4.9 billion, as follows:

- \$433.9 million in fiscal year 2008-09, consisting of 41 percent for modernization or renovation, 32 percent for critical infrastructure deficiencies, 20 percent for enrollment growth, and 7 percent for program delivery changes.
- For years 2009-10 through 2012-13, the UC requested approximately \$4.5 billion total, or an average of \$1.1 billion per year. Of this amount, approximately 50 percent is for enrollment growth, 32 percent is for modernization or renovation, 17 percent is for critical infrastructure deficiencies, and one percent is for program delivery changes.

The UC's plan contained project-specific requests for fiscal year 2008-09, with the out-year requests consisting of a combination of the continuing phases of existing projects and an estimate of the funding required for three program categories: critical infrastructure deficiencies, enrollment growth, and modernization. The UC's plan in 2008-09 contains capital outlay funding from a proposed bond measure, which will go before the voters in the November 2008 General Election, for capital improvements, including funds to expand and enhance medical education programs to begin addressing critical shortages in health care professionals in California.

The UC's requested need was calculated using a variety of methodologies. In order to evaluate the space needs generated by the drivers identified above, the UC established eight separate types of capital need:

- General campus standard instruction and research (I & R) capacity space
- General campus non-standard I & R program space
- Health sciences instruction and research space

- Library and information resources space
- Student academic support space
- Administrative and logistical support space
- Utility systems and site development expansion

Under each of these categories, the amount of space required is driven primarily by the level of enrollment. For general campus standard instruction and research, the amount of space required is also affected by the amount of space allocated for different activities, known as “space standards.” In addition, the amount of space required is affected by the extent to which facilities are used, known as “utilization standards” (i.e., hours of the day and days of the week that a classroom or class laboratory is used). The total space needs estimated by these calculations are then translated into funding levels by estimating the total cost per square foot of designing and constructing the various types of space. For example, the UC assumed that classroom space would have a unit cost (including design and construction) of \$470 per sf, class laboratories of \$630 per sf, and academic office and research space of \$800 per sf. UC also adjusts its space need calculations by assuming that a portion of enrollment growth will be accommodated through the expansion of summer instruction, thereby reducing the overall need for new classroom and teaching laboratory space. In particular, UC assumed that summer term enrollment would represent 40 percent of the average of fall, winter and spring enrollment, consistent with an approved phasing plan for implementation of year-round operations. All ten campuses currently operate on a year-round basis.

In this context, the dollars associated with square foot calculations refer to dollars per assignable square foot (asf). The “assignable” square footage of a facility describes space made available for programmatic uses, whereas the more general “square foot” term usually includes areas such as mechanical rooms, stairwells, communication areas, and restrooms. The UC most commonly describes infrastructure in terms of asf in order to correlate facility needs to program type and student count. This factor becomes significant in comparing the UC’s stated costs with other agencies and departments, because costs allocated per asf will reflect a higher unit cost per facility than the same facility cost described in general square foot terms.

The UC costs are also influenced by the requirements of complex facilities, including research laboratories that require a number of built-in items, such as fume hoods and specialized heating/ventilation systems that are needed to support the UC student and

faculty instruction and research. This is a significant variable since almost half of the 64 million sf in existing state supportable facilities is complex laboratory space. The high proportion of laboratory space in the UC's existing facilities reflect the UC's role as the state's primary academic research institution and the state's investment over time to support instruction and research programs in science, engineering, and other technical areas. For this type of space, the complexity of the facilities and the rapid advances in technology drive a continual and considerable need. In addition, the UC notes that modern facilities represent a significant factor in the recruitment of top-ranked faculty.

In estimating the costs associated with modernization and renewal of existing space, UC developed the comprehensive Facilities Infrastructure Renewal Model for assessing facilities renewal needs and estimating the cost associated with renewal of existing buildings, utilities systems, and site infrastructure. The model takes a systems approach to estimating renewal needs and costs. It deconstructs a building into component systems that need to be renewed on a predictable schedule, establishes life cycles for each of the components, and establishes unit costs for renewing the components. Using these elements, the model includes a profile of each building and predicts the year that renewal or replacement of each system should take place based on the original date of construction of the building or the date of the most recent renovation of each component system. With this information, the model can generate annual renewal costs by building component by campus by year, which can be aggregated into a total UC system wide cost per year.

Based on this model, the UC estimated an average funding need of approximately \$275 million per year for major renovation projects to address system renewal needs. In addition, the UC assumed that approximately \$80 million would be needed annually to address deferred maintenance needs, resulting in a total renewal cost of approximately \$355 million per year. The UC noted that this total annual estimate does not include the funding required to address renovations associated with programmatic changes and modernization. This deferred maintenance cost would be funded through the operating budget, separate from funding under the five-year infrastructure plan.

Funding Needs Reported by the University of California
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$137,283	\$147,010	\$239,680	\$224,335	\$145,850	\$894,158
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	87,964	764,222	778,571	332,620	336,120	2,299,497
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	179,530	384,667	357,698	357,320	350,453	1,629,668
Program Delivery Changes	29,100	39,300	0	0	0	68,400
Total	\$433,877	\$1,335,199	\$1,375,949	\$914,275	\$832,423	\$4,891,723

Proposal: As reflected in the SGP, UC's proposed funding includes an additional \$50 million per year on top of the Compact funding of \$345 million per year, resulting in a 2008 Plan that proposes \$2.2 billion to address the UC's infrastructure needs. Of this amount, approximately 36 percent addresses modernization or renovation, 36 percent addresses critical infrastructure deficiencies, 25 percent for enrollment growth, and 3 percent for program delivery changes.

It should be noted that although the UC's drivers of infrastructure need, namely enrollment growth and programmatic needs (including significant laboratory space), are reasonable, the quantification of both space needs and resulting costs involve numerous assumptions that have not been validated. Consequently, these assumptions cannot be relied upon to accurately reflect the five-year needs of the UC system. In particular, the UC's construction cost range typically is higher than the other segments. As noted above, the UC's mission includes conducting research. Facilities appropriate for conducting research may be more expensive than facilities for the other segments because the program needs drive the cost of the buildings. For example, the type of specialized instructional and research work conducted in a UC physics building may require increased amounts of building materials such as steel and concrete (to achieve elevated levels of sound and vibration isolation) and higher intensity building utilities (to provide controllable temperature and air flow) than would be needed to conduct research projects.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The Chapter 1016 exempts UC from its provisions.

Proposed Funding for the University of California
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$136,596	\$97,775	\$182,633	\$214,130	\$150,180	\$781,314
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	87,964	139,875	157,709	71,697	78,815	536,060
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	179,530	163,901	111,533	153,238	169,555	777,757
Program Delivery Changes	29,100	39,300	0	0	0	68,400
Total	\$433,190	\$440,851	\$451,875	\$439,065	\$398,550	\$2,163,531

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Local/Campus Funds	\$45,027	\$6,551	\$56,875	\$44,065	\$3,550	\$156,068
Existing GO Bonds	51,789	39,300	0	0	0	91,089
Proposed GO Bonds	336,374	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	1,916,374
Total	\$433,190	\$440,851	\$451,875	\$439,065	\$398,550	\$2,163,531

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

The CSU educates students for attainment of degrees, credentials or certificates in the liberal arts and sciences, and certain applied fields and professions. The CSU graduates 10 percent of the California workforce, prepares an estimated 60 percent of California's teachers, and approximately 10 percent of the nation's teachers. The CSU offers more than 1,800 bachelors and master's degree programs in over 240 subject areas. Many of these programs are offered in a way so as to allow students to complete their degree requirements through part-time, late afternoon, and evening study. The CSU offers a doctorate in Education, as well as, a limited number of doctoral degrees offered jointly with the UC and the Claremont Graduate School.

The CSU system has 23 campuses, comprised of 22 university campuses and the California Maritime Academy. The system has seven off-campus centers that serve upper division and graduate students. The CSU system is expected to enroll 364,622 FTES in 2008-09, and is estimated to grow to 401,107 FTES by the year 2012-13, consistent with the annual state-supported enrollment growth of 2.5 percent agreed to under the Compact. (The Compact projects enrollment growth through 2010-11; the projections for 2011-12 and 2012-13 assumes continued annual enrollment growth of 2.5 percent.) Finance notes that the 2008-09 Governor's Budget includes a ten percent budget-balancing reduction in CSU's General Fund support, which the majority of is unallocated to allow CSU maximum flexibility to meet the budget reduction in a way that minimizes adverse impacts to its core instructional programs. At this time, CSU has not determined

to what extent it might restrict future year enrollments as a result of the reduction; thus, the enrollment projections provided above may not be achieved.

Existing Facilities: As of fall 2007, the CSU system had a total of 2,266 buildings with 82.7 million sf on 23,051 acres of land. These include 1,865 state-supported facilities with academic and non-housing related space, including classrooms, laboratories, administrative and student services buildings, gymnasiums, auditoriums, theaters, and libraries. In addition, campuses contain a variety of auxiliary facilities, including housing, food service, parking, and recreational facilities, which are self-supporting.

Drivers of Need: The CSU identified capital outlay needs in two general categories: the need for new space to address enrollment growth, and the need to renovate or modernize existing space to address both safety and programmatic concerns. Overall, the primary programmatic drivers of space (either new or renewed space) are the nature of the educational programs provided and the level of enrollment.

- Enrollment demand: The CSU's capital program is based upon enrollment targets established by the CSU Chancellor's Office in consultation with campuses and compared against population and enrollment projections prepared by the Department of Finance and by the California Postsecondary Education Commission. These enrollment targets are consistent with the CSU's student access requirements under the HE Master Plan, which provides that the top one-third of California high school graduates, as well as, qualified transfer students from the California Community College campuses, are eligible for admission to the CSU. Over the five-year planning period, the CSU assumed an enrollment increase averaging approximately 2.5 percent per year. As noted above, this will bring the total enrollment from 364,622 FTES in 2008-09 to 401,107 FTES by the year 2012-13. Given the proposed budget balancing reduction of ten percent included in the 2008-09 Governor's Budget, however, CSU may decide to restrict enrollments in 2008-09 and future years.
- Program needs: The foundation program for each CSU campus consists of liberal arts, sciences, business administration, and education. Programs in applied fields and professions other than those in the foundation program are allocated within the system on the basis of (1) needs of the state, (2) needs of the campus service area, and (3) identification of employment opportunities.

Five-Year Needs: The CSU requested approximately \$6.3 billion for the five-year period, as follows:

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- \$331.4 million in fiscal year 2008-09, consisting of 48 percent for facility modernization, 41 percent for enrollment growth, 6 percent for critical infrastructure deficiencies, and 5 percent for program delivery change projects.
- For years 2009-10 through 2012-13, the CSU requested approximately \$6 billion, with a significant portion of this funding requested in 2011-12 (over \$1.7 billion), decreasing to \$1.4 billion in 2012-13. Of the \$5.7 billion requested in years 2009-10 through 2012-13, approximately 52 percent is for modernization projects, 40 percent is to address enrollment growth, and 8 percent is for critical infrastructure deficiencies.

The CSU's requested need was calculated using a variety of methodologies. In order to address its unique programmatic needs, the CSU established two major categories of space types: instructional space and administrative space. Under the umbrella of instructional space, five subcategories were identified:

- Lecture
- Lab
- Graduate research
- Instructional activity
- Faculty space

Under the category of administrative space, four subcategories were identified:

- General administration
- Library
- Media
- Plant operations

Under each of these categories and subcategories, the amount of space required (new or renovated) is driven primarily by the level of enrollment, the amount of space allocated for different activities, known as "space standards", and the assumptions regarding the extent to which facilities are utilized, known as "utilization standards" (i.e., hours of the day, days of the week that the space is used). Once the total amount of space need is calculated, the CSU then evaluates the physical and functional adequacy of its existing inventory.

For existing facilities, capital projects must first be justified based on the programmatic need for renovated space. At the campus level, individual academic programs identify and document facilities that are functionally inadequate. This process may involve deans, department chairs, faculty members, and staff, as well as program consultants and campus facilities planning staff. The following are some examples of programmatic functional inadequacies:

- The need to renovate engineering labs to address technological changes made over the last 20 years.
- The expansion of physical education programs into the areas of kinetics, physical therapy, and wellness programs for varied populations, including performers, athletes, and the elderly.
- The transformation within libraries from card catalogues to computer technology and electronic resources.

Upon identification of programmatic deficiencies, the CSU evaluates the physical condition of the facility to determine if other capital renewal, such as an upgrade of the heating and ventilation system, should also be addressed. Capital renewal may constitute up to 50 percent of the total project funding. On a system wide basis, the CSU monitors the physical condition of its facilities through use of a statistical model that predicts the need for building upgrades. The model provides analysis of specific buildings based on the age of the buildings, projected life cycle of the main building components, standard costs to replace the building components, and any renewal, renovation, and repair work previously completed. This model, developed under contract in 1999, is being used to produce a schedule of major repairs required for a campus based on the projected life cycle of the main components (such as the building exterior, roof, and mechanical systems) for each building on campus.

In order to assign a cost to the total capital needs identified, the CSU developed cost guidelines to provide a base unit construction cost per square foot for new facilities. The unit costs vary according to the type of space. For example, general classroom space is estimated at \$370 per sf. While these guidelines are not considered absolute cost limits, variations from the guidelines must be justified and approved. The cost guidelines specify construction costs for 20 different types of space. As a method of calculating an overall cost estimate, the CSU averaged the costs among the various types of space and produced an average cost for new space of \$386 per sf. To this average base unit construction cost, the CSU added costs for design, project management, and equipment

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for a total new space construction cost average of \$536 per sf. For renovation projects, the CSU estimated the costs at approximately 65 percent of the cost of new construction, or \$348 per sf.

In this context, the dollars associated with square foot calculations refer to dollars per asf. The “assignable” square footage of a facility describes space made available for programmatic uses, whereas the more general “square foot” term usually includes areas such as mechanical rooms, stairwells, communication areas, and restrooms. The CSU most commonly describes infrastructure in terms of asf in order to correlate facility needs to program type and student count. This factor becomes significant in comparing CSU’s stated costs with other agencies and departments, because costs allocated per asf will reflect a higher unit cost per facility than the same facility cost described in general square foot terms.

In addition to the assumptions identified above regarding space, utilization, and costs, the CSU’s total need estimate was also affected by assumptions regarding the level of enrollment growth to be accommodated by summer instruction or year-round operation. The CSU has agreed to develop a plan for phasing-in implementation of year-round operation on a campus-by-campus basis. Twenty-one campuses currently operate on a year-round basis.

Funding Needs Reported by the California State University (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$19,709	\$175,419	\$111,351	\$65,701	\$106,204	\$478,384
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	135,986	607,210	545,324	830,879	395,225	2,514,624
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	160,706	600,745	841,863	808,693	859,102	3,271,109
Program Delivery Changes	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	30,000
Total	\$331,401	\$1,398,374	\$1,498,538	\$1,705,273	\$1,360,531	\$6,294,117

Proposal: As reflected in the SGP, CSU’s proposed funding includes an additional \$50 million per year on top of the Compact funding of \$345 million per year, resulting in a 2008 Plan that proposes \$1.9 billion to meet the CSU’s infrastructure needs. Of this amount, approximately 54 percent is allocated to modernization, 40 percent to address enrollment growth, and 6 percent to correct critical infrastructure deficiencies.

The 2008 Plan includes new projects for one new science replacement building, one new physical education building, two new academic buildings for business and humanities, two renovations of a sports complex and academic building, and one seismic upgrade of a

library building. The subsequent years are not project specific but are lump sum requests to address growth and renovation projects that are expected to be required in future years.

The 2008 Plan for CSU is comprised of \$1.9 billion in state capital outlay projects and \$250 million in capital renewal projects (i.e., projects for the systematic replacement of building mechanical, electrical, plumbing systems, and building shell that have exceeded their useful life based on manufacturer’s standards). The \$50 million per year in capital renewal projects will be allocated from the CSU’s Higher Education Compact, and will be budgeted in the CSU’s support budget.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The Chapter 1016 exempts CSU from its provisions.

**Proposed Funding for the California State University
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$19,709	\$12,769	\$27,287	\$21,987	\$27,567	\$109,319
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	133,641	144,965	170,016	136,723	169,343	754,688
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	154,567	237,266	197,697	236,290	198,090	1,023,910
Total	\$307,917	\$395,000	\$395,000	\$395,000	\$395,000	\$1,887,917

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Existing GO Bonds	\$42,867	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,867
Proposed GO Bonds	265,050	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	1,845,050
Total	\$307,917	\$395,000	\$395,000	\$395,000	\$395,000	\$1,887,917

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

The Board of Governors of the CCC is responsible for providing statewide leadership to California’s 72 locally governed community college districts. These districts operate 109 college campuses and 58 off-campus centers. The CCC system forms the largest post-secondary educational system in the world, currently serving over 2.6 million students through both vocational and academic program offerings.

Under the HE Master Plan, the primary mission of the CCC is to provide academic and vocational instruction at the lower-division level. In addition, colleges in the CCC system provide remedial instruction to students enrolled in the UC and the CSU systems, as well as, providing noncredit and community service classes. The HE Master Plan directs the

CCC to provide these services to any high school graduate or adult who wishes to attend and may benefit from instruction.

Existing Facilities: According to an annual system-wide space inventory submitted by the districts, the CCC's infrastructure consists of 72 community college districts with 109 full service campuses, 58 off-campus centers and 22 separately reported district offices. Assets include over 20,000 acres of land, 4,629 buildings, and 58.7 million gross square feet of space. In addition, the system has many off-campus outreach centers. The CCC's space inventory was provided on a statewide level and broken down into the following categories:

- Lecture
- Laboratory
- Office
- Library
- Audio Visual/Television
- Physical Education
- Maintenance & Warehouse
- Storage
- Other

Examples of "Other" types of space include faculty lounges, meeting rooms, theaters, multi-purpose rooms, greenhouses, and child development demonstration areas. In addition, campuses contain facilities used for auxiliary functions such as food service, parking, and recreational facilities that must be self-supporting and locally funded. Many of the existing facilities currently have functional or physical deficiencies that make the space less than adequate for its intended use. Some examples of functional deficiencies include:

- The renovation of engineering labs to address technological changes made over the last 20 years.
- The renovation of science labs to meet current safety requirements (e.g., adequate number of fume hoods, drain piping replacement, etc.).

- Upgrade electrical capacity and wiring to keep pace with the current classroom technology.

The Facility Utilization Space Inventory Options Net project (FUSION) is a web-based project planning and management tool that went online in 2003. The FUSION was developed to track the condition of facilities, which has assisted the CCC in assessing its space needs. In addition to facility conditions, enrollment projection data is also programmed into the FUSION so that the CCC can identify space needs and plan projects in order to bring facilities on-line in an efficient manner.

Drivers of Need: Finance estimates a net FTES enrollment increase of approximately 170,000 students over the next five years based on current enrollment assumptions. An FTES is defined as one student taking 525 contact hours of instruction in an academic year. In developing its estimate of total need, the CCC identified enrollment as the primary driver of need for funding infrastructure projects.

Enrollment projections were used to identify the amount of facilities needed to accommodate 100 percent of enrollment demand at all colleges. Before costs were determined, enrollment projections were converted to asf using statutory formulas pursuant to the requirements, standards, and guidelines contained in the Education Code, Title 5. To identify costs for these projects, two methods were used. For fiscal years 2008-09 and 2009-10, the CCC provided project specific costs as identified by districts. For fiscal years 2010-11 through 2012-13, the CCC provided specific costs as identified by districts and also developed a cost formula and applied it to the square footage needed to meet enrollment demands where specific projects were not identified by the districts. The \$615 asf cost estimate used in the plan is an average cost for all occupancies, based on the CCC building cost guidelines for new facilities. The CCC added costs for design, project management, and equipment to the average base unit construction cost.

In this context, the dollars associated with square foot calculations refer to dollars per asf. The “assignable” square footage of a facility describes space made available for programmatic uses, whereas the more general “square foot” term usually includes areas such as mechanical rooms, stairwells, communication areas, and restrooms. The CCC most commonly describes infrastructure in terms of asf in order to correlate facility needs to program type and student count. This factor becomes significant in comparing CCC’s stated costs with other agencies and departments, because costs allocated per asf will reflect a higher unit cost per facility than the same facility cost described in general square foot terms.

Five-Year Needs: The CCC's five-year plan estimates space needs will increase from approximately 39.8 million to 50.3 million asf, an increase of 26 percent. This results in a net need over the five-year period of 10.5 million asf. This estimate includes the space required to meet the projected enrollment.

CCC has identified three categories of space deficiencies:

- **Critical Life Safety Renovations**—The need associated with the renovation of existing facilities or the need for new facilities to address critical infrastructure deficiencies. This category includes projects identified by districts that pose health, fire, life, and seismic safety concerns.
- **Modernization/Renovation**—Over 74 percent of the CCC's facilities are over 25 years old, and 43 percent are over 40 years old. Generally, these facilities are lacking in functional upgrades to keep pace with technology. As such, the CCC identified a need for modernization and renovation of existing facilities by analyzing their inventory of facilities over 25 years old.
- **Replacement of Temporary Buildings**—One goal of the CCC is to replace temporary buildings, many of which are beyond their useful lives, with permanent facilities. The CCC evaluated the space needed to replace temporary buildings older than ten years.

The CCC adjusted its identified space need by assuming that the amount of space needed during the traditional fall and spring semesters would be reduced by providing instruction during off-peak times. While the CCC is similar to the UC and the CSU in assuming that a portion of enrollment can be accommodated during summer enrollment, the CCC also assumes that some of the local colleges will use other types of alternative scheduling, such as early morning and weekend classes, to reduce its overall space requirements. Through these various alternative scheduling methods, the CCC assumes that its needs for additional new space will be reduced by approximately 17 percent from 10.5 million asf to 8.7 million asf. In addition, the CCC reports that 28 million asf will need to be modernized in the same five-year period for a total infrastructure need of 36.7 million asf.

The CCCs' five-year plan has reported \$22.2 billion in district infrastructure needs to fund the 36.7 million asf. The \$22.2 billion is comprised of \$13.7 billion (62 percent) for modernization of existing facilities and \$8.5 billion (38 percent) for new facilities to accommodate enrollment growth. Of this identified need, \$9.9 billion is requested from state general obligation bonds and assumes districts will contribute \$3.6 billion for a total

of \$13.5 billion and \$8.7 billion will be deferred to future years. The deferral recognizes that the CCC could not modernize all of its aged buildings in five years.

For 2008-09, the CCC requested \$893.5 million of state funding for 99 projects (71 new and 28 continuing projects). The community college districts will contribute up to 50 percent of project costs on 81 of those projects, totaling \$770 million.

Funding Needs Reported by the California Community Colleges
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$112,305	\$146,493	\$56,281	\$61,271	\$74,713	\$451,063
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	964,944	1,354,492	840,124	1,987,968	1,618,502	6,766,030
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	252,416	892,161	1,518,599	1,536,001	2,077,704	6,276,881
Total	\$1,329,665	\$2,393,146	\$2,415,004	\$3,585,240	\$3,770,919	\$13,493,974

Proposal: Consistent with the SGP, the 2008 Plan proposes \$7.5 billion to address the CCC infrastructure needs over the next five years. Of this, approximately 62 percent represents enrollment growth, 29 percent facility infrastructure modernization, and 8 percent critical infrastructure deficiencies. For 2008-09, \$1.3 billion is proposed for 99 projects (71 new and 28 continuing projects). For years 2009-10 through 2012-13, the 2008 Plan proposes \$12.2 billion for planned projects and conceptual proposals. In addition, for years 2013-14 through 2015-16, the SGP proposes \$2.25 billion for future needs as reported by the Chancellor’s Office. Advance planning for this need avoids any interruption in building and maintaining CCC’s infrastructure.

The 2008 Plan will be funded in small part from the remaining funds in Proposition 78 (\$4.9 million), Proposition 146 (\$1.1 million), and Proposition 55 (\$23.1 million). The major portion of the 2008-09 budget will be funded from Proposition 1D (\$410.9 million) and will require \$453.5 million in new GO bonds.

Although the CCC has reported a net need of \$13.5 billion for capital outlay projects, this 2008 Plan recommends a funding level of approximately \$7.5 billion over the next five years and \$2.25 billion over the remaining three years of the SGP. In addition, the CCC’s 5-year plan assumes \$3.6 billion of local bond fund money to assist in meeting the district’s infrastructure needs.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The Chapter 1016 exempts CCC from its provisions.

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Proposed Funding for the California Community Colleges
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$112,305	\$80,387	\$120,000	\$123,490	\$191,223	\$627,405
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	964,944	919,634	744,283	1,199,466	830,000	4,658,327
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	252,416	584,384	312,697	258,297	800,000	2,207,794
Total	\$1,329,665	\$1,584,405	\$1,176,980	\$1,581,253	\$1,821,223	\$7,493,526

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Existing GO Bonds	\$440,014	\$53,435	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$493,449
Proposed GO Bonds	453,512	696,565	750,000	750,000	750,000	3,400,077
Local/Campus Funds	436,139	834,405	426,980	831,253	1,071,223	3,600,000
Total	\$1,329,665	\$1,584,405	\$1,176,980	\$1,581,253	\$1,821,223	\$7,493,526

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Many departments, boards, offices, and commissions do not belong to an agency structure in state government and are collectively referred to as “general government.” These organizations have a total budget of approximately \$11 billion. They have various missions and responsibilities and directly report at the cabinet level in the Governor’s Administration.

Three departments identified infrastructure needs and submitted plans:

- Department of Food and Agriculture
- Military Department
- Department of Veterans Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Department of Food and Agriculture (DFA) provides leadership in the development of various policies related to issues important to both producers and consumers of food and agricultural products. The DFA has three major program areas:

Agricultural Protection—the objective of this program is to prevent the introduction and establishment of serious plant and animal pests and diseases not indigenous to California, particularly those that can be transmitted to humans, cause serious financial losses to the agricultural industry in California, or adversely affect the supply of agricultural products to the consumer. Program staff carries out the following activities either directly or in concert with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and county agricultural commissioners:

- Prevent the introduction and establishment of non-indigenous pests
- Protect the livestock industry against losses of animals by theft and straying
- Control the establishment of noxious non-indigenous weeds
- Facilitate the orderly marketing of nursery stock
- Assure seed quality
- Certify that agricultural commodities for the domestic and foreign export markets meet sanitary standards

Marketing Program—the purpose of this program is to assure orderly domestic and international marketing of California’s agricultural products and to protect consumers and producers through the enforcement of measurement standards, fair pricing practices, and reliable marketplace transactions. In order to achieve these goals, the DFA:

- Develops and enforces weights and measurement standards for all level of commerce
- Assists the dairy industry in maintaining stable marketing conditions
- Assures that producers are paid for their products
- Gathers and disseminates marketing and economic information
- Identifies and helps resolve marketing problems
- Provides mediation to resolve problems between producers and handlers

Support to Local Fairs—this program provides financial and administrative assistance to fairs and partially reimburses counties for carrying out agricultural programs authorized by the Food and Agricultural Code under the supervision of the Department of Food and Agriculture.

California has a total of 80 county fairs, citrus fruit fairs, and district fairs. Nonprofit corporations under contract with county boards of supervisors manage the majority of county fairs. Citrus fruit fairs are state instrumentalities operated by nonprofit corporations. District fairs are operated by district agricultural associations, which are state institutions with Governor-appointed directors. State support for these local fairs is administered by Assistance to Fairs and County Agricultural Activities, which oversees budget approval and the capital outlay program.

Existing Facilities: The facility inventory includes approximately 607,000 sf for 16 inspection facilities, 9 employee residences, 3 non-veterinary laboratories, 5 greenhouses, 7 warehouses, 5 veterinary laboratories, and headquarters office facilities.

A portion of the infrastructure is maintained in the State of Hawaii where the DFA operates a laboratory to rear sterile fruit flies for eventual release over designated agriculture areas of California to help eradicate the Mediterranean Fruit Fly.

Drivers of Need: The significant driver of infrastructure need for the DFA is the inefficiencies associated with aging facilities. The current California Animal Health and

Food Safety (CAHFS) laboratories located in the San Joaquin Valley do not comply with code requirements and are not equipped to enable the program to operate at capacity. In addition, the DFA conducts Agricultural inspections on all private and commercial vehicles at sixteen border inspection stations located on major highways throughout the state (six at the Oregon border, five at the Nevada border, and five at the Arizona/Mexico border). The condition and location of these inspection facilities is crucial for the success of this pest exclusion program. Not only do these facilities age over time, it is often necessary to relocate these facilities to adapt to changing traffic patterns, such as the re-routing of a highway.

Five-Year Needs: The DFA has identified \$139.3 million in capital outlay needs over the next five years to fund the following projects:

- Consolidation and replacement of the two CAHFS facilities currently located in Fresno and Tulare into one new facility located in Tulare.
- Replacement of the CAHFS facility located in Turlock.
- Relocation of the Yermo Border Protection Station.

Funding Needs Reported by the California Department of Food and Agriculture
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$4,868	\$46,823	\$40,119	\$0	\$0	\$91,810
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	47,483	0	0	0	0	47,483
Total	\$52,351	\$46,823	\$40,119	\$0	\$0	\$139,293

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$91.8 million to replace and/or consolidate the three existing CAHFS laboratories into two new fully functioning labs that meet all health, safety, and program needs and requirements. The current CAHFS laboratories located in the San Joaquin Valley face serious space deficiencies, health hazards, and deterioration due to age. These facilities do not meet current program needs and specifications.

These labs monitor poultry and cattle for diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease and Avian Influenza. The Fresno and Turlock labs cannot meet the requirement of cattle and large poultry inspection due to size deficiencies. The Tulare lab does not have sufficient physical space to expand the size of its facility to be able to examine more than a few large specimens at a time. Bio-containment issues are prevalent at the labs, making cross contamination a threat as well.

The 2008 Plan does not include funding for the Yermo Border Inspection project at this time because the DFA does not have a statewide master plan for this program. In an effort to ensure border inspection facilities are properly located and most effective, the DFA should develop a statewide plan that is based on a long-term strategy. While this project may ultimately be supported by such a plan, this project is not being proposed at this time.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The DFA’s proposal is consistent with the provisions of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002. Specifically, the DFA promotes infill development when possible by renovating existing infrastructure and developing facilities in areas currently served by existing infrastructure; protects environmental and agricultural resources by developing infrastructure in appropriate locations; and promotes efficient development, to the extent possible, by ensuring that new projects use existing infrastructure, such as roads, sewer, and utilities.

Proposed Funding for the California Department of Food and Agriculture
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$4,868	\$46,823	\$40,119	\$0	\$0	\$91,810
Total	\$4,868	\$46,823	\$40,119	\$0	\$0	\$91,810
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$4,868	\$4,473	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,341
Lease Revenue Bonds	0	42,350	40,119	0	0	82,469
Total	\$4,868	\$46,823	\$40,119	\$0	\$0	\$91,810

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The Military Department (Department) is responsible for the command, leadership, and management of the Joint Forces Headquarters, California Army and Air National Guard, State Military Reserve, California State Defense Forces, and California Cadet Corps. The Department provides military support to federal and state governments, as well as manpower and equipment in response to natural and civil emergencies. In addition, the Department conducts youth programs throughout the state that bring structure, discipline, and effective leadership training methods to the educational setting. Furthermore, through the Military Support to Civil Authorities program, it also functions as a supporting service to civilian programs such as Homeland Security/Homeland Defense, fire and rescue, law enforcement, care and shelter, construction and engineering, hazardous material disposal, and logistical support.

Existing Facilities: The Department operates 111 armories, 4 aviation centers, 28 field maintenance shops, 4 repair parts storage and distribution centers, 2 combined support maintenance shops, and 2 maneuver area training equipment sites. There is an additional armory under construction. It also operates three major training properties consisting of troop lodging, administration, warehouse, maintenance, and range facilities. In total, these facilities encompass a combined area of 10.7 million sf.

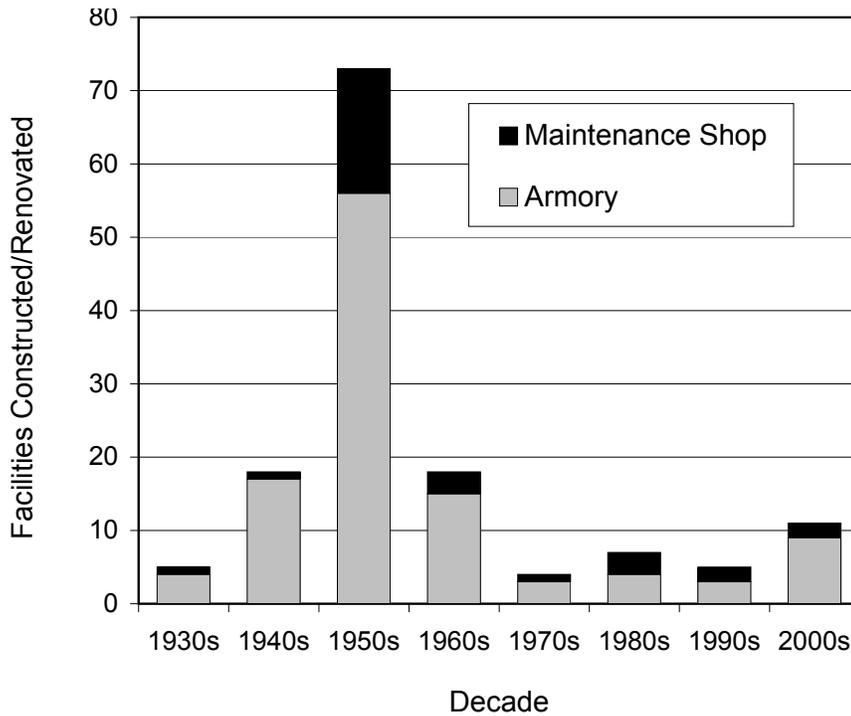
The armories provide assembly areas for troop deployments for civil and natural disasters. In addition, the armories are available to serve local community needs such as youth club activities, local emergency operation centers, and voter polling sites. Finally, they are used for emergency shelters and can provide a base of operations for the CALFIRE during wild land fire activities. The various maintenance shops provide support services to the Department for the upkeep and repair of ground equipment and aircraft.

Drivers of Need: Programmatically, much of the infrastructure requirements are driven by the need to house and train the California Army National Guard and to maintain the various ground/air vehicles and equipment located at these armories. As a secondary driver, the Department seeks separate facilities for housing and training the participants of the youth programs. The Department identifies infrastructure needs in three general categories: upgrading or replacing aging facilities, adapting to changing program requirements and new federal mandates, and reacting to changing demographics.

- **Aging Facilities:** The Department indicates that over 80 percent of the state’s armories and maintenance shops are at least 40 years old (see chart). Electrical, sewage, and telephone systems were sized for smaller facilities and cannot meet the demands of modern technology. The requirements of today’s technology have outstripped the ability of the facilities to support its assigned units. Additionally, many facilities require hazardous substance abatement and have ineffective heating and cooling systems.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES - YEAR CONSTRUCTED/RENOVATED

Facility Type	1930s	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	Totals	Percent
Armory	4	17	56	15	3	4	3	9	111	79%
Maintenance Shop	1	1	17	3	1	3	2	2	30	21%
Total	5	18	73	18	4	7	5	11	141	100%
% of Total	4%	13%	52%	13%	3%	5%	4%	8%	100%	



- Changing Requirements:** The Department indicates that the design of most armories is now inadequate to meet modern requirements. For example, when first constructed, units were only staffed at 50 percent capacity. Now all units are authorized to be staffed at 100 percent capacity, resulting in increased use that further strains facilities. Also, most of the facilities are not Americans with Disabilities Act compliant and, therefore, cannot be used as shelters for the general public. Facilities that once were designed for male-only units now support mixed gender units, thus requiring the changing of shower, bath, and locker facilities. The maintenance shops that were originally designed to support jeeps and other small vehicles now support larger vehicles that do not fit through the bay doors. Finally, the amount of equipment supported by these facilities has sharply increased, infringing on parking, and overwhelming the vehicle maintenance capabilities at local armories, training centers, and maintenance facilities.
- Revised Federal Standards:** While not an independent driver of need for state-owned properties, force protection standards were expanded in 2003 by the Department of Defense to incorporate National Guard facilities. In order to receive federal participation for new construction, the state must comply with the standards that include a 148-foot setback distance for buildings that regularly contain more than

50 National Guard personnel. As a result, the amount of land needed for armories and headquarters facilities has increased significantly, thereby raising the costs of acquisition.

- **Shifting Demographics:** The Department indicates that many of the armories are not located near the state's current population centers because of the state's migration patterns over the past 50 years. As a result, several regions of the state are underserved. Alternatively, in other areas, armories originally situated in rural or suburban areas are now boxed in by development and unable to expand or meet force protection requirements.

Five-Year Needs: Based on the standards provided by the US Army, and in conjunction with the Department's Real Property Development Plan and Facility Retention and Disposal Study, the Department reports the total cost to resolve its net infrastructure needs is \$1.1 billion, of which \$268 million is for armory renovation and modernization, \$470 million is for armory replacement, and \$350 million is for training site upgrades. The Department indicates that of the 111 active armories in the state, 95 are candidates for major renovation or replacement. This \$1.1 billion would add 5.3 million sf of building space to its current 3.8 million sf. Further, this would result in 11.2 million sf of parking space for vehicles and aircraft being added to its current 5.3 million sf. The Department notes that there is an additional 1.6 million sf of building and parking space for the California Air National Guard for which capital outlay requirements are federally funded, and therefore do not create any additional five-year needs for the state.

Most major capital projects are either solely funded through the federal government or are largely driven by federal government funding, with the state providing land acquisition costs and a share of design and construction management costs. Historically, the Department has had very limited success in receiving federal funds for capital outlay projects because the federal approach to allocating construction awards is to focus on each state's single highest priority, even though the California National Guard is much larger than the National Guard of other states. Of the 20 projects in this 2008 Plan for which federal construction funding of \$132 million has been sought, only one – \$6.3 million for the Camp San Luis Obispo Field Maintenance Shop – is currently scheduled to receive federal funds over the next five years. A second project, the Consolidated Headquarters Facility, is the Department's top priority, and it is expected that federal funds of \$91.5 million will be scheduled when a new version of the federal plan is released in February 2009. Each year, the Department receives a share of federal

SECTION FOUR | INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS & PROPOSED FUNDING BY AGENCY & DEPARTMENT

funds to be used at its discretion for the design of projects for which federal funds have been requested, but not yet awarded.

The 2008 Plan includes those projects for which design should begin in the next five years in order to be ready for construction by the anticipated year of receipt of federal funds. The Department indicates that a few projects are not eligible for federal funds, but are significant projects and, therefore, should be fully funded by the state. Other projects, while potentially eligible for federal funds, are relatively small (less than \$10 million) and may not represent the best way to maximize federal dollars under the existing methodology.

The Department has requested \$350.1 million for 2008-09 through 2012-13 for the following:

- A state headquarters complex.
- Sixteen armory renovations and expansions and seven new or replacement armories.
- Six new or replacement organizational maintenance shops.
- Four training facilities and two support facilities at Camp San Luis Obispo.
- Minor capital outlay projects for armories (kitchen upgrades and latrine renovations).
- Advance planning and studies.

Funding Needs Reported by the Military Department (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$2,131	\$3,392	\$9,841	\$0	\$0	\$15,364
Program Delivery Change	1,102	10,833	19,536	7,296	0	38,767
Workload Space Deficiencies	2,000	26,784	62,880	53,918	150,385	295,967
Total	\$5,233	\$41,009	\$92,257	\$61,214	\$150,385	\$350,098

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$195.1 million for the Department. Because of the condition of the current infrastructure and the lack of space to house current programs, most armory, maintenance shop, and training facility projects have merit. However, those projects seeking federal construction funds were not included unless it was determined necessary to start the project during the five years of the 2008 Plan in order to meet the anticipated receipt date of federal funds. Critical fire/life safety projects that would be

solely state funded, but are necessary to make facilities useful as shelters, are included in the 2008 Plan. However, the timeline is dependent on General Fund availability and the Department’s ability to secure alternative financing. The Governor’s Budget includes \$486,000 to upgrade the kitchen and latrines at the Apple Valley and Redwood City armories and \$125,000 for advance planning purpose. These amounts will be matched by \$593,000 and \$125,000 respectively in federal funds.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The proposed projects in the 2008 Plan are consistent with the guidelines of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002. The proposals for consolidated armories and maintenance shops promote infill development through their location in urban areas. The other proposals make efficient use of facilities through the rehabilitation and expansion of existing facilities. Additionally, every new site undergoes a state and federal environmental review to ensure that sensitive habitats are not compromised.

Proposed Funding for the Military Department
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$1,079	\$3,273	\$2,321	\$7,545	\$0	\$14,218
Program Delivery Change	0	9,579	5,675	8,398	1,254	24,906
Workload Space Deficiencies	250	8,524	25,668	61,890	59,632	155,964
Total	\$1,329	\$21,376	\$33,664	\$77,833	\$60,886	\$195,088

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
General Fund	\$611	\$19,727	\$28,149	\$53,547	\$36,934	\$138,968
Federal Funds	718	1,649	5,515	24,286	23,952	56,120
Total	\$1,329	\$21,376	\$33,664	\$77,833	\$60,886	\$195,088

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

The California Department of Veterans Affairs (CDVA) administers the following benefits for veterans and their dependents:

- Assistance in presenting claims for veterans benefits under federal laws.
- Beneficial opportunities through direct low-cost loans to acquire farms and homes.
- Rehabilitative, residential, and medical care services in a home-like environment at the Veterans Homes of California.

- Operation of State Veterans Cemeteries.

To be admitted to a state veterans home, a person must be aged or disabled and have served in active duty in the armed forces of the United States during wartime or peacetime. In addition, the veteran must have been discharged or released under honorable conditions, be eligible for hospitalization or domiciliary care according to the laws of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA), and be a current resident of California. Honorably discharged veterans, their spouses, and their minor children are eligible for interment in national and state cemeteries.

Existing Facilities: The CDVA operates veterans homes in Yountville, Barstow, and Chula Vista. Depending on location, the homes offer a continuum of care consisting of residential domiciliary, assisted living, intermediate nursing, skilled nursing, and acute care. Combined, these homes provide a total capacity of 1,925 beds. In addition, there are 640 individuals waiting to acquire residency because the type of care needed from the homes is currently full. These veterans homes include:

- Veterans Home of California, Yountville—Yountville is situated on 500 acres in Yountville, Napa County. It was established by veterans of the Mexican and Civil Wars and opened in 1884. Entrusted to the state in 1900, Yountville has approximately 120 buildings with over 1 million sf of space, a population of 1,095 residents, and a capacity of 1,125 beds. Yountville has a waiting list of 550 individuals. Yountville also has a state veterans cemetery with a remaining capacity of 1,000 interments. A project to remodel the home's activity center will soon begin construction and a new Memory Care Center for residents with dementia opened in September 2007.
- Veterans Home of California, Barstow—Barstow is located on 22 acres in the California high desert near Barstow, San Bernardino County. Opened in 1996 with 6 buildings comprising 213,000 sf of space, the home has 165 residents and a capacity of 400 beds. The skilled nursing facility (SNF) reopened in August 2007 and will grow to 40 residents by August 2009. Barstow has a waiting list of 42 individuals.
- Veterans Home of California, Chula Vista—Chula Vista is located on 25 acres in Chula Vista, San Diego County. The home opened in 2000 and has the same six-building configuration as Barstow. Chula Vista has 364 residents and a capacity of 400 beds. Chula Vista has a waiting list of 48 individuals.

In addition to the veterans homes, the CDVA operates a veterans cemetery in Shasta County near Redding. This 120-acre cemetery provides 8,500 burial sites and approximately 9,000 sf of buildings.

Drivers of Need: The CDVA has categorized its specific capital outlay needs predominantly into two areas—Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies and Population. Aging infrastructure at the Yountville facility is the immediate driver of the CDVA’s capital outlay needs, as the facility and some of its buildings are nearly 100 years old and require renovation and modernization. To determine the magnitude of these infrastructure needs, a comprehensive study was completed in December 2007. The Department is currently reviewing the study results in order to develop a prioritized list of Yountville’s needs.

Additionally, CDVA veterans home needs are driven by variation in veteran populations and more modern practices for improving the quality of life for these veterans. More specifically, as the veteran population ages and becomes disabled, California will need to provide additional beds in veterans homes to accommodate them. The USDVA estimates that by 2009, California will have a shortfall of 3,700 beds. To help address this need, Government Code Sections 15819.65-15819.75 and Military and Veterans Code Section 1104.1 provide authority for the CDVA to construct new homes totaling close to 1,000 beds. The Greater Los Angeles and Ventura County (GLAVC) Veterans Homes project will provide 516 new beds at three sites in Southern California. It is currently under construction, with homes in Lancaster and Ventura planned to open in late 2008 and a home in West Los Angeles to open in early 2010. The CDVA also has begun design work on a 150-bed home in Redding and a 300-bed home in Fresno.

Other infrastructure needs are driven by CDVA-operated veterans cemeteries. When veterans pass away, additional cemetery space will be required to serve as their final resting place.

Five-Year Needs: The overall cost to meet the CDVA’s infrastructure needs is pending the Department’s review of the Yountville study, as the Yountville home is currently the only CDVA facility with significant needs related to its aging infrastructure. As the study was not complete at the time departmental plans were due, the CDVA limited their requests to pre-existing infrastructure needs totaling \$62.2 million over the next five years. In addition to age-related needs, the estimated future project costs for new homes at West LA, Ventura, Lancaster, Redding, and Fresno are \$252.7 million and the cost for a new 275-bed SNF at Yountville is \$205.9 million. Finally, \$1.5 million is requested for

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Chula Vista for an expanded dining area for skilled nursing residents. Therefore, total five-year needs for the CDVA is \$522.3 million.

The majority of funding for most CDVA major capital outlay projects is provided by the USDVA's State Home Construction Grant Program, which is authorized to fund up to 65 percent of project costs. However, for a project to qualify for these federal funds, the CDVA must submit a signed certification that sufficient state funds are available for the project. Then, the project will be prioritized by the USDVA based on the needs addressed. For example, a project that corrects a critical deficiency is viewed as a higher priority than providing additional beds in an underserved area, which in turn is listed as a higher priority than general renovation projects.

Assuming that a Congress-proposed doubling of the federal program is sustained, there should be sufficient federal funds for all projects that have met the necessary criteria. However, if funding is maintained at historic levels, GLAVC, Redding and Fresno will require most of this program's funds over the next three years. In such a scenario, any projects deemed general renovation by the federal program (administrative and training facilities, utilities, compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, etc) may not be ranked high enough to receive federal funds.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Veterans Affairs (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$7,042	\$21,885	\$15,861	\$2,245	\$398	\$47,431
Enrollment, Caseload, Population	252,703	0	0	0	0	252,703
Program Delivery Change	0	82,378	0	123,568	0	205,946
Workload Space Deficiencies	0	3,133	1,291	0	11,807	16,231
Total	\$259,745	\$107,396	\$17,152	\$125,813	\$12,205	\$522,311

Proposal: The 2008 Plan proposes \$271.7 million for the CDVA. Of this total, \$262.5 million in bond funds and matching federal funds have already been appropriated in existing law, but are currently not encumbered. These funds will be used for new veterans homes throughout the state and for utility system improvements at the Yountville Veterans Home. In addition, the 2008 Plan includes \$7.7 million for structural renovation projects at the Yountville home and \$1.5 million is for an expansion of a SNF dining room at the Chula Vista Home.

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The Governor’s Budget includes \$339,000 for the design phase of a new fire alarm system and \$199,000 for an enhanced study of the wastewater system at the Yountville home.

Consistency with Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002: The 2008 Plan is consistent with the guidelines of Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002, as all proposals either promote the rehabilitation of facilities at the existing veterans homes or provide new homes in underserved areas of the state. In determining the location for new veterans homes, the CDVA further achieves these guidelines by seeking sites on land currently served by streets and utilities, and ensuring the sites undergo environmental review.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$538	\$4,132	\$10,980	\$1,863	\$0	\$17,513
Enrollment, Caseload, Population	252,703	0	0	0	0	252,703
Workload Space Deficiencies	0	200	1,291	0	0	1,491
Total	\$253,241	\$4,332	\$12,271	\$1,863	\$0	\$271,707

Funding Source	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
General Fund	\$538	\$1,457	\$2,874	\$513	\$0	\$5,382
Existing GO Bonds	29,491	1,347	2,592	0	0	33,430
Lease Revenue Bonds	83,166	0	0	0	0	83,166
Federal Funds	140,046	1,528	6,805	1,350	0	149,729
Total	\$253,241	\$4,332	\$12,271	\$1,863	\$0	\$271,707

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURES AND FUNDING

EXPENDITURES

This section numerically summarizes the 2008 Plan and discusses its financial framework. In total, the 2008 Plan proposes state-appropriated funding of \$81.4 billion with an additional \$29.9 billion provided by sources outside of the state treasury (\$111.3 billion combined) over the next five years. Programmatically, this consists of:

- \$56.5 billion for Transportation
- \$39.4 billion for Education
- \$4.2 billion for Public Safety
- \$5.3 billion for Water
- \$1.7 billion for Judicial
- \$4.2 billion for various other state needs

By fund source, the 2008 Plan consists of:

- \$25.1 billion of existing GO bond funds
- \$20.5 billion of proposed new GO bond funds

- \$14.7 billion of special funds
- \$5.5 billion of lease revenue funds
- \$1.1 billion of General Fund
- \$0.4 billion of other state funds
- \$14.1 billion of federal funds
- \$29.9 billion of funds not appropriated by the state

The components of this proposal are displayed in Figure 5-1

METHODS OF FUNDING

PAY-AS-YOU-GO, LONG-TERM FINANCING, AND PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Historically, the state has employed two approaches to funding infrastructure: “pay-as-you-go” and long-term financing. Pay-as-you-go entails making direct cash payments without the use of any deferred payments or debt instruments. Long-term financing encompasses a variety of debt instruments or long-term funding arrangement including the sale of general obligation or lease-revenue bonds, leases with purchase-options or installment purchase agreements. A third technique for funding public infrastructure whose use is increasing rapidly internationally is public-private-partnerships (PPP). PPPs have the potential to leverage extensive private funding for public infrastructure, deliver projects more quickly and operate them more efficiently.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO FUNDING

Figure 5-2 reflects the total amounts of pay-as-you-go funding over the past ten years and for the five years comprising this 2008 Plan. This type of funding includes federal funds, special funds, and the General Fund. As will be illustrated in the following sections, the primary recipient of pay-as-you-go funding is the Department of Transportation with over 90 percent of each year’s total. The recent and proposed increases in pay-as-you-go funding reflect the Administration’s emphasis on improving the state’s transportation infrastructure, water management, flood control system and correctional facilities. Figure 5-3 displays total projected pay-as-you-go funding included in the 2008 Plan by department and fund source.

SECTION FIVE | SUMMARY OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURES AND FUNDING

Figure 5-1

Statewide Funding by Department, by Fund Source, and by Project Category
(Dollars in Thousands)

Department	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Legislative, Judicial and Executive						
Judiciary	\$174,939	\$798,159	\$200,010	\$272,185	\$250,266	\$1,695,559
Office of Emergency Services	\$963	\$1,428	\$23,583	\$0	\$0	\$25,974
Department of Justice	\$0	\$10,000	\$19,390	\$386,671	\$0	\$416,061
Agency subtotal	\$175,902	\$809,587	\$242,983	\$658,856	\$250,266	\$2,137,594
State and Consumer Services						
California Science Center	\$3,305	\$59,803	\$31,536	\$0	\$0	\$94,644
Department of General Services	\$69,220	\$26,550	\$50,421	\$77,860	\$1,631	\$225,682
Agency subtotal	\$72,525	\$86,353	\$81,957	\$77,860	\$1,631	\$320,326
Business, Transportation and Housing						
Department of Transportation	\$11,044,000	\$12,149,000	\$11,826,000	\$11,749,000	\$9,711,000	\$56,479,000
California Highway Patrol	\$4,257	\$17,726	\$93,777	\$38,915	\$4,353	\$159,028
Department of Motor Vehicles	\$1,467	\$44,754	\$16,964	\$0	\$0	\$63,185
Agency subtotal	\$11,049,724	\$12,211,480	\$11,936,741	\$11,787,915	\$9,715,353	\$56,701,213
Resources						
California Tahoe Conservancy	\$8,183	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$1,531	\$14,307
California Conservation Corps	\$0	\$1,241	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$32,000	\$36,441
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	\$93,265	\$80,879	\$159,832	\$89,996	\$204,724	\$628,696
State Lands Commission	\$182	\$2,004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,186
Department of Fish and Game	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$530
Wildlife Conservation Board	\$106,668	\$106,668	\$92,242	\$21,668	\$21,668	\$348,914
Department of Boating and Waterways	\$5,420	\$13,460	\$7,110	\$12,620	\$12,120	\$50,730
State Coastal Conservancy	\$124,018	\$103,067	\$61,390	\$31,165	\$22,967	\$342,607
Department of Parks and Recreation	\$19,253	\$50,329	\$118,696	\$64,030	\$100,585	\$352,893
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy	\$20,367	\$8,310	\$5,950	\$10	\$10	\$34,647
San Gabriel/LA River/Mountain Conservancy	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$4,100	\$3,635	\$0	\$21,735
San Joaquin River Conservancy	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$6,022	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$34,022
Baldwin Hills Conservancy	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$11,100
San Diego River Conservancy	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy	\$11,518	\$11,514	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,032
Department of Water Resources	\$155,771	\$737,054	\$1,367,316	\$1,444,046	\$1,553,544	\$5,257,731
Agency subtotal	\$569,225	\$1,138,107	\$1,826,389	\$1,673,701	\$1,952,149	\$7,159,571
Environmental Protection Agency						
State Air Resources Board	\$0	\$0	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$297,123
Department of Toxic Substances Control	\$3,235	\$48,883	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,118
Agency subtotal	\$3,235	\$48,883	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$349,241
Health and Human Services						
Department of Public Health	\$2,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,520
Department of Developmental Services	\$26,967	\$12,831	\$2,958	\$11,430	\$0	\$54,186
Department of Mental Health	\$72,920	\$55,706	\$25,217	\$70,699	\$90,565	\$315,107
Agency subtotal	\$102,407	\$68,537	\$28,175	\$82,129	\$90,565	\$371,813
Corrections and Rehabilitation						
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	\$236,391	\$2,877,293	\$972,050	\$80,790	\$74,678	\$4,241,202
Agency subtotal	\$236,391	\$2,877,293	\$972,050	\$80,790	\$74,678	\$4,241,202
Education						
K-12 Education	\$7,548,000	\$5,905,000	\$6,038,000	\$5,850,000	\$2,464,000	\$27,805,000
State Special Schools	\$31,494	\$33,426	\$8,187	\$2,870	\$112	\$76,089
University of California	\$433,190	\$440,851	\$451,875	\$439,065	\$398,550	\$2,163,531
California State University	\$307,917	\$395,000	\$395,000	\$395,000	\$395,000	\$1,887,917
California Community Colleges	\$1,329,665	\$1,584,405	\$1,176,980	\$1,581,253	\$1,821,223	\$7,493,526
Agency subtotal	\$9,650,266	\$8,358,682	\$8,070,042	\$8,268,188	\$5,078,885	\$39,426,063
General Government						
Department of Food and Agriculture	\$4,868	\$46,823	\$40,119	\$0	\$0	\$91,810
Military Department	\$1,329	\$21,376	\$33,664	\$77,833	\$60,886	\$195,088
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$253,241	\$4,332	\$12,271	\$1,863	\$0	\$271,707
Agency subtotal	\$259,438	\$72,531	\$86,054	\$79,696	\$60,886	\$558,605
Infrastructure Planning	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$6,500
Grand Total	\$22,120,113	\$25,672,453	\$23,542,514	\$22,710,635	\$17,226,413	\$111,272,128

SECTION FIVE | SUMMARY OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURES AND FUNDING

Figure 5-1

Statewide Funding by Department, by Fund Source, and by Project Category

Department	(Dollars in Thousands)					Total
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
Recommended, By Fund						
General Fund	\$146,922	\$236,982	\$276,604	\$184,201	\$223,214	\$1,067,923
Special Fund	\$2,772,891	\$2,887,437	\$2,994,716	\$2,983,953	\$3,033,212	\$14,672,209
Existing GO Bond	\$11,253,761	\$6,070,449	\$3,739,714	\$2,464,749	\$1,610,529	\$25,139,202
Proposed GO Bonds	\$483,000	\$3,937,399	\$5,443,536	\$6,298,500	\$4,342,500	\$20,504,935
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$413,401	\$3,008,478	\$1,305,078	\$515,815	\$237,299	\$5,480,071
Federal Funds	\$2,321,214	\$2,710,177	\$2,997,320	\$3,037,636	\$3,063,952	\$14,130,299
Other State Funds ¹	\$19,336	\$98,224	\$177,603	\$56,806	\$48,639	\$400,608
Non-State Appropriated Funds ²	\$4,709,588	\$6,723,307	\$6,607,943	\$7,168,975	\$4,667,068	\$29,876,881
Total	\$22,120,113	\$25,672,453	\$23,542,514	\$22,710,635	\$17,226,413	\$111,272,128
Recommended, By Project Category						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$8,504,657	\$7,897,938	\$8,346,677	\$7,529,489	\$4,209,418	\$36,488,179
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$1,576,128	\$3,891,688	\$1,886,938	\$1,479,080	\$1,163,870	\$9,997,704
Environmental Acquisition & Restoration	\$253,700	\$262,576	\$147,427	\$45,123	\$36,569	\$745,395
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$625,889	\$1,000,914	\$647,757	\$694,024	\$1,190,851	\$4,159,435
Transportation, Highway and Transit	\$11,044,000	\$12,149,000	\$11,826,000	\$11,749,000	\$9,711,000	\$56,479,000
Program Delivery Changes	\$57,027	\$321,357	\$500,543	\$1,105,376	\$798,847	\$2,783,150
Public Access and Recreation	\$56,499	\$78,087	\$99,860	\$40,936	\$43,937	\$319,319
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$1,213	\$69,893	\$86,312	\$66,107	\$69,921	\$293,446
Infrastructure Planning	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$6,500
Total	\$22,120,113	\$25,672,453	\$23,542,514	\$22,710,635	\$17,226,413	\$111,272,128

^{1/} Other State Funds includes reimbursements and non-governmental cost funds.

^{2/} These resources consist of local matching funds and non-governmental funds from public-private partnerships. Since these funds are from local governments or private sources, they do not flow through the state treasury and therefore, are not appropriated by the state. However, it is anticipated that the state will be able to leverage these funds through the use of state funds to increase the number of infrastructure projects across the state.

Special Funds: Special funds are the largest share of funding for pay-as-you-go infrastructure expenditures. These funds will provide \$14.7 billion for infrastructure projects over the next five years, the distribution of which is reflected in Figure 5-3. The largest source of special funds is the State Highway Account, which is used to support transportation projects, with proposed expenditures of \$13.7 billion or 94 percent of the total special fund infrastructure. As with federal funds, special funds are limited to specific programs and not available for general infrastructure needs.

SECTION FIVE | SUMMARY OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURES AND FUNDING

Figure 5-2

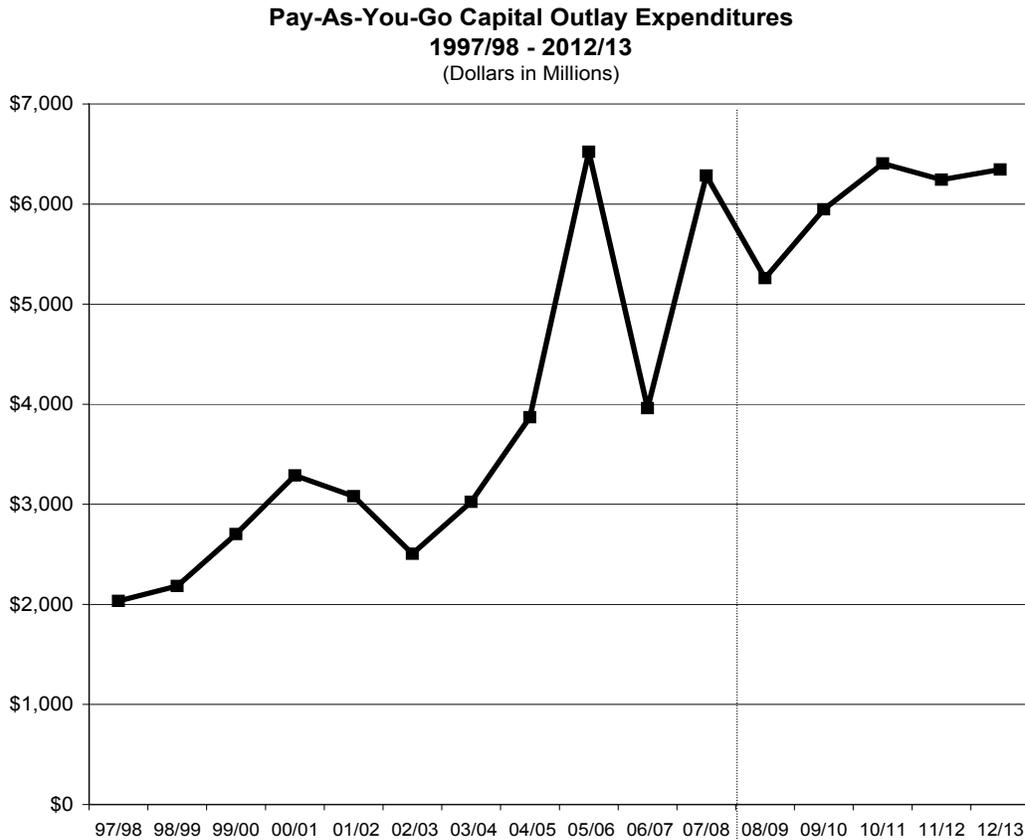


Figure 5-3

Proposed Five-Year Pay-As-You-Go Expenditures
(Dollars in Millions)

Program Name	General Fund	Federal Fund	Special Fund	Other Fund	Total
Judiciary	\$-	\$-	\$501.1	\$-	\$501.1
Department of Justice	29.4	-	-	-	29.4
California Science Center	42.1	-	-	52.6	94.7
Department of General Services	-	-	16.5	0.8	17.3
Department of Transportation	-	13,889.0	13,716.0	-	27,605.0
California Highway Patrol	-	-	159.0	-	159.0
Department of Motor Vehicles	-	-	63.2	-	63.2
Conservancies	-	10.5	138.1	26.2	174.8
California Conservation Corps	36.4	-	-	-	36.4
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	166.6	-	-	-	166.6
Department of Boating and Waterways	-	-	-	50.7	50.7
Department of Parks and Recreation	-	25.0	78.2	52.3	155.5
Department of Water Resources	-	-	-	216.8	216.8
Department of Developmental Services	54.2	-	-	-	54.2
Department of Mental Health	65.6	-	-	-	65.6
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	499.6	-	-	-	499.6
Department of Food and Agriculture	9.3	-	-	-	9.3
Military Department	139.0	56.1	-	-	195.1
Department of Veterans Affairs	5.4	149.7	-	-	155.1
Other departments	20.3	-	0.1	1.2	21.6
Total	\$1,067.9	\$14,130.3	\$14,672.2	\$400.6	\$30,271.0

Federal Funds: Federal trust funds totaling \$14.1 billion are expected to be available for infrastructure over the next five years. Although federal funds are growing, the expenditure of federal funds is restricted to specific programs. In California, three major areas receive federal funds for infrastructure projects—highway construction, veterans’ homes, and the military. Of these, highway construction projects receive the vast majority of funds, with the State Highway Construction Program projected to receive an average of nearly \$2.8 billion annually over the next five years, for a total of \$13.9 billion.

General Fund: General Fund appropriations for pay-as-you-go funding of infrastructure projects are projected to total \$1.1 billion over the next five years. Because of competing budgetary demands to address other state program operations, General Fund appropriations for infrastructure typically are used only when no other fund source is available. During the next five years, proposed annual General Fund appropriations for projects will average \$210 million per year, compared to \$250 million over the past ten years. Although the General Fund is a relatively minor contributor to pay-as-you-go infrastructure funding, it is almost the only source of funding for debt service on infrastructure bonds. Consequently, overall, the General Fund is a major contributor to total infrastructure funding, paying approximately \$4.4 billion of debt service in 2007-08 and approximately \$35.5 billion over the next five years.

Other Funds: The Other Funds category totals \$400 million for the five years of the 2008 Plan. Other funds include state enterprise funds and reimbursements from non-state sources. For example, the Department of Water Resources is projected to receive an annual total of \$43.4 million in reimbursements over the five year period, which represents the flow of local government payments through the state treasury for flood control projects.

LONG-TERM FINANCING

The objective of long-term financing is to spread major costs over many years in order to better manage expenses. Long-term financing also serves to spread the costs of long-term capital investments across the generations who will receive benefits from their purchase or construction. Long-term financing includes general obligation or lease-revenue bonds, as well as capital acquisition through lease-purchase or capitalized purchase-option agreements. However, nearly all of the state’s long-term financing is achieved through the use of bonds. (For more information on the definition, use, and history of the various long-term financing tools, sees Appendices 4 through 6.)

Since 2000, the voters have approved a total of \$85.1 billion in new GO bonds, primarily for K-12 education, higher education, and various natural resources programs. In addition, since 2000, the Legislature has authorized \$12.4 billion in lease revenue bonds to meet state infrastructure needs. The Governor's SGP proposes an additional \$48.1 billion of GO bonds and nearly \$2.3 billion in new lease revenue bonds. The 2008 Plan reflects expenditures of \$45.6 billion in existing and proposed new GO bonds and \$5.5 billion in lease revenue bonds over the next five years.

When projects are financed through bonds (i.e. debt financed), final dollar costs are significantly higher than the initial expenditures charged to the bond funds. The bonds must be paid off through debt service or lease revenue payments, which include interest and other financing expenses that increase final payment. However, while the costs of long-term financing are significantly higher in absolute dollars, after taking into account the effect of inflation on future debt service payments, the true cost increase is substantially less. The advantages and disadvantages of different funding options are summarized in Figure 5-4.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

In its publication "Closing the Infrastructure Gap: The Role of Public-Private Partnerships", the consulting and financial advisory firm of Deloitte describes the variety of contractual arrangements that constitute public-private partnerships (PPP). That description is reprinted verbatim below.

A public-private partnership, or PPP, refers to a contractual agreement formed between a government agency and a private sector entity that allows for greater private sector participation in the delivery of public infrastructure projects. In some countries involvement of private financing is what makes a project a PPP. PPPs are used around the world to build new and upgrade existing public facilities such as schools, hospitals, roads, waste and water treatment plants and prisons, among other things. Compared with traditional procurement models, the private sector assumes a greater role in the planning, financing, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of public facilities. Risk associated with the project is transferred to the party best positioned to manage it. Some of the most common PPP models are described below.

Design-Build (BD): Under this model, the government contracts with a private partner to design and build a facility in accordance with the requirements set by the government. After completing the facility, the government assumes responsibility for operating and

maintaining the facility. This method of procurement is also referred to as Build-Transfer (BT).

Design-Build-Maintain (DBM): This model is similar to Design-Build except that the private sector also maintains the facility. The public sector retains responsibility for operations.

Design-Build-Operate (DBO): Under this model, the private sector designs and builds a facility. Once the facility is completed, the title for the new facility is transferred to the public sector, while the private sector operates the facility for a specified period. This procurement model is also referred to as Build-Transfer-Operate (BTO).

Design-Build-Operate-Maintain (DBOM): This model combines the responsibilities of design-build procurements with the operations and maintenance of a facility for a specified period by a private sector partner. At the end of that period, the operation of the facility is transferred back to the public sector. This method of procurement is also referred to as Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT).

Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT): The government grants a franchise to a private partner to finance, design, build and operate a facility for a specified period of time. Ownership of the facility is transferred back to the public sector at the end of that period.

Build-Own-Operate (BOO): The government grants the right to finance, design, build, operate and maintain a project to a private entity, which retains ownership of the project. The private entity is not required to transfer the facility back to the government.

Design-Build-Finance-Operate/Maintain (DBFO, DBFM, or DBFO/M): Under this model, the private sector designs, builds, finances, operates and/or maintains a new facility under a long-term lease. At the end of the lease term, the facility is transferred to the public sector. In some countries, DBFO/M covers both BOO and BOOT.

PPPs can also be used for existing services and facilities in addition to new ones. Some of these models are described below.

Service Contract: The government contracts with a private entity to provide services the government previously performed.

Management Contract: A management contract differs from a service contract in that the private entity is responsible for all aspects of the operations and maintenance of the facility under contract.

Lease: The government grants a private entity a leasehold interest in an asset. The private partner operates and maintains the asset in accordance with the terms of the lease.

Concession: The government grants a private entity exclusive rights to provide, operate, and maintain an asset over a long period of time in accordance with performance requirements set forth by the government. The public sector retains ownership of the original asset, while the private operator retains ownerships over any improvements made during the concession period.

Divestiture: The government transfers an asset, either in part or in full, to the private sector. Generally the government will include certain conditions with the sale of the asset to ensure that improvements are made and citizens continue to be served.

Like other methods of funding infrastructure, PPP can be tremendously useful in some situations, but not suitable for others. To identify when PPP is in the best interest of a public sector entity, that entity must first establish clear objectives for itself. Having done that, the entity must establish clear performance measures for itself and its partners, evaluate on a life-cycle basis the value of a PPP compared to other options, and establish a realistic allocation of risk between itself and its partners for project execution. The advantages and disadvantages of different funding options are summarized in Figure 5-4.

Figure 5-4

Comparison of Different Funding Options

OPTION	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Pay-as-you-go	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowest total cost--no financing or long-term debt commitment. • Suitable for all projects. • Administratively simpler than long-term financing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large initial outlay can displace funding for other critical programs. • Resources for this approach are scarce.
General obligation bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowest debt financing costs of all long-term options. • Suitable for most projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More expensive than pay-as-you-go. • Results in long-term commitment for debt service costs. • Project approval waits for a general election; delay can affect costs and programs operations. • Cash impact of debt service begins earlier than for lease-revenue bonds. • Interim financing may be needed.
Lease Revenue bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faster authorization than proposed, but not yet approved, GO bonds, so can be more timely in meeting program needs and avoid inflationary cost increases. • Lesser initial impact on cash flow than general obligation bonds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slightly more costly than general obligation bonds, on a net present value basis. • Not suitable for certain projects. • Results in long-term debt service commitment. • Interim financing required.

SECTION FIVE | SUMMARY OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURES AND FUNDING

<p>Lease-purchase or purchase option</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private development may reduce construction time and costs. • Minor initial appropriations or cash outlay. • Fewer process controls allow faster completion. • Some flexibility in when and whether to purchase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total costs may be higher than other financing options. • The highest financing costs (taxable rates and developers' profits). • Leases are initially higher than status quo rents. • Fewer process controls means less oversight. • Commits the state to future payments, which in some cases count as long-term debt. • Lease costs do not always count fully towards purchase options.
<p>Revenue bonds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only needs legislative authorization. • Suitable to finance assets that actually can generate revenue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slightly more costly than general obligation bonds, on a net present value basis. • Not feasible for most infrastructure projects. • Results in long-term debt service commitment. • Interim financing required as revenue cannot be generated until asset is usable.
<p>Public-Private Partnerships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can shift certain project risks to the private sector. • Private sector can handle all project delivery components. • Minimal responsibility for long term management of the asset needed in some cases. • Project delivery potentially significantly quicker than traditional state processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not suitable for all projects. • Requires careful and clear contractual terms with private sector regarding division of risk, cost controls, and performance measures. • May result in adverse public reaction to fees or tolls for services the public has traditionally received without a direct charge.

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BOND ACCOUNTABILITY

AFFORDABILITY—THE STATE’S DEBT POSITION

California and most other states have long used debt financing as a tool for infrastructure investment, as does private industry. Financial markets recognize it as a legitimate and appropriate funding technique, as long as it is employed prudently. However, what constitutes a “prudent” or “reasonable” debt position is relative. Both the bond market and the bond rating agencies consider a number of factors when reaching a conclusion about the reasonableness of a state’s debt position. The same level of debt may be considered either reasonable or imprudent depending upon the state’s performance over a range of factors.

Figure 6-1 provides two measures of California’s current debt position relative to other populous states.

Figure 6-1

State Long-Term Debt ^a California Compared to the Next Most Populous States										
State ^b	Percent of Personal Income ^d					Debt Per Capita ^d				
	2002	2004	2005 ^e	2006 ^e	2007 ^e	2002	2004	2005 ^e	2006 ^e	2007 ^e
National Average	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	\$ 810	\$ 944	\$ 999	\$ 1,060	\$ 1,101
California (50 state rank)	2.5 (20th) ^c	3.2 (19th) ^c	3.6 (17th) ^c	4.6 (11th) ^c	4.4 (14th) ^c	\$ 795 (20th) ^c	\$ 1,060 (15th) ^c	\$ 1,172 (13th) ^c	\$ 1,597 (9th) ^c	\$ 1,623 (10th) ^c
Texas	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	\$ 238	\$ 220	\$ 279	\$ 307	\$ 415
Michigan	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	\$ 438	\$ 670	\$ 691	\$ 683	\$ 747
Pennsylvania	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	\$ 671	\$ 711	\$ 730	\$ 762	\$ 852
Georgia	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	\$ 804	\$ 827	\$ 803	\$ 784	\$ 916
Ohio	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	\$ 749	\$ 806	\$ 866	\$ 915	\$ 974
Illinois	2.8	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.5	\$ 908	\$ 1,943	\$ 2,019	\$ 2,026	\$ 1,976
Florida	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	\$ 959	\$ 1,023	\$ 1,008	\$ 976	\$ 1,020
North Carolina ^f	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.4	N/A ^f	N/A ^f	N/A ^f	N/A ^f	\$ 728
New York	5.9	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.7	\$ 2,045	\$ 2,420	\$ 2,593	\$ 2,569	\$ 2,694

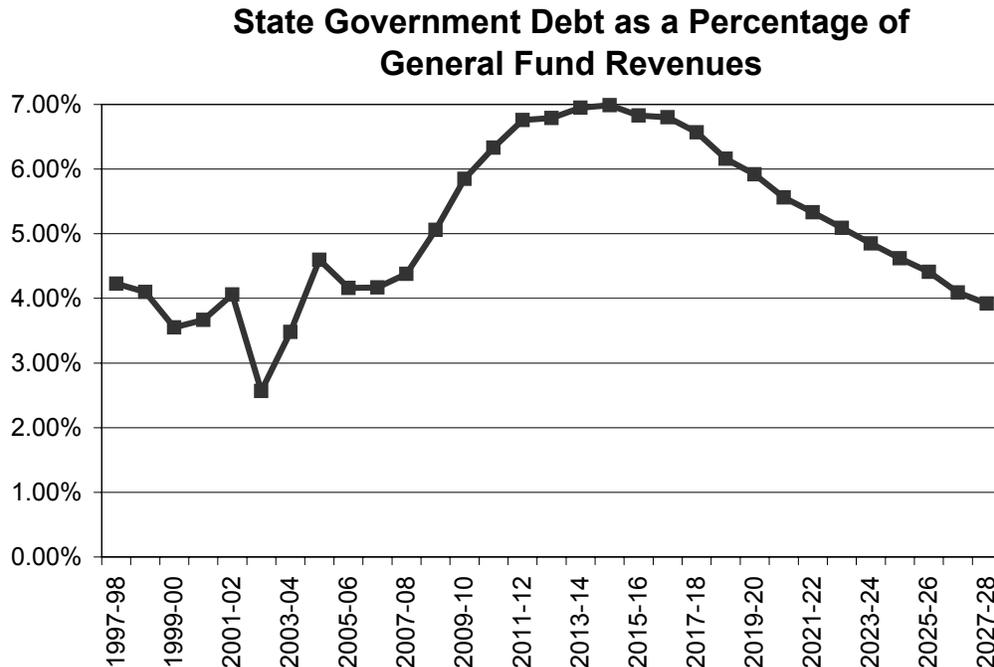
- Debt includes all state tax-supported debts
- These states are the ten largest in terms of total population
- Numerical rank among all 50 states
- Source: 2007 Moody's State Debt Medians
- California's value and rank are adjusted to remove the Economic Recovery Bond's effect on these measures.
- Historical data for North Carolina unavailable at time of publication.

Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income: The ratio of a state's debt to the total personal income of its residents indicates the potential for a state government to transform the income of its residents into revenues through taxation, thereby generating resources to repay its obligations. California's total outstanding debt as a percentage of personal income is 4.4 percent as of April 2007 (the latest data available), compared to the Moody's state average of 3.2 percent and median of 2.4 percent. The increase in the state's ratio since 1996 indicates that the state's wealth, as measured by personal income, grew more slowly than the amount of its outstanding debt. California's ranking compared to other states moved to 14th in 2007, compared to 11th in 2006.

Debt Per Capita: The ratio of debt per capita indicates the relative magnitude of debt supported by a state's citizens. This ratio measures each state resident's share of the total debt outstanding. California's per capita debt is \$1,623 for the year 2007 compared to Moody's state average of \$1,101 and median of \$787. From years 1999 through 2007, increases in this ratio indicate that debt levels grew faster than its population. California's ranking compared to other states moved to 10th in 2007 compared to 9th in 2006.

Debt Service Ratios: The debt service ratio expresses the state’s debt service level as a percentage of its General Fund revenues. Figure 6-2 shows the state’s varying debt ratio from 1997-98 projected through 2027-28 based on the continuing SGP proposal. The historical trends of this measurement are accentuated by the interrelation of the numerator and denominator in the debt ratio equation. An economic upturn or downturn that increases or reduces General Fund revenues significantly compared to typical years can also significantly alter the debt ratio, even though the state’s debt service costs have not changed significantly. As the graph demonstrates, between 1997-98 and 1999-00, when state revenue growth was vigorous, the debt service ratio declined rapidly from 4.2 percent to 3.6 percent, before starting an upward trend. Other factors can also affect the debt ratio besides the amount of bonds authorized. In 2002-03 and 2003-04, the state restructured its GO debt service by pushing principal and interest costs into the future, which explains the lower debt service ratio for these two years.

Figure 6-2

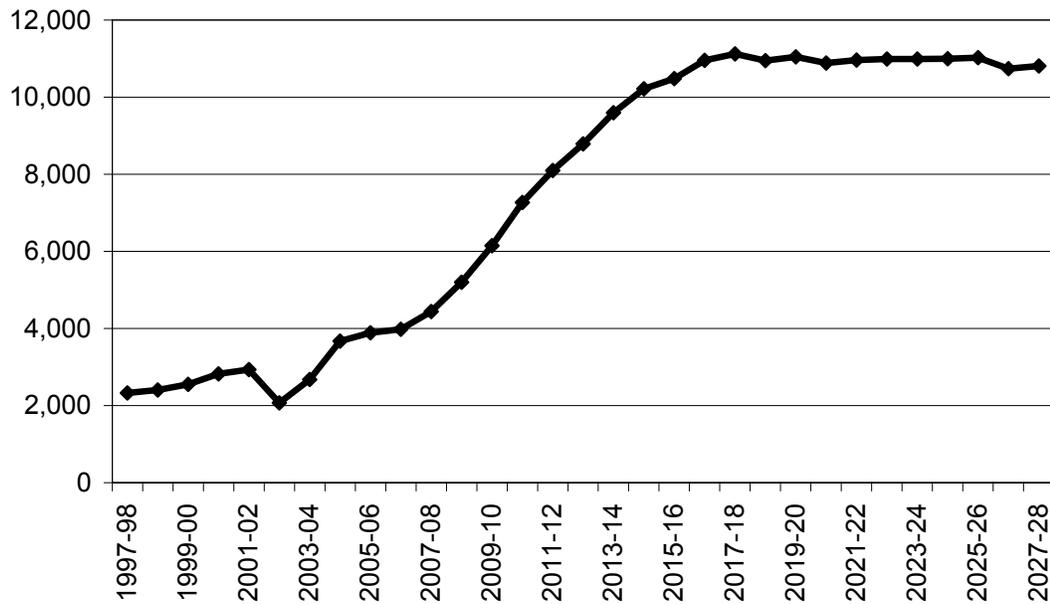


Debt Service Costs: Figure 6-3 illustrates historical debt service debt service costs from 1997-98 through 2006-07. In addition the chart projects annual debt service amounts through 2027-28 to reflect existing debt payments and proposed bond authorizations. While the increase in absolute dollars could be perceived as increasing to an undesirable level, it is important to remember that General Fund revenues will be increasing during the same time period. Consequently, as a relative portion of the state budget, the

increase is less dramatic. As a matter of affordability, Figure 6-2, which reflects the ratio of debt service to General Fund revenues, is a more meaningful depiction of the financial impact on the state of the projected increased debt. Furthermore, by 2012-13 the Economic Recovery Bonds (ERBs) (see below) will be paid off, freeing up additional General Fund resources not otherwise committed to other programmatic purposes. (For more information on the state’s debt history, see Appendices 5 and 6)

Figure 6-3

State Government Annual Debt Service
(Dollars in thousands)



The financial impact of the proposed new debt included in the 2008 Plan is best assessed in the longer-term context of the Governor’s ten-year vision for infrastructure funding as outlined in his SGP. The general obligation bond portion of the SGP is displayed in Figure 6-4.

FIGURE 6-4

Proposed New General Obligation Bonds

Title/Purpose	Allocation	2008	2010	2012	2014	Total
Education	\$11.6 billion for K-12 educational facilities and \$12.3 billion for higher education public school facilities.	\$14.1	\$9.8			\$23.9
Water	\$11.9 billion to expand the state's water supply and management systems.	\$11.9				\$11.9
High Speed Rail Construction of high speed rail from San Francisco to Los Angeles with adjacent upgrades	\$0.95 billion in passenger rail connectivity projects and \$9 billion to establish high speed rail system in California.	\$10.0				\$10.0
Judiciary	\$2 billion for the state court system.	\$2.0				\$2.0
Other Public Service Infrastructure	\$0.3 billion for the Department of General Services to complete seismic renovations on 29 state buildings.	\$0.3				\$0.3
Total Bonds		\$38.3	\$9.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$48.1

Figure 6-5 compares the state's "base" debt service costs and debt ratios to the debt service costs and ratios that are projected to occur when additional bonds proposed in the SGP are added to the base. The base debt service numbers assume the sale of all currently authorized bonds, including those not yet issued (see Appendix 7 for a listing of all authorized bonds currently outstanding and those authorized, but not yet issued). Under the state's base debt commitment, the debt ratio is projected to peak at 6.32 percent in 2011-12. When additional bonds proposed in the SGP are added to the base debt figures, the debt ratio is projected to peak at 6.99 percent in 2014-15. The superficial difference between these two peaks, however, greatly overstates the net impact the SGP's bond proposal will have on the state's overall fiscal situation.

Figure 6-5

Debt Service Ratio
General Obligation and Lease Revenue Bonds
(Dollars in Millions)

Year	Revenue	Base		Strategic Growth Plan	
		Debt Service	Debt Service Ratio	Debt Service	Debt Service Ratio
2007 - 08	101,230.0	4,435.9	4.38%	4,435.9	4.38%
2008 - 09	102,904.0	5,200.3	5.05%	5,202.1	5.06%
2009 - 10	105,008.0	6,097.2	5.81%	6,144.8	5.85%
2010 - 11	114,771.0	7,063.1	6.15%	7,268.2	6.33%
2011 - 12	119,765.0	7,570.9	6.32%	8,099.9	6.76%
2012 - 13	129,273.0	7,770.2	6.01%	8,783.8	6.79%
2013 - 14	138,074.0	8,031.1	5.82%	9,598.6	6.95%
2014 - 15	146,159.0	8,160.8	5.58%	10,215.7	6.99%
2015 - 16	153,467.0	8,141.7	5.31%	10,481.9	6.83%
2016 - 17	161,140.3	8,443.8	5.24%	10,953.1	6.80%
2017 - 18	169,197.3	8,491.2	5.02%	11,124.3	6.57%
2018 - 19	177,657.2	8,205.5	4.62%	10,949.8	6.16%
2019 - 20	186,540.0	8,218.7	4.41%	11,047.0	5.92%
2020 - 21	195,867.0	7,976.0	4.07%	10,883.6	5.56%
2021 - 22	205,660.4	7,978.1	3.88%	10,960.6	5.33%
2022 - 23	215,943.4	7,934.6	3.67%	10,987.4	5.09%
2023 - 24	226,740.6	7,878.6	3.47%	10,988.7	4.85%
2024 - 25	238,077.6	7,866.4	3.30%	10,998.4	4.62%
2025 - 26	249,981.5	7,873.5	3.15%	11,026.1	4.41%

Assumptions:
Sales are based on the estimated needs or evenly spread if no needs data was available.
Assumes an interest rate of 5.75%.
Maturity life of a General Obligation Bond is 30 years.
Maturity life of a Lease Revenue Bond is 25 years.
Assumes all fixed rate bonds
Assumes no refundings

The difference between these two peaks is only 0.67 percent and does not happen for nearly a decade. In the intervening years—especially during the next few years—the difference is considerably smaller. This gradual increase in debt costs is a reflection of the lag time between authorizing the bonds and completion of the infrastructure projects which they will fund. (Because of federal arbitrage rules, bonds are generally sold at or near the completion of projects, and initial construction costs are covered by low-interest short-term bridge loans). By the time significant debt service expenses are incurred, the state’s current structural budget problems will have to be rectified and the state will have ample opportunity to plan for the largely predictable size and timing of the additional costs.

More importantly, two other factors substantially mitigate the impact of the SGP bond proposals on the state's overall fiscal situation. First, as currently outstanding debt is gradually paid off annually, the state's debt ratio will decline. If, instead of being redirected to augment other areas of the budget, the percentage of the state budget currently committed to debt service were to stay at its current level, it would cover most of the new debt service costs resulting from the SGP proposed bonds. Since the percentage of the state budget attributable to debt service would not increase, its continued commitment to that purpose would not cause a reduction in the percentage of the budget dedicated to other programs. Secondly, the Economic Recovery Bonds (ERBs) approved by the voters in 2004 through Proposition 57 and funded by a special local quarter cent sales tax set-aside, are projected to be paid-off in the early 2012-2013 fiscal year. The retirement of the ERBs will result in the unwinding of the "triple flip" and free-up General Fund dollars of \$1.8 billion less the amount needed to retire the ERBs in the 2012-2013 fiscal year. Combined with continuing the current percentage of the budget committed to debt service for that purpose, dedicating the funding freed up from retiring the ERBs will help ensure that the SGP is affordable.

In summary, both the Governor's 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan, and his longer-term Strategic Growth Plan are readily affordable from a purely financial standpoint. Furthermore, from the standpoint of the urgent need to revitalize and expand the state's straining infrastructure, we cannot afford not to implement these plans.

BOND ACCOUNTABILITY

It is the obligation of state government to be accountable to the people for how bond proceeds are spent. Accountability consists both of ensuring expenditures are made toward long-lasting, meaningful improvements with meaningful goals and objectives, and providing the public ready access to information on the use of bond proceeds. To that end, the Governor signed Executive Order S-02-07 requiring all agencies and departments to be accountable to spend the bond proceeds in a manner consistent with the provisions of the bond and to ensure the bonds are spent efficiently, effectively and in the best interests of the people of the State of California.

This executive order lays out a three part accountability structure. The first part of this structure is Front-End Accountability. Front-End Accountability reaffirms the departments will follow a specified criteria and/or processes for expending the bond funds and requires the expenditures achieve the outcomes that were intended. Department of Finance will

SECTION SIX | BOND ACCOUNTABILITY

determine that a department's plan is adequate prior to any expenditures occurring. Also, each department must develop a list of all expenditures from the bond proceeds and make that list available to the public.

The second part of this structure is In-Progress Accountability. During this step each department will document all ongoing actions it is taking to ensure the funded activity or project is staying within the scope and cost that was defined by the department when funding was approved. In addition, the departments will provide semi-annual reports to the Department of Finance of its actions to ensure funded activity or project will be executed in a timely fashion and achieve its intended purpose.

The final part of this structure is Follow-Up Accountability. Follow-Up Accountability translates into audits to verify bond expenditures (1) were made according to the Front-End Accountability criteria and processes, (2) were consistent with all legal requirements, and (3) achieved the intended outcomes.

As it is imperative that the public be able to access this information, all departments utilizing these bond funds are participating in a website where the public can review its accountability plan for each program, search for projects throughout the state, and monitor the status of the project. The voters have an absolute right to know how the bonds they authorized are being spent. Therefore, outcome and performance criteria, as well as audit results, when completed, are readily available to the public on this website that can be accessed via the following link: <http://www.bondaccountability.ca.gov/>.

APPENDIX 1

MAJOR PROJECT CATEGORIES

Departmental requests are submitted and categorized into new and existing infrastructure categories. However, when the capital outlay reports are compiled, existing and new program categories are combined.

CATEGORIES FOR EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies: Condition of existing facilities impairs program delivery or results in an unsafe environment. Such projects would correct conditions that significantly limit the efficiency and effectiveness of program delivery. Also included would be projects that correct code deficiencies that pose a hazard to employees, client populations, or the public, such as compliance with Fire Marshal regulations, flood control projects, seismic projects, and health related issues such as asbestos abatement and lead removal.

Facility/Infrastructure Modernization: Building is structurally sound but modernization of facility will result in an upgrade or betterment that will enable or enhance program delivery. Such projects could include lighting, HVAC, utilities (sewer, water, electrical) and remodeling of interior space to increase efficiency.

Workload Space Deficiencies: Additional space required to serve existing programs because of increased workload (not ECP based). Within this category departments could divide the category into specified types of space such as offices, storage, laboratories, classrooms, field offices, etc.

APPENDIX 1 | MAJOR PROJECT CATEGORIES

Enrollment/Caseload/Population (ECP): Changes to ECP estimates resulting in a reduction or increase in the amount of existing space needed or a change in the use of existing space.

Environmental Restoration: Land restoration or modification for environmental purposes. Examples include wetlands restoration for habitat purposes.

Program Delivery Changes: Modifications to existing facilities necessitated by authorized changes to existing programs or newly required programs.

CATEGORIES FOR NEW FACILITIES/INFRASTRUCTURE

Workload Space Deficiencies: Additional space required to serve existing programs because of increased workload (not ECP based). Within this category departments could divide the category into specified types of space such as offices, storage, laboratories, classrooms, field offices, etc.

Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration: Land acquisitions and restoration of newly acquired land for the improvement or protection of wildlife habitat.

Public Access and Recreation: Acquisitions or projects to facilitate, or allow public access to state resources and landholdings such as coastal and park acquisitions as well as development of access points to beaches for recreation or for open space preservation.

Enrollment/Caseload/Population (ECP): Changes to ECP estimates resulting in the need for additional space.

Program Delivery Changes: New facility needs resulting from authorized changes to the existing program delivery systems.

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

Legislative, Judicial and Executive	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
<u>0250</u> Judiciary						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Riverside County - New Addition to the Fourth Appellate District, Division Two	\$1,730	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,730
Fourth Appellate District, Division One - New Appellate Court - San Diego	14,232	5,487	54,498	0	0	74,217
Sixth Appellate District - New Appellate Court - San Jose	10,808	3,987	39,170	0	0	53,965
Butte County - North County Courthouse	14,475	0	5,867	59,339	0	79,681
Calaveras County - New San Andreas Courthouse	4,090	38,644	0	0	0	42,734
Contra Costa County - New Antioch Area Courthouse	51,628	0	0	0	0	51,628
Lassen County - New Susanville Courthouse	3,540	33,745	0	0	0	37,285
Los Angeles County - Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse	22,726	0	8,857	90,927	0	122,510
Madera County - New Madera Courthouse	3,657	89,351	0	0	0	93,008
Mono County - New Mammoth Lakes Courthouse	13,120	0	0	0	0	13,120
Plumas and Sierra Counties - New Portola/Loyalton Courthouse	5,444	0	0	0	0	5,444
Riverside County - New Riverside Mid County Region Courthouse	2,331	3,101	54,078	0	0	59,510
San Benito County - New Hollister Courthouse	3,329	32,286	0	0	0	35,615
San Bernardino County - New San Bernardino Courthouse	13,035	320,584	0	0	0	333,619
San Joaquin - New Stockton Courthouse	23,103	230,235	0	0	0	253,338
Tehama County - Red Bluff Courthouse	16,289	2,065	54,528	0	0	72,882
Tulare County - New Porterville Courthouse	3,264	4,619	78,872	0	0	86,755
Yolo County - New Woodland Courthouse	8,094	5,343	144,993	0	0	158,430
Statewide Trail Court Facilities	0	1,200,000	1,400,000	2,000,000	3,743,000	8,343,000
Judiciary Total	\$214,895	\$1,969,447	\$1,840,863	\$2,150,266	\$3,743,000	\$9,918,471
<u>0690</u> Office of Emergency Services						
Program Delivery Changes-New						
Addition to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services	1,418	13,838	0	0	0	15,256
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
New OES Southern Region Facility	9,320	0	23,563	0	0	32,903
Office of Emergency Services Total	\$10,738	\$13,838	\$23,563	\$0	\$0	\$48,159
<u>0820</u> Department of Justice						
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
Statewide DNA Laboratory/Sacramento Campus	65,197	0	170,538	554,740	0	790,475
Department of Justice Total	\$65,197	\$0	\$170,538	\$554,740	\$0	\$790,475
Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Total	\$290,830	\$1,983,285	\$2,034,984	\$2,705,006	\$3,743,000	\$10,757,105

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

State and Consumer Services	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
<u>1100 California Science Center</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Science Center Phase IIa	0	0	31,536	0	0	31,536
Science Center Master Plan Phase III, Preliminary Plans	0	0	0	7,115	0	7,115
Acoustic Treatment, Ahmanson Building	0	442	0	0	0	442
CAAM Renovation and Expansion Project	3,305	59,803	0	0	0	63,108
California Science Center Total	\$3,305	\$60,245	\$31,536	\$7,115	\$0	\$102,201
<u>1760 Department of General Services</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Sacramento Public Safety Communications Decentralization	3,924	21,526	0	0	0	25,450
Demolish Food and Agriculture Annex, 1215 O Street, Sacramento	719	577	8,702	0	0	9,998
Structural Retrofit - Legislative Office Building - Main, Sacramento	0	0	0	0	1,205	1,205
Structural Retrofit - Sierra Conservation Center, Jamestown Buildings E & F	1,721	0	0	0	0	1,721
Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital - Library	334	379	3,566	0	0	4,279
Structural Retrofit - Neumiller Infirmary, San Quentin	0	696	22,684	0	0	23,380
Structural Retrofit - Hospital B50 - Lanterman State Hospital, Pomona	1,812	3,327	0	34,063	0	39,202
Structural Retrofit - 30 Building, Patton State Hospital	0	0	0	0	426	426
Structural Retrofit - Vocational Bldg. 43, San Quentin	0	452	605	20,537	0	21,594
Structural Retrofit - Metro State Hospital - Vocational Rehab	361	446	3,756	0	0	4,563
Structural Retrofit - CMF Vacaville - Inmate Housing Wings U, T, and V	3,444	0	0	0	0	3,444
Structural Retrofit - Sonoma Dev. Serv. Ctr - Multipurpose Complex	306	294	3,406	0	0	4,006
Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital - Volunteer Center	166	1,973	0	0	0	2,139
Structural Retrofit - Alascadero State Hospital - East West Corridor	292	375	4,615	0	0	5,282
Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital, Wards 313 and 315	375	391	4,687	0	0	5,453
Structural Retrofit - National Guard Armory, Stockton	254	1,865	0	0	0	2,119
Structural Retrofit - Susanville CCC Vocational Building F	6,032	0	0	0	0	6,032
Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital - Wards 206 and 208	4,114	0	0	0	0	4,114
Structural Retrofit - CCC Tehachapi Chapels Building H	1,918	0	0	0	0	1,918
Structural Retrofit - Yountville East Ward (Wing A) Holderman Hospital	619	5,685	0	0	0	6,304
Structural Retrofit - DHS Los Angeles Laboratory/Office	137	196	1,734	0	0	2,067
Renovation of H and J Buildings, Patton State Hospital	42,927	0	0	0	0	42,927
Structural Retrofit - CIW Walker Clinic & Infirmary, Corona	5,164	0	0	0	0	5,164
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
Demolish Resources State Office Building, Sacramento	0	1,121	19,203	0	0	20,324
Alternative Dispute Resolution Facility	1,050	0	0	0	0	1,050
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
San Diego State Office Building	0	65,000	0	0	0	65,000
Red Bluff State Office Building	0	12,893	0	0	0	12,893
Department of General Services Total	\$75,669	\$117,196	\$72,958	\$54,600	\$1,631	\$322,054
State and Consumer Services Agency Total	\$78,974	\$177,441	\$104,494	\$61,715	\$1,631	\$424,255

Business, Transportation and Housing									
<u>2660 Dept of Transportation</u>									
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing									
Strategic Growth Plan									
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing									
District 1, Eureka Office Building	566	566	12,149,000	11,826,000	11,749,000	9,711,000	56,479,000	8,972	56,487,972
Department of Transportation Total	566	566	\$12,149,566	\$11,833,820	\$11,749,000	\$9,711,000		0	8,972
<u>2720 Dept of the California Highway Patrol</u>									
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing									
Quincy Area Office - Replacement Facility	692	416	10,480	0	0	0	11,588	0	11,588
Santa Fe Springs Area Office - Replacement Facility	1,178	17,310	0	0	0	0	18,488	0	18,488
Bishop Area Office - Office Alterations	2,162	0	0	0	0	0	2,162	0	2,162
Various Capital Outlay Studies	225	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	225
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies for CHP Area and Division Offices	0	71,481	53,556	38,915	46,529	210,481	0	0	210,481
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing									
Academy Classrooms	485	0	0	0	0	0	485	0	485
Department of the California Highway Patrol Total	4,742	\$89,207	\$64,036	\$38,915	\$46,529	243,429			
<u>2740 Department of Motor Vehicles</u>									
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing									
Study Funds - Statewide	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Oakland Field Office 2nd Floor Reconfiguration Project	145	2,206	0	0	0	0	2,351	0	2,351
Stockton Field Office Reconfiguration Project	310	2,865	0	0	0	0	3,175	0	3,175
Fresno DMV Field Office Replacement Project	912	12,940	0	0	0	0	13,852	0	13,852
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies for DMV Field Offices	0	24,596	1,183	351,436	24,363	401,578	0	0	401,578
Program Delivery Changes-Existing									
Program Delivery Alterations for DMV Field Offices	0	3,393	0	0	0	0	3,393	0	3,393
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing									
Workload Space Deficiencies for DMV Field Offices	0	12,645	26,989	2,776	0	42,410	0	0	42,410
Department of Motor Vehicles Total	\$1,467	\$58,645	\$28,172	\$354,212	\$24,363	\$466,859			
Business, Transportation, and Housing Agency Total	\$11,050,795	\$12,297,418	\$11,926,028	\$12,142,127	\$9,781,892	\$57,198,260			

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

Resources	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
<u>3125 California Tahoe Conservancy</u>						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
Implementation of the Environmental Improvement Program for the Lake Tahoe Basin	17,421	15,625	15,625	15,625	15,625	79,921
California Tahoe Conservancy Total	\$17,421	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	79,921
<u>3340 California Conservation Corps</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Minor Projects	0	1,161	0	0	0	1,161
Southern Regional Residential Center	0	40	600	1,000	16,000	17,640
Statewide Reception Training Center	0	40	600	1,000	16,000	17,640
California Conservation Corps Total	\$0	\$1,241	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$32,000	\$36,441
<u>3540 Department of Forestry and Fire Protect</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Humboldt-Del Norte Unit Headquarters & Fortuna Fire Station- Relocate Facilities	3,903	0	30,426	0	0	34,329
Santa Clara Unit Headquarters - Replace Facility	20,856	0	0	0	0	20,856
San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit Headquarters - Relocate Auto Shop	11,172	0	0	0	0	11,172
Parlin Fork Conservation Camp - Replace Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou Unit Headquarters - Replace Facility	30,151	0	0	0	0	30,151
San Mateo- Santa-Cruz Unit Headquarters - Replace Facility	11,198	0	0	0	0	11,198
Soquel Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility, Construct Office/Ed. Center	4,330	0	0	0	0	4,330
Vina Helitack Base - Replace Facility	13,062	0	0	0	0	13,062
Butte CC/Magalia Nursery - Replace Facility	44,805	0	0	0	0	44,805
El Dorado Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	12,329	0	0	0	0	12,329
Grass Valley Air Attack Base - Replace Facility	234	1,160	6,283	0	0	7,677
Butte Unit Headquarters - Relocate Auto Shop	8,333	0	0	0	0	8,333
Shasta-Trinity Unit Headquarters - Relocate Facility	190	0	25,862	0	0	26,052
MacDoel Forest Fire Station - Relocate Facility	5,618	0	0	0	0	5,618
Higgins Corner Fire Station - Replace Facility	9,278	0	0	0	0	9,278
Bear Valley Helitack Base/Forest Fire Station - Replace Water System	585	3,037	0	0	0	3,622
Potrero Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	6,119	0	0	0	0	6,119
Hemet Ryan Air Attack Base - Replace Facility	21,399	0	0	0	0	21,399
Warner Springs Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	591	0	0	0	0	591
Cuesta Conservation Camp/SLO Unit Autoshop - Relocate Facility	1,808	1,464	22,167	0	0	25,439
Fenner Canyon Conservation Camp - Construct Admin Bldg/CCV Apparatus Bldg.	10,343	0	0	0	0	10,343

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
<u>3560 State Lands Commission</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Huntington Beach - Field Office Replacement	\$182	\$2,004	\$0	\$0	\$0	2,186
State Lands Commission Total	\$182	\$2,004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,186
<u>3600 Department of Fish and Game</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Project Planning	160	160	160	160	160	800
Minor Projects	370	30,609	200	1,037	7,470	39,686
Department of Fish and Game Total	\$530	\$30,769	\$360	\$1,197	\$7,630	\$40,486
<u>3640 Wildlife Conservation Board</u>						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
Natural Communities Conservation Planning - Proposition 84	25,000	25,000	10,765	0	0	60,765
Habitat Conservation Fund	20,668	20,668	20,668	20,668	20,668	103,340
Funding for Acquisitions and Restoration	60,000	60,000	59,809	0	0	179,809
Public Access and Recreation-New						
Public Access Program - Wildlife Restoration Fund	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Wildlife Conservation Board Total	\$108,668	\$108,668	\$94,242	\$23,668	\$23,668	\$358,914
<u>3680 Dept of Boating & Waterways</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Project Planning	90	100	100	120	120	530
Minor Projects	5,330	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,330
Various Recreational Boating Facilities Projects	0	350	710	6,220	5,720	13,000
Minor Projects: Low Water Improvements	0	500	500	500	500	2,000
Minor Projects: Emergency Repairs	0	400	400	400	400	1,600
Public Access and Recreation-New						
Channel Islands Boating Instruction and Safety Center	0	6,710	0	0	0	6,710
Minor Projects: Boating Trails	0	400	400	400	400	1,600
Department of Boating and Waterways Total	\$5,420	\$13,460	\$7,110	\$12,640	\$12,140	\$50,770

APPENDIX 2 | 2008 FIVE-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS REPORTED BY DEPARTMENT

<u>3760 State Coastal Conservancy</u>									
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New									
Ocean Protection Council (Capital Projects and Science Applications)	27,220	26,770	2,260	1,100	1,000	58,350			
Coastal Resource Enhancement	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000			
Conservancy Programs (Env. Acq. & Restoration)	53,459	153,745	178,255	179,415	179,515	744,389			
Public Access and Recreation-New									
Public Access	900	900	900	900	900	4,500			
Conservancy Programs	38,639	42,740	42,740	42,740	42,740	209,599			
State Coastal Conservancy Total	\$124,218	\$228,155	\$228,155	\$228,155	\$228,155	\$1,036,838			
<u>3790 Dept of Parks and Recreation</u>									
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing									
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park: Equestrian Facilities	0	17,619	0	0	0	17,619			
Statewide: State Park System Minor Capital Outlay Program	3,303	3,700	3,197	1,994	1,689	13,883			
Statewide: OHV Minor Capital Outlay	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000			
Statewide: Budget Development	300	300	300	300	300	1,500			
Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000			
Proposition 84 Various Critical Infrastructure Deficiency Projects	0	2,774	9,848	22,346	34,166	69,134			
Various Critical Infrastructure Deficiency Projects	0	6,100	6,500	9,240	30,500	52,340			
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing									
Marshall Gold Discovery SHP: Construct New Sawmill Replica	340	735	3,391	0	0	4,466			
4x4 Improvements - Prairie City SVRA	150	0	2,079	0	0	2,229			
Various Facility Infrastructure Modernization Projects	0	100	200	2,500	0	2,800			
Public Access and Recreation-New									
Eastshore State Park: Brickyard Cove Development	0	1,908	9,359	0	0	11,267			
Oceano Dunes Visitor Center and Equipment Storage	143	247	3,055	0	0	3,445			
Gaviota SP: Coastal Trail Development	3,017	0	0	0	0	3,017			
Los Angeles SHP: Site Development - Planning & Phase I Build-Out	0	45,013	0	0	0	45,013			
Statewide OHV Opportunity Purchases and Prebudget Schematics	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	5,800			
Statewide: Habitat Conservation Purchases	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000			
Statewide: State Park System Opportunity and Inholding Acquisitions	2,000	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,500			
Caltrans/State Parks: Joint Cultural and Habitat Mitigation Program	0	17,645	0	0	0	17,645			
Statewide: Federal Trust Fund Program	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000			
Various Public Access and Recreation Projects	0	1,180	11,880	15,950	22,230	51,240			
Department of Parks and Recreation Total	\$22,253	\$107,521	\$61,509	\$64,030	\$100,585	\$355,898			
<u>3810 Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy</u>									
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New									
Acquisitions and Local Assistance Grants	20,000	8,300	5,940	0	0	34,240			
Acquisitions and Local Assistance Grants	367	10	10	10	10	407			
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Total	\$20,367	\$8,310	\$5,950	\$10	\$10	\$34,647			

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
<u>3825 San Gabriel/Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy</u>						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
Capital Outlay & Grants	8,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	68,000
San Gabriel/Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy Total	\$8,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$68,000
<u>3830 San Joaquin River Conservancy</u>						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
San Joaquin River Conservancy Acquisitions	8,000	8,000	3,218	2,565	2,565	24,348
Public Access and Recreation-New						
San Joaquin River Conservancy Public Access/Recreation and Restoration	4,000	4,000	2,804	3,585	3,512	17,901
San Joaquin River Conservancy Total	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$6,022	\$6,150	\$6,077	\$42,249
<u>3835 Baldwin Hills Conservancy</u>						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
Acquisition and Improvement Program	21,050	21,050	21,000	21,000	21,000	105,100
Baldwin Hills Conservancy Total	\$21,050	\$21,050	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$105,100
<u>3850 Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy</u>						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
Land Acquisition	11,518	21,265	21,970	22,692	23,441	100,886
Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy Total	\$11,518	\$21,265	\$21,970	\$22,692	\$23,441	\$100,886
<u>3860 Department of Water Resources</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
South Delta Improvements Program	0	31,360	18,850	0	0	50,210
Franks Tract Pilot Project	6,900	26,400	26,400	0	0	59,700
South Delta Fish Facility Improvements - Fish CHTR Improvements	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
Cache Creek Settling Basin Enlargement Project	0	1,700	0	0	0	1,700
American River (Common Features) Project	0	44,117	42,784	784	784	88,469
West Sacramento Project	4,300	187,910	187,910	0	0	380,120
Mica-Valley Area Levee Reconstruction Project	10,842	0	0	0	0	10,842
South Sacramento County Streams	4,373	4,863	4,863	4,645	0	18,744
Middle Creek Flood Damage Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration	12,771	21,110	1,266	0	0	35,147
Hamilton City Flood Damage Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration Project	4,103	0	0	0	0	4,103
Tule River Basin, Success Reservoir Enlargement Project	0	0	0	7,693	0	7,693
Rock Creek-Keefer Slough Feasibility Study	2,436	5,090	20,090	15,090	0	42,706
West Stanislaus County, Orestimba Creek Project	4,122	0	30,890	0	0	35,012

APPENDIX 2 | 2008 FIVE-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS REPORTED BY DEPARTMENT

Lower Cache Creek, Yolo County, Woodland Area Project	2,098	70,226	898	698	0	73,920
Folsom Dam Modifications Project	0	0	31,386	157,793	196,256	385,435
Frazier Creek/Strathmore Creek Feasibility Study	1,090	1,090	850	850	850	4,730
White River/Deer Creek Feasibility Study	1,090	1,947	850	850	850	5,587
Merced County Streams Project, Bear Creek Unit	2,300	107	107	107	58,094	60,715
American River Watershed, Folsom Dam Raise Project	0	0	0	32,495	59,762	92,257
Systemwide Levee Evaluations and Repairs	130,000	90,000	57,000	47,000	41,000	365,000
State Federal Flood Control System Evaluation	17,500	18,500	10,600	4,300	0	50,900
Sutter Bypass East Borrow Canal Water Control Structures	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
Strategic Growth Plan-Delta Sustainability	0	250,000	444,000	444,000	444,000	1,582,000
Program Delivery Changes-New						
Strategic Growth Plan-Water Storage	0	85,000	475,000	710,000	790,000	2,060,000
Department of Water Resources Total	\$212,925	\$839,420	\$1,353,744	\$1,426,305	\$1,591,596	\$5,423,990
Resources Agency Total	\$928,541	\$1,505,144	\$2,259,234	\$2,149,357	\$2,515,251	\$9,357,527
State Air Resources Board Total	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$297,123
Environmental Protection						
<u>3900 State Air Resources Board</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Replacement Laboratory	297,123	0	0	0	0	297,123
State Air Resources Board Total	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$297,123
Environmental Restoration-Existing						
<u>3960 Toxic Substances Control</u>						
Stringfellow Pretreatment Plant	3,235	48,883	0	0	0	52,118
Toxic Substances Control Total	\$3,235	\$48,883	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,118
Environmental Protection Agency Total	\$300,358	\$48,883	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$349,241
Health and Human Services						
<u>4265 Department of Public Health</u>						
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
Richmond Campus BSL-3 Virology Laboratory Upgrade	2,520	0	0	0	0	2,520
Department of Public Health Total	\$2,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,520

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
<u>4300 Department of Developmental Services</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Fairview - Air Condition School and Activity Center	2,192	0	0	0	0	2,192
Fairview - Install Personal Alarm Locating System	2,660	0	0	0	0	2,660
Fairview - Upgrade Fire Alarm System	1,162	8,471	0	0	0	9,633
Lanerman - Upgrade Fire Alarm System	0	0	1,363	5,250	0	6,613
Porterville - New Main Kitchen/Renovate Satellite Kitchens/Dining Rooms	18,000	0	0	0	0	18,000
Porterville - Upgrade Personal Alarm Locating System	3,176	0	0	0	0	3,176
Porterville - Fire Alarm System	0	0	1,595	6,180	0	7,775
Sonoma - Install Medical Gasses and Oxygen Piping	659	3,478	0	0	0	4,137
Department of Developmental Services Total	\$27,849	\$11,949	\$2,958	\$11,430	\$0	\$54,186
<u>4440 Department of Mental Health</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Minor Capital Outlay	856	0	0	0	0	856
Atascadero - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Kitchens and Dining Rooms	27,121	507	6,515	0	0	34,143
Patton - Provide Aquatic Recreation Building	0	0	0	108	768	876
Metropolitan - Demo Buildings 304, 306/08, Old BoilerHouse, Switchgear Bldg. & Kitchen	0	0	402	1,935	0	2,337
Metropolitan - Renovate Former Administration Building	0	609	4,085	0	0	4,694
Metropolitan - 100s Bldg. Roof Repair	0	174	989	0	0	1,163
Metropolitan - Water Intrusion Remediation - Admin/R & T Bldg.	2,585	0	0	0	0	2,585
Napa - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Kitchens and Dining Rooms	35,406	13,288	0	0	0	48,694
Napa - Provide New Maintenance Complex	0	0	600	4,363	0	4,963
Napa - Upgrade Air Conditioning Systems	0	0	200	1,993	0	2,193
Patton - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Kitchens & Dining Rms	35,623	7,918	0	0	0	43,541
Patton SH - Energy Enhancements	0	335	2,052	0	0	2,387
Enrollment/CaseLoad/Population-New						
Additional Secured Beds at Existing State Hospitals	0	64,244	107,675	0	0	171,919
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
Napa - Remodel Building 194, S Units	0	31,066	0	0	0	31,066
Department of Mental Health Total	\$101,591	\$118,141	\$122,518	\$8,399	\$768	\$351,417
Health and Human Services Agency Total	\$131,960	\$130,090	\$125,476	\$19,829	\$768	\$408,123

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

5225 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing

Statewide: Upgrade Fire Alarm Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide: Install Fire Protection Sprinkler Systems (Juvenile Justice Facilities)	2,320	23,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,478
O. H. Close Youth Correctional Facility: Expansion of Humboldt Bldg - Specialized Program Counseling	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517
N. A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility: Sexual Behavior Treatment Program Counseling Bldg #1	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	419
N. A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility: Sexual Behavior Treatment Program Counseling Bldg #2	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility: Replace Program Building #3 Modular	0	146	1,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,609
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility: Construct Program Building Unit 2	0	0	146	1,461	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,607
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility: Replace Program Building Unit 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,606	0	1,606
Statewide: Budget Packages and Advanced Planning	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Deuel Vocational Institution: Solid Cell Fronts	0	426	5,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,024
Deuel Vocational Institution: Improve Levee & Flood Drainage Systems	0	738	12,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,088
Folsom State Prison: Install Emergency Generator at Water Filtration Plant	0	85	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	535
Folsom State Prison: Administration Building Fire Code Upgrade	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
California Institution for Men: Replace Domestic Water High Tank	480	6,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,210
California Men's Colony, East/West Facility: Fire Alarm System Upgrade	0	1,767	34,036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,803
California Men's Colony: Guard Tower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	0	3,700
Statewide: Minor Projects (Adult & Juvenile)	9,537	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	59,537
California Rehabilitation Center: Potable Water System Upgrade	4,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,278
California Rehabilitation Center: Replace Men's Dorms (Ph II Const., Ph III Working Drawings)	15,336	11,052	343	15,474	343	343	343	343	343	343	42,548
California Rehabilitation Center: Install Bar Screen	113	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	949
Sierra Conservation Center: Filtration/Sedimentation Structure	2,579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,579
Sierra Conservation Center: Mariposa Calaveras Dorm Renovation	468	11,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,857
Sierra Conservation Center: Firing Range Barrier and Bullet Trap	361	8,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,636
Sierra Conservation Center: Mental Health Expansion - Infirmary	0	68	965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,033
Mule Creek State Prison: Main Staircase Structure Addition	134	806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	940
Mule Creek State Prison: EOP MH Program Treatment and Office Space	345	2,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,779
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison: Water Treatment Plant, Reject Water Disposal	2,742	51,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,515
Pelican Bay State Prison: Long Term Wastewater Disposal Project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
High Desert State Prison: Upgrade Emergency Circuit Transformer and Transfer Switch	238	1,116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,354
Ironwood State Prison: Heating, Ventilation, & Air-Conditioning System	5,758	7,978	131,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144,778

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Northern California Youth Correctional Center: Core Treatment Facility	30,562	273,702	0	0	0	304,264
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility: Core Treatment Facility	17,967	320,737	0	0	0	338,704
California Institution for Women: Psychiatric Services Unit - 20 Beds	601	4,537	0	0	0	5,138
Avenal State Prison: Receiving and Release Building Expansion	0	1,542	0	0	0	1,542
Central California Women's Facility: Construct Specialized Housing Unit	0	357	6,397	0	0	6,754
Salinas Valley State Prison: Conversion EOF/Ad Seg/Mental Health	586	586	9,503	0	0	10,675
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
Statewide: Health Care Assisted Living	0	565	0	0	0	565
Statewide: Dental Treatment & Office Space, Phase II	15,916	16,192	267,804	0	0	299,912
Statewide: Dental Treatment and Office Space, Phases III-VI	0	792,381	0	0	0	792,381
Statewide: Health Care Facility Improvement Program	415,050	0	0	0	0	415,050
STWD Dental Treat/Office Space, Phase I: Folsom State Prison	1,629	1,667	27,064	0	0	30,360
California Institution for Men: Consolidated Care Center	31,527	566,578	0	0	0	598,105
California Men's Colony: Consolidated Care Center	33,857	611,122	0	0	0	644,979
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility: Consolidated Care Center	24,115	425,502	0	0	0	449,617
San Quentin State Prison: Condemned Inmate Complex	136,275	0	0	0	0	136,275
STWD Dental Treatment/Office Space, Phase I: Avenal State Prison	2,780	2,819	46,744	0	0	52,343
California State Prison, Los Angeles County: Consolidated Care Center	20,730	361,751	0	0	0	382,481
STWD Dental Treat/Office Space, Phase I: Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	2,130	2,169	35,049	0	0	39,348
STWD Dental Treat/Office Space, Phase I: Calipatria State Prison	2,198	2,236	36,261	0	0	40,695
STWD Dental Treat/Office Space, Phase I: Centinela State Prison	2,331	2,370	38,665	0	0	43,366
STWD Dental Treat/Office Space, Phase I: Ironwood State Prison	2,256	2,294	37,308	0	0	41,858
STWD Dental Treat/Office Space, Phase I: Kern Valley State Prison	2,326	2,365	38,578	0	0	43,269
California State Prison, Sacramento: Consolidated Care Center	17,713	285,189	0	0	0	302,902
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
Statewide: Video Camera Surveillance System (Juvenile Justice Facilities)	0	7,273	53,384	0	0	60,657
Preston Youth Correction Facility: Upgrade Primary Power	413	6,803	0	0	0	7,216
Preston Youth Correctional Facility: Academic School HVAC	0	694	4,969	0	0	5,663
Preston Youth Correctional Facility: Remodel Kitchen/Dining into Classrooms	0	78	765	0	0	843
Preston Youth Correctional Facility: Upgrade YCC Security Stations	0	72	691	0	0	763
Northern California Youth Correctional Center: Upgrade Perimeter Security Fence	0	764	8,039	0	0	8,803
Northern California Youth Correctional Center: Infrastructure Upgrades	11,245	11,478	179,755	0	0	202,478
O. H. Close Youth Correctional Facility: Youth Correctional Counselor's Station Remodel	0	72	691	0	0	763
N. A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility: Expand Emergency Power System	0	222	1,433	0	0	1,655

APPENDIX 2 | 2008 FIVE-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS REPORTED BY DEPARTMENT

Northern California Youth Correctional Center: Upgrade Perimeter Road	0	1,104	7,990	0	0	0	0	9,094
O.H. Close Youth Correctional Facility: Remodel Visiting Hall	0	0	179	0	1,694	0	0	1,873
Northern California Youth Correctional Center: Install Backup Emergency Generator	0	346	4,832	0	0	0	0	5,178
El Paso de Robles Youth Correctional Facility: Upgrade Backup Emergency Generator	0	174	1,137	0	0	0	0	1,311
El Paso de Robles Youth Correctional Facility: Upgrade Perimeter Security Fence	0	62	579	0	0	0	0	641
Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center-Clinic: New Perimeter Fence	0	173	1,126	0	0	0	0	1,299
Ventura Youth Correctional Facility: Enhance Emergency Electrical Power System	0	173	1,121	0	0	0	0	1,294
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility: Upgrade Backup Emergency Generator	0	660	4,722	0	0	0	0	5,382
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility: Upgrade HVAC in Education Buildings	0	1,584	11,482	0	0	0	0	13,066
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility: Upgrade Perimeter Security Fence	256	1,668	0	0	0	0	0	1,924
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility: Upgrade Classrooms	0	206	1,969	0	0	0	0	2,175
Statewide: Electrical Power Additions to Support Communications Infrastructure	0	6,611	19,820	0	0	0	0	26,431
Statewide: Group IV Electrified Fence	0	1,614	0	0	0	0	0	1,614
California Correctional Center: Antelope Camp Kitchen Replacement	0	83	1,189	0	0	0	0	1,272
California Correctional Institution: Unit II Air Handling Controls and Ductwork	0	61	725	0	0	0	0	786
California Correctional Institution: Thermal Fluid Boilers	1,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,199
Correctional Training Facility: Electrified Fence	1,318	11,575	0	0	0	0	0	12,893
Correctional Training Facility: Solid Cell Fronts	498	6,106	0	0	0	0	0	6,604
Correctional Training Facility: Visitor's Processing Center	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	519
Deuel Vocational Institution: New Minimum Dining Facility	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	753
Deuel Vocational Institution: Electrified Fence	0	458	4,381	0	0	0	0	4,839
Deuel Vocational Institution: Academic Wing HVAC	0	74	421	0	0	0	0	495
Deuel Vocational Institution: Cell Window Replacement	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	12,000
Deuel Vocational Institution: Minimum Support Facility Dorm Replacement	863	9,301	0	0	0	0	0	10,164
Folsom State Prison: Renovate Gas, Storm, Sewer, and Water Systems	0	1,355	1,006	0	17,451	0	0	19,812
Folsom State Prison: HVAC System in Administration Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	726	726
Folsom State Prison: Convert Officer and Guards Building to Office Space	6,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,275
Folsom State Prison: Renovate Branch Wiring Administration Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,243	1,243
Folsom State Prison: Renovate Building #1 Windows, Water, Sewer, Steam	0	191	3,563	0	0	0	0	3,754
Folsom State Prison: Valley Residences Utilities Replacement	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,510	8,510

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Folsom State Prison: Renovate Branch Circuit Wiring, Building #5	1,876	0	0	0	0	1,876
California Institution for Men: Construct Electrified Fence at Reception Center Central Facility	0	713	9,721	0	0	10,434
California Institution for Men: Construct Fire Station Outside Secured Perimeter	0	129	2,194	0	0	2,323
California Institution for Men: Construct 8 New Housing Units	0	0	0	0	20,000	20,000
California Medical Facility: Ranch Dorm Replacement	863	9,301	0	0	0	10,164
California Medical Facility: Construct Ranch Support Services Building	1,228	10,615	0	0	0	11,843
California Medical Facility: Kitchen Renovation	0	1,031	1,071	17,150	0	19,252
California Medical Facility: Solid Cell Fronts	6,688	0	0	0	0	6,688
California Medical Facility: Dining Halls	0	0	0	0	1,152	1,152
California Men's Colony, West Facility: Standby Generator	0	132	1,926	0	0	2,058
California Men's Colony-West: Unit 4 Dining Hall Replacement	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
California Men's Colony, East Facility: Cell Door Modifications	0	0	0	0	1,394	1,394
California Men's Colony: East Facility Bldg #7, Mental Health Housing Mod	0	0	109	781	0	890
California Men's Colony: Chorro Creek Bridge Replacement	0	106	1,673	0	0	1,779
California Men's Colony: Cell Modifications Ad Seg Suicide Prevention	0	0	0	0	2,670	2,670
California Men's Colony: Steam and Condensate System Upgrade	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility: Potable Water Filtration System	0	0	77	385	0	462
California Institution for Women: Electrified Fence	0	1,305	10,385	0	0	11,690
California Institution for Women: Utility Infrastructure Upgrade	0	266	0	0	0	266
Mule Creek State Prison: Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	542	5,620	0	0	0	6,162
Deuel Vocational Institution, East: Housing Unit HVAC Installation	0	65	828	0	0	893
California State Prison, Los Angeles County: Firing Range, Bullet Trap	0	0	0	0	1,120	1,120
California State Prison, LA County: Construct Sewage Equalization Basin	0	0	170	1,267	0	1,437
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison: Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	23,007	0	0	0	0	23,007
Calipatria State Prison: Water Treatment Plant Addition	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
High Desert State Prison: Courtroom Expansion	0	95	582	0	0	677

APPENDIX 2 | 2008 FIVE-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS REPORTED BY DEPARTMENT

Ironwood State Prison: Cogeneration Plant	0	478	8,005	0	0	0	8,483
Richard A. McGee Correctional Training Center: New Armory	0	267	907	0	0	0	1,174
Richard A. McGee Correctional Training Center: New Wastewater Treatment Plant	0	1,120	6,306	0	0	0	7,426
Program Delivery Changes-Existing							
O. H. Close Youth Correctional Facility: Inyo Living Unit Program Space (Farrell Project)	501	0	0	0	0	0	501
O. H. Close Youth Correctional Facility: Construct New Education Complex	0	526	3,736	0	0	0	4,262
Statewide: Small Management Exercise Yards (Administrative Segregation Units)	25,407	0	0	0	0	0	25,407
Statewide: Small Management Exercise Yards (PSU, SHU, Grade B Condemned)	767	7,335	0	0	0	0	8,102
California Rehabilitation Center: Substance Abuse Office & Program Space	0	478	307	7,593	306	0	8,684
Program Delivery Changes-New							
Statewide: Southern California Correctional Training Center	134,917	0	0	0	0	0	134,917
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing							
Preston Youth Correctional Facility: Construct Plant Operations Complex	0	0	549	5,185	0	0	5,734
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility: Construct Commissary Warehouse	0	0	0	417	2,824	0	3,241
Statewide: Recycle and Salvage Program Upgrades and Expansion	0	5,972	0	0	0	0	5,972
Folsom State Prison: Boiler Room Conversion	0	0	95	0	0	0	95
California Institution for Men: Centralized Records Building	0	0	0	0	207	0	207
California Men's Colony: East Facility Pharmacy Relocation	0	128	792	0	0	0	920
California Men's Colony-East/West: Administration Building	0	0	0	0	12,749	0	12,749
California Men's Colony: New Education Complex	290	5,043	0	0	0	0	5,333
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility: Receiving and Release Building Expansion	0	0	0	0	977	0	977
San Quentin State Prison: Replace Warehouse Space including Cold Storage	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
California Institution for Women: Construct New Annex Warehouse	0	564	3,778	0	0	0	4,342
Sierra Conservation Center: Mariposa/Calaveras Counselor's Building	0	0	0	0	867	0	867
Sierra Conservation Center: Inmate Strip Out Area Receiving & Release Expansion	0	79	540	0	0	0	619
Pleasant Valley State Prison: Satellite Kitchen Refrigeration Addition	0	85	451	0	0	0	536
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility: Mental Health Offices	0	0	0	0	394	0	394

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
Preston Youth Correctional Facility: New Kitchen	0	679	13,721	0	0	14,400
Southern Youth Corr. Reception Center-Clinic: Construct New Education Complex	0	459	3,241	0	0	3,700
Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center-Clinic: Construct New Plant Operations Complex	0	0	0	0	2,210	2,210
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility: Construct Plant Operations Complex	0	0	0	803	7,612	8,415
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility: Construct Free Venture Building	0	0	0	384	3,625	4,009
California Correctional Center: Investigation Services Unit Building	0	197	1,504	0	0	1,701
California Correctional Institution: Records Building for Unit III Reception Cntr.	0	0	0	0	826	826
California Institution for Men: New Receiving and Release Building	0	487	5,724	0	0	6,211
Pleasant Valley State Prison: Medical Records Annex Building	0	156	1,420	0	0	1,576
Pleasant Valley State Prison: Mental Health Professional Building	0	215	1,847	0	0	2,062
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Total	\$1,028,116	\$3,944,724	\$1,141,894	\$84,545	\$117,561	\$6,316,840
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Agency Total	\$1,028,116	\$3,944,724	\$1,141,894	\$84,545	\$117,561	\$6,316,840
K-12 Education						
<u>6110 Dept of Education--State Special Schools</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Football Field and Track	14,371	0	0	0	0	14,371
Athletic Complex	17,123	0	0	0	0	17,123
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
Office & Storage Addition	0	0	468	2,870	112	3,450
High School Activity Center	0	6,292	0	0	0	6,292
Auditorium/Theater	0	9,642	0	0	0	9,642
Transportation, Facilities, and Warehouse Complex	0	0	7,719	0	0	7,719
Centralized Services Complex	0	17,492	0	0	0	17,492
Department of Education - State Special Schools Total	\$31,494	\$33,426	\$8,187	\$2,870	\$112	\$76,089
<u>6350 School Facilities Aid Program</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
K-12 Facility Needs from Proposed New Bonds	4,903,000	3,701,000	3,777,000	3,736,000	1,567,000	17,684,000
School Facilities - Local Match	2,645,000	2,204,000	2,261,000	2,114,000	897,000	10,121,000
School Facilities Aid Program Total	\$7,548,000	\$5,905,000	\$6,038,000	\$5,850,000	\$2,464,000	\$27,805,000
K-12 Education Total	\$7,579,494	\$5,938,426	\$6,046,187	\$5,852,870	\$2,464,112	\$27,881,089

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
6610 California State University						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Bakersfield: Art Center and Satellite Plant	17,292	474	0	0	0	17,766
East Bay: Student Services/Administration Replacement Building	1,963	0	0	0	0	1,963
Humboldt: Library Seismic Safety Upgrade	454	4,200	0	0	0	4,654
CSU: Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	0	170,745	111,351	65,701	106,204	454,001
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
Systemwide: Minor Capital Outlay	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000
Chico: Taylor II Replacement Building	4,982	47,454	2,395	0	0	54,831
Dominguez Hills: Educational Resource Center Addition	3,664	0	0	0	0	3,664
Los Angeles: Forensic Science Bldg	575	0	0	0	0	575
Monterey Bay: Academic Building II	2,145	35,947	0	1,658	0	39,750
San Luis Obispo: Center for Science	99,620	6,584	0	0	0	106,204
CSU: New Facilities/Infrastructure	0	517,225	542,929	829,221	395,225	2,284,600
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
Maritime Academy: Physical Education Replacement	917	32,126	1,165	0	0	34,208
Chico: Student Services Center	2,432	0	0	0	0	2,432
East Bay: Warren Hall Telecommunications Relocation	2,003	0	0	0	0	2,003
East Bay: Warren Hall (Seismic)	3,468	52,065	0	2,001	0	57,534
Sacramento: Science II, Phase 2	10,965	0	77,237	0	4,266	92,468
San Bernardino: Access Compliance Barrier Removal	10,510	0	0	0	0	10,510
San Diego: Storm/Nasair Hall Renovation	47,169	2,390	0	0	0	49,559
Northridge: Science I Replacement	4,499	0	0	0	0	4,499
Channel Islands: Performing Arts Center	6,032	0	0	0	0	6,032
Channel Islands: Classroom and Faculty Office Renovation/Addition	30,128	1,072	0	0	0	31,200
Channel Islands: West Hall	868	33,124	1,623	0	0	35,615
Channel Islands: Entrance Road	23,822	0	0	0	0	23,822
San Jose: Spartan Complex Renovation (Seismic)	1,162	47,603	0	0	1,180	49,945
Stanislaus: Science I Renovation (Seismic)	16,731	1,573	0	0	0	18,304
CSU: Modernization	0	430,792	761,838	806,692	853,656	2,852,978
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
Mitigation of Off-Campus Impacts	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	30,000
California State University Total	\$331,401	\$1,398,374	\$1,498,538	\$1,705,273	\$1,360,531	\$6,294,117

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Los Rios CCD, Folsom Lake College, Instructional Facilities Phase 2A	168	9,241	0	0	0	9,409
Merced CCD, Merced College, Ag Sci & Industrial Technologies Complex	10,903	0	0	0	0	10,903
Monterey Peninsula CCD, Monterey Peninsula College, Busn, Math, & Sci Bldg.	16,159	0	0	0	0	16,159
Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College, Busn & Computer Tech Ctr	1,237	19,009	0	0	0	20,246
Mt. San Jacinto CCD, Menifee Valley Center, Classroom Building II	1,066	13,614	0	0	0	14,680
Palo Verde CCD, Needles Center, Needles Center Equipment	1,661	0	0	0	0	1,661
Palomar CCD, Palomar College, Library/Learning Resource Center	52,489	0	0	0	0	52,489
Peralta CCD, Laney College, Modernize Library Building	14,869	0	0	0	0	14,869
Riverside CCD, Riverside City College, Nursing/Science Building	58,008	0	0	0	0	58,008
Riverside CCD, Riverside City College, Riverside School of the Arts	43,056	0	0	0	0	43,056
Riverside CCD, Moreno Valley Ctr., Ph III - Student Aca Ser Facility	14,858	0	0	0	0	14,858
South Orange Co. CCD, Irvine Valley College, Busn Tech & Innovation Ctr	2,721	0	0	0	0	2,721
South Orange County CCD, Irvine Valley College, Life Science Building	1,266	16,127	0	0	0	17,393
San Diego CCD, San Diego Miramar College, Learning Resource Center	20,428	0	0	0	0	20,428
SF CCD, City College of SF, Ocean/Phelan Campus, Bio-Stem Cell Tech	1,956	24,067	0	0	0	26,023
San Francisco CCD, City College of SF, Chinatown Campus, Campus Bldg	5,007	0	0	0	0	5,007
San Joaquin Delta CCD, SJ Delta College, Math/Science Replacement	27,297	0	0	0	0	27,297
San Luis Obispo County CCD, North County Center, LRC	22,187	0	0	0	0	22,187
San Luis Obispo County CCD, North County Center, Child Dev Center	544	7,516	0	0	0	8,060
Santa Clarita CCD, College of the Canyons, Library Addition	14,059	0	0	0	0	14,059
Santa Clarita CCD, College of the Canyons, Administration/Student Services	6,676	0	0	0	0	6,676
Santa Clarita CCD, Canyon Country Education Center, Instr Building 1	11,879	0	0	0	0	11,879
Santa Monica CCD, Santa Monica College, Student Services/Admin Bldg	15,935	0	0	0	0	15,935
Sequoias CCD, College of the Sequoias, PE & Disabled Program Center	13,946	0	0	0	0	13,946
Sequoias CCD, Tulare Center, Phase I Site Development and Facilities	2,526	0	0	0	0	2,526
Sierra Joint CCD, Sierra College, Child Development Facility	7,821	0	0	0	0	7,821
Sonoma CJC, Santa Rosa Jr College, Lab & Office Complex Replacement	1,811	18,962	0	0	0	20,773
Sonoma County CCD, Santa Rosa Jr College, Public Safety Training Cntr, Adv Lab	5,748	0	0	0	0	5,748
Chabot-Las Positas CCD, Las Positas College, Science Technology Phase II	124	7,380	0	0	0	7,504
St. Center CCD, Fresno City College, Old Admin Bldg-North & E Wings Ph III	149	8,844	0	0	0	8,993
State Center CCD, Reedley College, Child Development Center	688	8,804	0	0	0	9,492
State Center CCD, Career Technology Center, Site Devel & Ph I Facilities	39,023	0	0	0	0	39,023
West Hills CCD, West Hills College at Coalinga, Ag Science Facility	9,405	0	0	0	0	9,405
West Hills CCD, West Hills College Lemoore, Field Sports Construction	17,620	0	0	0	0	17,620
West Kern CCD, Taft College, Vocational Center	1,018	16,231	0	0	0	17,249
Copper Mountain CCD, Copper Mt. College, Vocational Facility	472	5,863	0	0	0	6,335
Enrollment and Caseload for various Community Colleges	0	557,329	504,491	1,238,502	1,238,502	3,538,824

APPENDIX 2 | 2008 FIVE-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS REPORTED BY DEPARTMENT

Facility/Infrastructure	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing														
Coast CCD, Orange Coast College, Music Buildings Modernization	3,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,610
Contra Costa CCD, Contra Costa College, Physical Education Remodel	379	3,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,792
Contra Costa CCD, Diablo Valley College, Engineering Tech Renovation	747	7,111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,858
Contra Costa CCD, Los Medanos College, Nursing and EMT Remodel	317	3,239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,556
El Camino CCD, El Camino College, Social Science Remodel for Efficiency	527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,257
Gavilan CCD, Gavilan College, Physical Education Complex Modernization	579	5,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,275
Glendale CCD, Glendale College, Aviation/Art Building Modernization	1,057	12,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,171
Imperial CCD, Imperial Valley College, Building 400 Modernization	200	2,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,300
Long Beach CCD, LBCC, Pacific Coast Campus, Student Services Center	318	0	3,280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,598
Los Rios CCD, American River College, Technical Ed Bldg Modernization	288	17,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,406
Los Rios CCD, Sacramento City College, Performing Arts Modernization	16,036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,036
Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College, Administration Remodel	8,912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,912
Napa Valley CCD, Napa Valley College, Bldg 700 Modernization	168	4,182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,350
North Orange City CCD, Cypress College, Sci/Math Bldg, 3 Renovation	29,343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,343
North Orange City CCD, Fullerton College, Tech & Engineering Complex	34,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,255
North Orange City CCD, Fullerton College, Music 1100 Modernization	13,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,022
Peralta CCD, College of Alameda, Modernize Science Complex	17,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,074
Rio Hondo CCD, Rio Hondo College, Library Conversion to Instruction Bldg.	965	10,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,093
San Joaquin Delta CCD, SJD College, Holt Bldg Modernization & Expansion	4,027	41,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,471
San Mateo Co. CCD, Canada College, Multiple Program Instruction Ctr	7,732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,732
San Mateo Co. CCD, College of San Mateo, Media Center, Bldg 12	5,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,723
San Mateo Co. CCD, Skyline College, Instructional and Admin Resource Ctr.	7,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,681
Santa Barbara CCD, Santa Barbara City College, Phys Science Mod	348	3,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,225
Santa Barbara CCD, Schott Center, Schott Center Modernization	769	8,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,506
Sequoias CCD, College of the Sequoias, Administration Building Remodel	585	4,958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,543
Chabot-LasPositas CCD, Chabot College, Math-Science Modernization	157	9,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,159
Southwestern CCD, Southwestern College, Photography Bldg. Modernization	1,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,236
Ventura City CCD, Ventura College, G Bldg Modernization (VC Theater)	9,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,729
West Valley-Mission, West Valley College, Applied Arts and Sciences	676	0	6,835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,511
Yuba CCD, Yuba Community College, Bldg 500 Modernization	453	3,916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,369
Facility Infrastructure Modernization for various Community Colleges	0	487,777	1,385,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,457,704	0	0	0	4,789,087
Local/Campus funds for various Community Colleges	436,139	834,405	426,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	831,253	1,071,223	0	0	3,600,000
California Community Colleges Total	\$1,329,665	\$2,393,146	\$2,415,004	\$2,415,004	\$3,585,240	\$3,770,919	\$3,770,919	\$5,963,873	\$5,963,873	\$6,204,788	\$13,493,974	\$13,493,974	\$24,679,814	
Higher Education Total	\$2,094,943	\$5,126,719	\$5,289,491	\$5,289,491	\$6,204,788	\$6,204,788	\$6,204,788							

2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
General Government						
<u>8570 Department of Food and Agriculture</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Fresno/Tulare Laboratory Consolidation and Replacement	2,587	42,350	0	0	0	44,937
CAHFS Turlock Laboratory Replacement	2,281	4,473	40,119	0	0	46,873
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
Yermo Border Protection Station Relocation	47,483	0	0	0	0	47,483
Department of Food and Agriculture Total	\$52,351	\$46,823	\$40,119	\$0	\$0	\$139,293
<u>8660 Public Utilities Commission</u>						
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
Alternative Dispute Resolution Facility	200	850	0	0	0	1,050
Public Utilities Commission Total	\$200	\$850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,050
<u>8940 Military Department</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Stockton Readiness Center Renovation	588	707	7,545	0	0	8,840
Minor Capital Outlay - Kitchen and Latrine Renovations	1,543	2,685	2,296	0	0	6,524
Program Delivery Changes-New						
Military Department HQ Complex	0	9,579	5,675	7,296	0	22,550
Camp San Luis Obispo Youth Program Barracks	1,102	1,254	13,861	0	0	16,217
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
Merced Readiness Center Renovation/Addition	607	657	7,031	0	0	8,295
San Diego Readiness Center Renovation	693	762	8,158	0	0	9,613
Thirteen Readiness Center Additions/Renovations	0	2,066	16,976	23,734	13,725	56,501
Six Field Maintenance Shop Replacements	0	527	2,204	14,987	17,611	35,329
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
Advance Planning and Studies	700	0	0	0	0	700
CSLO Senior Enlisted / Officers Quarters	0	0	0	1,460	1,681	3,141
Camp San Luis Obispo Classroom Facilities	0	0	0	762	832	1,594
Camp San Luis Obispo Modified Record Fire Range	0	0	0	0	315	315
Camp San Luis Obispo Urban Training Center	0	0	0	0	4,268	4,268
Camp San Luis Obispo Combat Pistol Qualification Course	0	0	0	0	245	245
Seven New Readiness Centers	0	22,772	28,511	12,975	111,708	175,966
Military Department Total	\$5,233	\$41,009	\$92,257	\$61,214	\$150,385	\$350,098

APPENDIX 2 | 2008 FIVE-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS REPORTED BY DEPARTMENT

8955 Department of Veterans Affairs									
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing									
Minor Capital Outlay	795	755	390	382	398	2,720			
Cemetery Restoration - Yountville	2,309	0	0	0	0	2,309			
Memorial Chapel Renovation - Yountville	0	2,468	169	1,863	0	4,500			
Central Power Plant Distribution System Replacement - Yountville	547	2,019	0	0	0	2,566			
Renovate Steam Distribution System - Yountville	800	6,483	0	0	0	7,283			
Telecommunication Improvement and Upgrade - Yountville	992	5,162	0	0	0	6,154			
Upgrade Fire Alarm System - Yountville	1,200	2,800	0	0	0	4,000			
Wastewater System Study - Yountville	399	0	0	0	0	399			
Administration Building Renovation - Yountville	0	2,198	15,302	0	0	17,500			
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing									
Veterans Home of California-Greater Los Angeles and Ventura Counties	29,491	0	0	0	0	29,491			
Veterans Home of California-Fresno	147,116	0	0	0	0	147,116			
Veterans Home of California-Redding	76,096	0	0	0	0	76,096			
Program Delivery Changes-Existing									
Yountville Skilled Nursing Facility	0	82,378	0	123,568	0	205,946			
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing									
Remodel Laundry Building with Partial Conversion to Warehouse Space	0	2,933	0	0	0	2,933			
Nursing/Staff Training/QA/ISD Building - Yountville	0	0	0	0	11,807	11,807			
Expansion of Skilled Nursing Facility Dining Room-Chula Vista	0	200	1,291	0	0	1,491			
Department of Veterans' Affairs Total	\$259,745	\$107,396	\$17,152	\$125,813	\$12,205	\$522,311			
General Government Total	\$317,529	\$196,078	\$149,528	\$187,027	\$162,590	\$1,012,752			
Statewide Infrastructure Planning									
9860 Budget Package/Planning									
Budget Package Funding	1,000	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	7,500			
Budget Package Funding	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$7,500			
Statewide Infrastructure Planning Totals	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$7,500			
Grand Total	\$23,802,540	\$31,349,208	\$29,078,816	\$29,409,264	\$24,752,678	\$138,392,506			

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Proposed 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Funding

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Legislative, Judicial, and Executive						
<u>0250 Judiciary</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Butte County - North County Courthouse	\$14,475	\$0	\$2,311	\$3,556	\$59,339	\$79,681
Calaveras County - New San Andreas Courthouse	4,090	38,644	0	0	0	42,734
Contra Costa County - New Antioch Area Courthouse	51,628	0	0	0	0	51,628
Lassen County - New Susanville Courthouse	3,540	33,745	0	0	0	37,285
Los Angeles County - Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse	22,726	0	3,566	5,291	90,927	122,510
Madera County - New Madera Courthouse	3,657	89,351	0	0	0	93,008
Mono County - New Mammoth Lakes Courthouse	13,120	0	0	0	0	13,120
Plumas and Sierra Counties - New Portola/Loyalton Courthouse	5,444	0	0	0	0	5,444
Riverside County - New Riverside Mid County Region Courthouse	2,331	3,101	54,078	0	0	59,510
San Benito County - New Hollister Courthouse	3,329	32,286	0	0	0	35,615
San Bernardino County - New San Bernardino Courthouse	13,035	320,584	0	0	0	333,619
San Joaquin - New Stockton Courthouse	9,917	243,421	0	0	0	253,338
Tehama County - Red Bluff Courthouse	16,289	2,065	3,078	51,450	0	72,882
Tulare County - New Porterville Courthouse	3,264	4,619	78,872	0	0	86,755
Yolo County - New Woodland Courthouse	8,094	5,343	8,105	136,888	0	158,430
Statewide Trail Court Facilities	0	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	250,000
Judicial Total	\$174,939	\$798,159	\$200,010	\$272,185	\$250,266	\$1,695,559
<u>0690 Office of Emergency Services</u>						
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
New OES Southern Region Facility	963	1,428	23,583	0	0	25,974
Office of Emergency Total	\$963	\$1,428	\$23,583	\$0	\$0	\$25,974
<u>0820 Department of Justice</u>						
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
Statewide DNA Laboratory/Sacramento Campus	0	10,000	19,390	386,671	0	416,061
Department of Justice Total	\$0	\$10,000	\$19,390	\$386,671	\$0	\$416,061
Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Total	\$175,902	\$809,587	\$242,983	\$658,856	\$250,266	\$2,137,594
State and Consumer Services						
<u>1100 California Science Center</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Science Center Phase IIa	0	0	31,536	0	0	31,536
CAAM Renovation and Expansion Project	3,305	59,803	0	0	0	63,108
California Science Center Total	\$3,305	\$59,803	\$31,536	\$0	\$0	\$94,644

Proposed 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Funding

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
<u>1760</u> Department of General Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Sacramento Public Safety Communications Decentralization	0	2,703	1,221	21,526	0	25,450
Structural Retrofit - Legislative Office Building - Main, Sacramento	0	0	0	0	1,205	1,205
Structural Retrofit - Sierra Conservation Center, Jamestown Buildings E & F	1,721	0	0	0	0	1,721
Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital - Library	334	379	3,566	0	0	4,279
Structural Retrofit - Neumiller Infirmary, San Quentin	0	696	22,684	0	0	23,380
Structural Retrofit - Hospital B50 - Lanterman State Hospital, Pomona	1,812	3,327	0	34,063	0	39,202
Structural Retrofit - 30 Building, Patton State Hospital	0	0	0	0	426	426
Structural Retrofit - Vocational Bldg. 43, San Quentin	0	452	605	20,537	0	21,594
Structural Retrofit - Metro State Hospital - Vocational Rehab	361	446	3,756	0	0	4,563
Structural Retrofit - CMF Vacaville - Inmate Housing Wings U, T, and V	3,444	0	0	0	0	3,444
Structural Retrofit - Sonoma Dev. Serv. Ctr - Multipurpose Complex	306	294	3,406	0	0	4,006
Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital - Volunteer Center	166	1,973	0	0	0	2,139
Structural Retrofit - Atascadero State Hospital - East West Corridor	292	375	4,615	0	0	5,282
Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital, Wards 313 and 315	375	391	4,687	0	0	5,453
Structural Retrofit - National Guard Armory, Stockton	254	1,865	0	0	0	2,119
Structural Retrofit - Susanville CCC Vocational Building F	6,032	0	0	0	0	6,032
Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital - Wards 206 and 208	4,114	0	0	0	0	4,114
Structural Retrofit - CCCJ Tehachapi Chapels Building H	1,918	0	0	0	0	1,918
Structural Retrofit - Yountville East Ward (Wing A) Holderman Hospital	0	619	5,685	0	0	6,304
Structural Retrofit - DHS Los Angeles Laboratory/Office	0	137	196	1,734	0	2,067
Renovation of H and J Buildings, Patton State Hospital	42,927	0	0	0	0	42,927
Structural Retrofit - CIW Walker Clinic & Infirmary, Corona	5,164	0	0	0	0	5,164
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
Red Bluff State Office Building	0	12,893	0	0	0	12,893
Department of General Services Total	\$69,220	\$26,550	\$50,421	\$77,860	\$1,631	\$225,662
State and Consumer Services Agency Total	\$72,525	\$86,353	\$81,957	\$77,860	\$1,631	\$320,326
Business, Transportation, and Housing						
<u>2660</u> Dept of Transportation						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Strategic Growth Plan	11,044,000	12,149,000	11,826,000	4,717,000	0	39,736,000
Strategic Growth Plan	0	0	0	7,032,000	9,711,000	16,743,000
Department of Transportation Total	\$11,044,000	\$12,149,000	\$11,826,000	\$11,749,000	\$9,711,000	\$56,479,000

Proposed 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Funding

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
<u>3540</u> Department of Forestry and Fire Protection						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Santa Clara Unit Headquarters - Replace Facility	20,856	0	0	0	0	20,856
San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit Headquarters - Relocate Auto Shop	11,172	0	0	0	0	11,172
Siskiyou Unit Headquarters - Replace Facility	30,151	0	0	0	0	30,151
Vina Helitack Base - Replace Facility	13,062	0	0	0	0	13,062
Higgins Corner Fire Station - Replace Facility	9,278	0	0	0	0	9,278
Bear Valley Helitack Base/Forest Fire Station - Replace Water System	0	3,622	0	0	0	3,622
Hemet Ryan Air Attack Base - Replace Facility	0	21,399	0	0	0	21,399
Warner Springs Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	591	0	0	0	0	591
Pine Mountain Fire Station - Relocate Facility	0	5,402	0	0	0	5,402
Hollister Air Attack Base - Relocate Facility	0	15,090	0	0	0	15,090
Garden Valley Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	6,304	0	0	0	0	6,304
Statewide - Replace Communications Facilities, Phase IV	0	8,155	0	0	0	8,155
Statewide - Replace Communications Facilities, Phase V	0	0	2,365	1,917	27,651	31,933
Minor Capital Outlay Projects	1,851	3,885	4,663	6,045	7,342	23,786
Air Attack Base Improvements	0	0	204	699	2,668	3,571
Administration Headquarters Improvements	0	0	21,195	2,508	33,894	57,597
CDF Camp Improvements	0	0	75,164	37,582	56,373	169,119
Replace/Relocate CDF Fire Stations	0	23,326	55,285	40,438	66,619	185,668
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
CAL FIRE Academy - Remodel/Replace Apparatus Building/Shop	0	0	956	807	10,177	11,940
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Total	\$93,265	\$80,879	\$159,832	\$89,996	\$204,724	\$628,696
<u>3560</u> State Lands Commission						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Huntington Beach - Field Office Replacement	182	2,004	0	0	0	2,186
State Lands Commission Total	\$182	\$2,004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,186
<u>3600</u> Department of Fish and Game						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Project Planning	160	0	0	0	0	160
Minor Projects	370	0	0	0	0	370
Department of Fish and Game Total	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$530

Proposed 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Funding

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
<u>3790 Dept of Parks and Recreation</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park: Equestrian Facilities	0	2,090	15,529	0	0	17,619
Statewide: State Park System Minor Capital Outlay Program	3,303	3,700	3,197	1,994	1,689	13,883
Statewide: OHV Minor Capital Outlay	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Statewide: Budget Development	300	300	300	300	300	1,500
Proposition 84 Various Critical Infrastructure Deficiency Projects	0	2,774	9,848	22,346	34,166	69,134
Various Critical Infrastructure Deficiency Projects	0	6,100	6,500	9,240	30,500	52,340
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
Marshall Gold Discovery SHP: Construct New Sawmill Replica	340	735	3,391	0	0	4,466
4x4 Improvements - Prairie City SVRA	150	0	2,079	0	0	2,229
Various Facility Infrastructure Modernization Projects	0	100	200	2,500	0	2,800
Public Access and Recreation-New						
Eastshore State Park: Brickyard Cove Development	0	1,903	9,359	0	0	11,262
Oceano Dunes Visitor Center and Equipment Storage	143	247	3,055	0	0	3,445
Gaviota SP: Coastal Trail Development	3,017	0	0	0	0	3,017
Los Angeles SHP: Site Development - Planning & Phase I Build-Out	0	3,355	41,658	0	0	45,013
Statewide OHV Opportunity Purchases and Prebudget Schematics	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	5,800
Statewide: Habitat Conservation Purchases	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Statewide: State Park System Opportunity and Inholding Acquisitions	2,000	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,500
Caltrans/State Parks: Joint Cultural and Habitat Mitigation Program	0	17,645	0	0	0	17,645
Statewide: Federal Trust Fund Program	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Various Public Access and Recreation Projects	0	1,180	11,880	15,950	22,230	51,240
Department of Parks and Recreation Total	\$19,253	\$50,329	\$118,696	\$64,030	\$100,585	\$352,893
<u>3810 Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy</u>						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
Acquisitions and Local Assistance Grants	20,367	8,310	5,950	10	10	34,647
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Total	\$20,367	\$8,310	\$5,950	\$10	\$10	\$34,647
<u>3825 San Gabriel/Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy</u>						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
Capital Outlay & Grants	8,000	6,000	4,100	3,635	0	21,735
San Gabriel/Los Angeles River & Mountains Conservancy Total	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$4,100	\$3,635	\$0	\$21,735
<u>3830 San Joaquin River Conservancy</u>						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
San Joaquin River Conservancy Acquisitions	8,000	8,000	3,218	0	0	19,218
Public Access and Recreation-New						
San Joaquin River Conservancy Public Access/Recreation and Restoration	4,000	4,000	2,804	2,000	2,000	14,804
San Joaquin River Conservancy Total	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$6,022	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$34,022

Proposed 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Funding

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Environmental Protection						
<u>3900 State Air Resources Board</u>						
<u>Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing</u>						
Replacement Laboratory	0	0	297,123	0	0	297,123
State Air Resources Board Total	\$0	\$0	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$297,123
<u>3960 Toxic Substances Control</u>						
<u>Environmental Restoration-Existing</u>						
Stringfellow Pretreatment Plant	3,235	48,883	0	0	0	52,118
Toxic Substances Control Total	\$3,235	\$48,883	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,118
Environmental Protection Agency Total	\$3,235	\$48,883	\$297,123	\$0	\$0	\$349,241
Health and Human Services						
<u>4265 Department of Public Health</u>						
<u>Program Delivery Changes-Existing</u>						
Upgrade Viral and Rickettsial Disease Laboratory, Richmond	2,520	0	0	0	0	2,520
Department of Public Health Total	\$2,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,520
<u>4300 Department of Developmental Services</u>						
<u>Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing</u>						
Fairview - Air Condition School and Activity Center	2,192	0	0	0	0	2,192
Fairview - Install Personal Alarm Locating System	2,660	0	0	0	0	2,660
Fairview - Upgrade Fire Alarm System	597	9,036	0	0	0	9,633
Lanterman - Upgrade Fire Alarm System	0	0	1,363	5,250	0	6,613
Porterville - New Main Kitchen/Renovate Satellite Kitchens/Dining Rooms	18,000	0	0	0	0	18,000
Porterville - Upgrade Personal Alarm Locating System	3,176	0	0	0	0	3,176
Porterville - Fire Alarm System	0	0	1,595	6,180	0	7,775
Sonoma - Install Medical Gasses and Oxygen Piping	342	3,795	0	0	0	4,137
Department of Developmental Services Total	\$26,967	\$12,831	\$2,958	\$11,430	\$0	\$54,186
<u>4440 Department of Mental Health</u>						
<u>Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing</u>						
Minor Capital Outlay	103	0	0	0	0	103
Patton - Provide Aquatic Recreation Building	0	0	0	108	768	876
Metropolitan - Demo Buildings 304, 306/08, Old Boilerhouse, Switchgear Bldg. & Kitchen	0	0	402	1,935	0	2,337
Metropolitan - Renovate Former Administration Building	0	0	0	609	4,085	4,694
Napa - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Kitchens and Dining Rooms	36,332	13,644	0	0	0	49,976
Napa - Provide New Maintenance Complex	0	0	600	4,363	0	4,963
Napa - Upgrade Air Conditioning Systems	0	0	200	1,993	0	2,193
Patton - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Kitchens & Dining Rms	36,485	8,108	0	0	0	44,593
Patton SH - Energy Enhancements	0	335	2,052	0	0	2,387
<u>Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New</u>						
Additional Secured Beds at Existing State Hospitals	0	2,553	21,963	61,691	85,712	171,919
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
Napa - Remodel Building 194, S Units	0	31,066	0	0	0	31,066
Department of Mental Health Total	\$72,920	\$55,706	\$25,217	\$70,699	\$90,565	\$315,107
Health and Human Services Agency Total	\$102,407	\$68,537	\$28,175	\$82,129	\$90,565	\$371,813

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

5225 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing

N. A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility: Sexual Behavior Treatment Program Counseling Bldg #1	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	419
N. A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility: Sexual Behavior Treatment Program Counseling Bldg #2	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	517
Statewide: Budget Packages and Advanced Planning	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	11,000
Deuel Vocational Institution: Solid Cell Fronts	0	426	5,598	0	0	0	0	6,024
California Men's Colony, East/West Facility: Fire Alarm System Upgrade	0	0	0	1,767	34,036	0	0	35,803
Statewide: Minor Projects (Adult & Juvenile)	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	37,500
California Rehabilitation Center: Potable Water System Upgrade	0	4,278	0	0	0	0	0	4,278
California Rehabilitation Center: Replace Men's Dorms (Ph II Const., Ph III Working Drawings)	15,336	11,052	343	15,474	343	343	343	42,548
California Rehabilitation Center: Install Bar Screen	113	836	0	0	0	0	0	949
Sierra Conservation Center: Filtration/Sedimentation Structure	2,579	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,579
High Desert State Prison: Upgrade Emergency Circuit Transformer and Transfer Switch	0	238	1,116	0	0	0	0	1,354
Ironwood State Prison: Heating, Ventilation, & Air-Conditioning System	5,758	7,978	131,042	0	0	0	0	144,778

Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing

California Institution for Women: Psychiatric Services Unit - 20 Beds	601	4,537	0	0	0	0	0	5,138
Avenal State Prison: Receiving and Release Building Expansion	0	1,542	0	0	0	0	0	1,542
Salinas Valley State Prison: Conversion EOP/Ad Seg/Mental Health	0	586	586	9,503	0	0	0	10,675

Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New

Statewide: Dental Treatment and Office Space, Phase II	0	299,912	0	0	0	0	0	299,912
Statewide: Dental Treatment and Office Space, Phases III-VI	0	0	792,381	0	0	0	0	792,381
California Institution for Men: Consolidated Care Center	0	598,105	0	0	0	0	0	598,105
California Men's Colony: Consolidated Care Center	0	644,979	0	0	0	0	0	644,979
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility: Consolidated Care Center	0	449,617	0	0	0	0	0	449,617
San Quentin State Prison: Condemned Inmate Complex	136,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	136,275
California State Prison, Los Angeles County: Consolidated Care Center	0	382,481	0	0	0	0	0	382,481
California State Prison, Sacramento: Consolidated Care Center	0	302,902	0	0	0	0	0	302,902

Proposed 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Funding

Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Statewide: Group IV Electrified Fence	0	0	1,614	0	0	1,614
California Correctional Center: Antelope Camp Kitchen Replacement	0	0	83	1,189	0	1,272
California Correctional Institution: Unit II Air Handling Controls and Ductwork	0	0	0	61	725	786
Correctional Training Facility: Electrified Fence	0	1,318	11,575	0	0	12,893
Correctional Training Facility: Solid Cell Fronts	498	6,106	0	0	0	6,604
Deuel Vocational Institution: Academic Wing HVAC	0	0	74	421	0	495
Folsom State Prison: Renovate Gas, Storm, Sewer, and Water Systems	0	1,355	1,006	17,451	0	19,812
Folsom State Prison: Convert Officer and Guards Building to Office Space	6,275	0	0	0	0	6,275
Folsom State Prison: Renovate Building #1 Windows, Water, Sewer, Steam	0	0	191	3,563	0	3,754
Folsom State Prison: Renovate Branch Circuit Wiring, Building #5	1,876	0	0	0	0	1,876
California Institution for Men: Construct Electrified Fence at Reception Center Central Facility	0	0	713	9,721	0	10,434
California Institution for Men: Construct Fire Station Outside Secured Perimeter	0	129	2,194	0	0	2,323
California Medical Facility: Kitchen Renovation	0	0	1,031	1,071	17,150	19,252
California Medical Facility: Solid Cell Fronts	6,688	0	0	0	0	6,688
California Men's Colony, East Facility: Cell Door Modifications	0	0	0	0	1,394	1,394
California Men's Colony: East Facility Bldg #7, Mental Health Housing Modernization	0	0	109	781	0	890
California Men's Colony: Chorro Creek Bridge Replacement	0	0	106	1,673	0	1,779
California Men's Colony: Cell Modifications Ad Seg Suicide Prevention	0	0	0	0	2,670	2,670
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility: Potable Water Filtration System	0	0	77	385	0	462
Mule Creek State Prison: Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	542	5,620	0	0	0	6,162
California State Prison, LA County: Construct Sewage Equalization Basin	0	0	0	170	1,267	1,437
Chukawalla Valley State Prison: Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	23,007	0	0	0	0	23,007
Richard A. McGee Correctional Training Center: New Armory	0	0	267	907	0	1,174
Richard A. McGee Correctional Training Center: New Wastewater Treatment Plant	0	0	1,120	6,306	0	7,426
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
Statewide: Small Management Exercise Yards (Administrative Segregation Units)	25,407	0	0	0	0	25,407
Statewide: Small Management Exercise Yards (PSU, SHU, Grade B Condemned)	0	8,102	0	0	0	8,102
California Rehabilitation Center: Substance Abuse Office & Program Space	0	0	478	307	7,593	8,378
Program Delivery Changes-New						
Statewide: Southern California Correctional Training Center	0	134,917	0	0	0	134,917
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
California Men's Colony: New Education Complex	0	290	5,043	0	0	5,333
Sierra Conservation Center: Inmate Strip Out Area Receiving & Release Expansion	0	0	79	540	0	619
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
California Institution for Men: New Receiving and Release Building	0	487	5,724	0	0	6,211
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Total	\$236,391	\$2,877,293	\$972,050	\$80,790	\$74,678	\$4,241,202
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Agency Total	\$236,391	\$2,877,293	\$972,050	\$80,790	\$74,678	\$4,241,202

K-12 Education

6110 Dept of Education--State Special Schools

Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing

Football Field and Track	14,371	0	0	0	0	0	14,371
Athletic Complex	17,123	0	0	0	0	0	17,123
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing							
Office & Storage Addition	0	0	468	2,870	112	0	3,450
High School Activity Center	0	6,292	0	0	0	0	6,292
Auditorium/Theater	0	9,642	0	0	0	0	9,642
Transportation, Facilities, and Warehouse Complex	0	0	7,719	0	0	0	7,719
Centralized Services Complex	0	17,492	0	0	0	0	17,492
Department of Education - State Special Schools Total	\$31,494	\$33,426	\$8,187	\$2,870	\$112	\$112	\$76,089

6350 School Facilities Aid Program

Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing

K-12 Facility Needs from Proposed New Bonds	4,903,000	3,701,000	3,777,000	3,736,000	1,567,000	0	17,684,000
School Facilities - Local Match	2,645,000	2,204,000	2,261,000	2,114,000	897,000	0	10,121,000
School Facilities Aid Program Total	\$7,548,000	\$5,905,000	\$6,038,000	\$5,850,000	\$2,464,000	\$2,464,000	\$27,805,000
K-12 Education Total	\$7,579,494	\$5,938,426	\$6,046,187	\$5,852,870	\$2,464,112	\$2,464,112	\$27,881,089

Higher Education

6440 University of California

Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing

Los Angeles - School of Medicine High-Rise Fire Safety Phase 1	13,408	0	0	0	0	0	13,408
Los Angeles - Hershey Hall Seismic Renovation	23,100	0	0	0	0	0	23,100
Santa Barbara - Arts Building Seismic Correction and Renewal	21,406	0	0	0	0	0	21,406
Berkeley - Campbell Hall Seismic Replacement Building	58,032	0	0	0	0	0	58,032
Los Angeles - CHS South Tower Seismic Renovation	20,650	2,260	56,135	43,290	0	0	122,335
UC - Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	0	94,065	86,253	130,595	147,630	0	458,543

Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing

Riverside - Materials Science and Engineering Building	4,620	0	0	0	0	0	4,620
Riverside - Environmental Health and Safety Expansion	16,619	0	369	0	0	0	16,988
Riverside - Student Academic Support Services Building	910	0	0	0	0	0	910
Riverside - Engineering Building Unit 3	2,208	3,081	57,973	0	4,000	0	67,262
San Diego - Management School Facility Phase 2	26,075	0	0	0	0	0	26,075
San Diego - Biological and Physical Sciences Building	6,860	69,370	0	1,000	0	0	77,230
Santa Cruz - Alterations for Physical, Biological, and Social Sciences	1,199	11,657	0	0	0	0	12,856
Santa Barbara - Education and Social Sciences Building	2,590	0	0	0	0	0	2,590
Irvine - Social and Behavioral Sciences Building	2,855	0	0	0	0	0	2,855
Merced - Science and Engineering Building 2	2,010	2,330	45,220	3,900	0	0	53,460
Merced - Site Development and Infrastructure Phase 4	375	4,625	0	0	0	0	5,000
UC - Enrollment/Caseload/Population	0	48,162	43,127	65,297	73,815	0	230,401

Proposed 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Funding

Facility/Infrastructure	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
San Francisco - Electrical Distribution Improvements Phase 2	13,129	0	0	0	0	13,129
Los Angeles - Electrical Distribution System Expansion Step 6C	9,969	0	0	0	0	9,969
Riverside - Batchelor Hall Building Systems Renewal	716	11,051	0	0	0	11,767
San Diego - Campus Storm Water Management Phase 2	191	344	4,821	0	0	5,356
Santa Cruz - Infrastructure Improvements Phase 2	6,731	0	0	0	0	6,731
Santa Barbara - Infrastructure Renewal Phase 1	5,122	5,244	0	0	0	10,366
Santa Barbara - Infrastructure Renewal Phase 2	320	260	3,500	3,140	2,500	9,720
Berkeley - Biomedical and Health Sciences Building Step 2	52,700	0	0	0	0	52,700
Berkeley - Chilled Water System Improvements Phase 7	1,638	19,911	0	0	0	21,549
Davis - Music Instruction and Recital Building	893	13,641	0	0	0	14,534
Davis - Veterinary Medicine 3B	64,737	0	0	0	0	64,737
UC - Modernization	0	108,999	97,602	147,778	167,055	521,434
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
San Francisco - Telemedicine and Program in Medical Education (PRIME)-US Education Facilities	29,100	0	0	0	0	29,100
UC - PRIME Telemedicine	0	39,300	0	0	0	39,300
Local/Campus funds for various UC Campuses	45,027	6,551	56,875	44,065	3,550	156,068
University of California Total	\$433,190	\$440,851	\$451,875	\$439,065	\$398,550	\$2,163,531
6610 California State University						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Bakersfield: Art Center and Satellite Plant	17,292	0	0	0	0	17,292
East Bay: Student Services/Administration Replacement Building	1,963	0	0	0	0	1,963
Humboldt: Library Seismic Safety Upgrade	454	4,200	0	0	0	4,654
CSU: Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	0	8,569	27,287	21,987	27,567	85,410
Enrollment/CaseLoad/Population-Existing						
Systemwide: Minor Capital Outlay	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000
Chico: Taylor II Replacement Building	2,637	49,799	2,395	0	0	54,831
Dominguez Hills: Educational Resource Center Addition	3,664	0	0	0	0	3,664
Los Angeles: Forensic Science Bldg	575	0	0	0	0	575
Monterey Bay: Academic Building II	2,145	35,947	0	1,658	0	39,750
San Luis Obispo: Center for Science	99,620	6,584	0	0	0	106,204
CSU: New Facilities/Infrastructure	0	52,635	167,621	135,065	169,343	524,664
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
Maritime Academy: Physical Education Replacement	917	32,126	1,165	0	0	34,208
Chico: Student Services Center	2,432	0	0	0	0	2,432
East Bay: Warren Hall Telecommunications Relocation	2,003	0	0	0	0	2,003
East Bay: Warren Hall (Seismic)	3,468	52,065	0	2,001	0	57,534
Sacramento: Science II, Phase 2	4,826	6,139	0	77,237	0	88,202
San Bernardino: Access Compliance Barrier Removal	10,510	0	0	0	0	10,510
San Diego: Storm/Nasatir Hall Renovation	47,169	2,390	0	0	0	49,559
Northridge: Science I Replacement	4,499	0	0	0	0	4,499

Proposed 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Funding

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Los Angeles CCD, LA Trade Tech, Lrning Assistance Cntr Modernization	27,246	0	0	0	0	27,246
Los Angeles CCD, LA Valley College, Library/Learning Assistance Cntr	23,515	0	0	0	0	23,515
Los Rios CCD, American River College, Library Expansion	3,216	0	0	0	0	3,216
Los Rios CCD, Consumnes River College, Architecture & Construction Ed Bldg	254	14,088	0	0	0	14,342
Los Rios CCD, Folsom Lake College, Instructional Facilities Phase 2A	168	9,241	0	0	0	9,409
Merced CCD, Merced College, Ag Sci & Industrial Technologies Complex	10,903	0	0	0	0	10,903
Monterey Peninsula CCD, Monterey Pen Coll, Busn, Math, & Sci Bldg.	16,159	0	0	0	0	16,159
Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College, Busn & Computer Tech Ctr	1,237	19,009	0	0	0	20,246
Mt. San Jacinto CCD, Menifee Valley Center, Classroom Building II	1,066	13,614	0	0	0	14,680
Palo Verde CCD, Needles Center, Needles Center Equipment	1,661	0	0	0	0	1,661
Palomar CCD, Palomar College, Library/Learning Resource Center	52,489	0	0	0	0	52,489
Peralta CCD, Laney College, Modernize Library Building	14,869	0	0	0	0	14,869
Riverside CCD, Riverside City College, Nursing/Science Building	58,008	0	0	0	0	58,008
Riverside CCD, Riverside City College, Riverside School of the Arts	43,056	0	0	0	0	43,056
Riverside CCD, Moreno Valley Ctr, Ph III - Student Aca Ser Facility	14,858	0	0	0	0	14,858
South Orange Co. CCD, Irvine Valley Coll, Busn Tech & Innovation Ctr	2,721	0	0	0	0	2,721
South Orange County CCD, Irvine Valley College, Life Science Building	1,266	16,127	0	0	0	17,393
San Diego CCD, San Diego Miramar College, Learning Resource Center	20,428	0	0	0	0	20,428
SF CCD, City Coll of SF, Ocean/Phelan Campus, Bio-Stem Cell Tech	1,956	24,067	0	0	0	26,023
San Francisco CCD, City Coll of SF, Chinatown Campus, Campus Bldg	5,007	0	0	0	0	5,007
San Joaquin Delta CCD, SJ Delta College, Math/Science Replacement	27,297	0	0	0	0	27,297
San Luis Obispo County CCD, North County Center, LRC	22,187	0	0	0	0	22,187
San Luis Obispo County CCD, North County Center, Child Dev Center	544	7,516	0	0	0	8,060
Santa Clarita CCD, College of the Canyons, Library Addition	14,059	0	0	0	0	14,059
Santa Clarita CCD, College of the Canyons, Administration/Student Services	6,676	0	0	0	0	6,676
Santa Clarita CCD, Canyon Country Education Center, Instr Building 1	11,879	0	0	0	0	11,879
Santa Monica CCD, Santa Monica College, Student Services/Admin Bldg	15,935	0	0	0	0	15,935
Sequoias CCD, College of the Sequoias, PE & Disabled Program Center	13,946	0	0	0	0	13,946
Sequoias CCD, Tulare Center, Phase I Site Development and Facilities	2,526	0	0	0	0	2,526
Sierra Joint CCD, Sierra College, Child Development Facility	7,821	0	0	0	0	7,821
Sonoma C.J.C.D., Snta Rosa Jr Coll, Lab & Office Complex Replacement	1,811	18,962	0	0	0	20,773
Sonoma County CCD, Snta Rosa Jr Coll, Public Safety Training Cntr, Adv Lab	5,748	0	0	0	0	5,748
Chabot-Las Positas CCD, Las Positas Coll, Science Technology Phase II	124	7,380	0	0	0	7,504
St. Center CCD, Fresno City Coll, Old Admin Bldg-North & E Wings Ph III	149	8,844	0	0	0	8,993
State Center CCD, Reedley College, Child Development Center	688	8,804	0	0	0	9,492

Proposed 2008 Five-Year Infrastructure Funding

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Ventura City CCD, Ventura College, G Bldg Modernization (VC Theater)	9,729	0	0	0	0	9,729
West Valley-Mission, West Valley College, Applied Arts and Sciences	676	0	6,835	0	0	7,511
Yuba CCD, Yuba Community College, Bldg 500 Modernization	453	3,916	0	0	0	4,369
Facility Infrastructure Modernization for various Community Colleges	0	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	720,000
Local/Campus funds for various Community Colleges	436,139	834,405	426,980	831,253	1,071,223	3,600,000
Board of Governors of California Community Colleges Total	\$1,329,665	\$1,584,405	\$1,176,980	\$1,581,253	\$1,821,223	\$7,493,526
Higher Education Total	\$2,070,772	\$2,420,256	\$2,023,855	\$2,415,318	\$2,614,773	\$11,544,974
General Government						
<u>8570 Department of Food and Agriculture</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Fresno/Tulare Laboratory Consolidation and Replacement	2,587	42,350	0	0	0	44,937
CAHFS Turlock Laboratory Replacement	2,281	4,473	40,119	0	0	46,873
Department of Food and Agriculture Total	\$4,868	\$46,823	\$40,119	\$0	\$0	\$91,810
<u>8940 Military Department</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
Stockton Readiness Center Renovation	0	588	707	7,545	0	8,840
Minor Capital Outlay - Kitchen and Latrine Renovations	1,079	2,685	1,614	0	0	5,378
Program Delivery Changes-New						
Military Department HQ Complex	0	9,579	5,675	7,296	0	22,550
Camp San Luis Obispo Youth Program Barracks	0	0	0	1,102	1,254	2,356
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
Merced Readiness Center Renovation/Addition	0	607	657	7,031	0	8,295
San Diego Readiness Center Renovation	0	693	762	8,158	0	9,613
Thirteen Readiness Center Additions/Renovations	0	1,038	8,622	22,771	4,575	37,006
Six Field Maintenance Shop Replacements	0	86	357	13,230	5,008	18,681
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
Advance Planning and Studies	250	0	0	0	0	250
Seven New Readiness Centers	0	6,100	15,270	10,700	50,049	82,119
Military Department Total	\$1,329	\$21,376	\$33,664	\$77,833	\$60,886	\$195,088

8955 Department of Veterans Affairs									
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing									
Minor Capital Outlay	0	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	359
Cemetery Restoration - Yountville	0	0	2,309	0	0	0	0	0	2,309
Memorial Chapel Renovation - Yountville	0	218	169	1,863	0	0	0	0	2,250
Central Power Plant Distribution System Replacement - Yountville	0	547	2,019	0	0	0	0	0	2,566
Renovate Steam Distribution System - Yountville	0	800	6,483	0	0	0	0	0	7,283
Upgrade Fire Alarm System - Yountville	339	2,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,547
Wastewater System Study - Yountville	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing									
Veterans Home of California-Greater Los Angeles and Ventura Counties	29,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,491
Veterans Home of California-Fresno	147,116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147,116
Veterans Home of California-Redding	76,096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76,096
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing									
Expansion of Skilled Nursing Facility Dining Room-Chula Vista	0	200	1,291	0	0	0	0	0	1,491
Department of Veterans' Affairs Total	\$253,241	\$4,332	\$12,271	\$1,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$271,707
General Government Total	\$259,438	\$72,531	\$86,054	\$79,696	\$60,886	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$558,605

Statewide Infrastructure Planning									
9860 Budget Package/Planning									
Budget Package Funding	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	2,000	6,500	0	0	6,500
Budget Package/Planning	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$6,500	\$0	\$0	\$6,500
Statewide Infrastructure Planning	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$6,500	\$0	\$0	\$6,500
Grand Total	\$22,120,113	\$25,672,453	\$23,542,514	\$22,710,635	\$17,226,413	\$111,272,128	\$0	\$0	\$111,272,128

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APPENDIX 4

CAPITAL ACQUISITION THROUGH LONG-TERM FINANCING

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Definitions

General obligation (GO) bonds are a form of long-term borrowing in which the state issues municipal securities and pledges its full faith and credit to their repayment. Interest rates and maturities are set in advance. Bonds are repaid over many years through periodic (semi-annual) debt service payments. The California Constitution requires that GO bonds be approved by a majority vote of the public and sets repayment of GO debt before all other obligations of the state except those for K-14 education.

Key Statutory Authorities

Article XVI of the California Constitution prohibits the Legislature from creating debt which exceeds \$300,000 without a majority vote by the people. The Legislature may reduce the amount of authorized indebtedness or repeal the law if no debt has been contracted.

Government Code, Title 2, Division 4, Part 3 (Section 16650 et seq.) sets out the statutory framework for general obligation bonds. Statutory authorization for individual bond measures is placed programmatically in the codes (e.g., prison authorizations are located in the Penal Code).

History of Use

GO bonds are used primarily for capital outlay programs, although there are other uses such as veterans' home loan programs. Where used for capital outlay, GO bonds frequently support local government programs classified as "local assistance" in the state budget process. Appendices 5 and 6 list GO ballot proposals and their outcome

from 1972 forward and by program area. Appendix 7 lists outstanding and unissued GO amounts by bond measure.

Financial Notes

- GO debt is a key component considered in the overall debt load of a public entity. A commonly used measure of debt is annual debt service as a percentage of General Fund revenues.
- There is no California statutory or constitutional limit on the level or ratios for debt service.
- Self-liquidating GO bonds are backed by self-generated revenue streams and therefore are not considered in the construction of debt service ratios. An example is the veterans' home loan program whose expenditures are reimbursed through mortgage payments.
- GO debt repayment is continuously appropriated.
- Most GO issues pay interest at the lowest tax-exempt rates based on the market rate at the date of sale.
- True interest costs for GO issues have varied from 4.28 to 10.31 percent over the last 20 years.
- The Constitution authorizes 50-year maturities, but the economics of the bond market usually dictate bonds be issued on a 20 or 30-year basis. Some bond acts also limit the maximum maturity to 20 years.
- To meet cash needs before bonds are issued, GO programs may require interim financing through either loans from the Pooled Money Investment Account or the issuance of tax-exempt commercial paper.
- Figure 5-9 shows debt service and debt service ratios for currently authorized and proposed bonds. Sales of unissued bonds have been estimated based on departments' projections provided to the State Treasurer's Office as well as extrapolations from those projections.

REVENUE AND LEASE-REVENUE BONDS

Definitions

Revenue bonds are a form of long-term borrowing in which the debt obligation is secured by a revenue stream produced by the project. Because revenue bonds are not backed by

the full faith and credit of the state, they may be enacted in statute (i.e., do not require voter approval). Various projects have been financed with revenue bonds such as the State Water Project and various toll bridges throughout the state.

Lease-revenue bonds used in the state's capital outlay program are a variant of revenue bonds. The revenue stream backing the bond is created from lease payments made by the occupying department. The entity issuing the bonds (usually the Public Works Board (PWB) or a joint powers authority) retains title to the facility until the debt is retired. As with revenue bonds, lease-revenue bonds do not require voter approval. However, bond rating agencies include them in calculations of debt service ratios.

Key Statutory Authorities

The Public Buildings Construction Act (Government Code Section 15800, et seq.) sets forth the authorities and responsibilities of the PWB, the primary issuer of lease-revenue bonds for the state. Similar authorities are provided for joint powers authorities in Government Code Section 6500, et seq. (Several state office building projects have been undertaken through joint powers agreements.) Each project financed with revenue bonds has received individual legislative authorization.

History of Use

As of January 1, 2008 the PWB has approximately \$7.7 billion in lease-revenue bonds outstanding, including Energy Assistance bonds whose revenue stream is contract rather than lease payments. Appendix 8 lists outstanding lease-revenue bonds; Appendix 9 lists authorized but unissued lease-revenue projects.

Financial Notes

- Annual appropriations are needed to repay debt incurred by issuing lease-revenue bonds. Debt payments for revenue bond funded projects have been continuously appropriated.
- Lease-revenue issues pay interest at tax-exempt rates which are slightly higher than general obligation rates (on average over the last two years, 30 basis points).
- Lease payments are conditioned upon "beneficial occupancy." Therefore, when the facility is not capable of being occupied, no lease payment is due. Lease-revenue bonds are sized to pay capitalized interest costs and to establish a reserve account. The capitalized interest account pays debt service during the construction period until the facility can be occupied. The reserve account is set up to pay the maximum semi-annual debt service payment in the event a facility cannot be occupied for a

period of time (e.g., in the event of fire damage) and repayment of the principal and interest of bonds is required. In addition, rental abatement insurance is generally required.

- Lease-revenue bonds are not appropriate for any project for which a lease cannot be created. (Without a legally enforceable lease, there is no security for the issue.) Revenue bonds are only applicable for those projects which generate a true revenue stream such as toll bridge, stadiums, toll roads, or energy producing projects such as dams.
- As with GO bonds, lease-revenue projects require interim financing. However, in contrast with GO bonds, interim financing cannot generally be arranged without substantial assurance that the project will be finished so lease payments can be made. Therefore, interim financing for pre-construction phases requires a separate form of repayment assurance, sometimes met with budget act or statutory provisions authorizing repayment from departments' support appropriations if projects are not completed.
- The use of a master reserve account for PWB issues since 1994 has reduced lower gross debt service costs by reducing or eliminating the need to establish stand-alone reserves for each issue.

LEASING

Definitions

A lease-purchase is a contractual agreement between the state and a lessor, typically a private developer, to have a facility constructed to the state's specifications and sub-leased by the Department of General Services (DGS) to one or more state departments. This agreement in substance is an installment purchase. Title to the property is transferred at a specified time, preceded by the series of lease payments made from the department's support budget (leasing by definition is not a capital outlay expenditure).

A lease with an option to purchase is a contractual agreement between the state and a lessor to have a facility constructed and leased to the state. Unlike a lease-purchase agreement, title is not transferred until the lessee elects to exercise the purchase option. The cost of that option and when it may be exercised are both specified in advance. The state may issue bonds or provide a direct appropriation to exercise the purchase option.

A lease agreement may be considered as an *in-substance purchase* when certain accounting criteria are met (see “Impact on Debt Obligations” below). The state has utilized the purchase option in the past more frequently than the installment purchase.

Key Statutory Authorities

Government Code Section 14669 permits the Director of General Services to “hire, lease, lease-purchase, or lease with the option to purchase any real or personal property for the use of any state agency” subject to legislative authorization of any lease-purchase or purchase option agreement which has an initial purchase price of over \$2,000,000.

Government Code Section 13332.10 requires the Director of General Services to notify the Legislature before entering into a lease “with a firm lease period of five years or longer and an annual rental in excess of ten thousand dollars....”

The exercise of a lease option requires legislative approval in all instances, regardless of the option amount.

History of Use

While lease-purchase or purchase option mechanisms are well-established in the private sector, the state’s use of these mechanisms for capital acquisition did not become common until the early 1990s. As competition for state funding has grown, these mechanisms have provided alternatives to meet infrastructure needs. In addition, lease-purchase or purchase option agreements allow the state to react quickly to changing real estate market conditions.

Examples of Use

Programs acquiring facilities through lease-purchase or purchase option include the DGS’ state office building program and field offices for the California Highway Patrol and the Department of Motor Vehicles. For example, the Mission Valley state office building in San Diego was acquired using this method of financing.

Impact on Long-Term Liabilities and Debt Obligations

From an accounting perspective, a lease-purchase or lease with a purchase option is classified as a capital lease and therefore a long-term liability when substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership are assumed by the lessee. For purposes of debt analysis by bond rating agencies, these leases are tracked as a direct debt obligation of the state but not a bonded debt obligation. The exception is when the lessor uses the long-term lease with the state as security for the debt issuance. In this case, bond rating agencies

view the state's credit as involved, the State Treasurer is agent for sale of the debt issuance, and—depending upon the governmental fund underlying the transaction—the issue may be considered a bonded debt obligation of the General Fund. Moody's Investor Services reports that it "includes leases on the debt statement and in our calculation of debt burden and debt per capita".

APPENDIX 5

History of California Bonding Since 1972 By Program Area (Dollars in Millions)

Program	Date	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved	Vote (%)	
					For	Against
Public Safety						
New Prison Construction	June 1982	\$ 495		\$ 495	56.1	43.9
County Jail Capital	November 1982	280		280	54.3	45.7
County Jails	June 1984	250		250	58.7	41.3
Prisons	June 1984	300		300	57.8	42.2
County Jails	June 1986	495		495	67.2	32.8
Prison Construction	November 1986	500		500	65.3	34.7
County Correctional Facility & Youth Facility	November 1988	500		500	54.7	45.3
New Prison Construction	November 1988	817		817	61.1	38.9
New Prison Construction	June 1990	450		450	56.0	44.0
New Prison Construction	November 1990	450		-	40.4	59.6
County Correctional Facility and Juvenile Facility	November 1990	225		-	37.3	62.7
Youthful and Adult Offender Local Facilities	November 1996	700		-	40.6	59.4
Crime Laboratories	March 2000	220		-	46.3	53.7
		<u>\$ 5,682</u>		<u>\$ 4,087</u>		
Seismic						
Earthquake Reconstruction & Replacement	June 1972	\$ 350		\$ 350	53.8	46.2
Earthquake Safety/Housing Rehabilitation	June 1988	150		150	56.2	43.8
Earthquake Safety & Public Rehabilitation	June 1990	300		300	55.0	45.0
Earthquake Relief and Seismic Retrofit	June 1994	2,000		-	45.7	54.3
Seismic Retrofit	March 1996	2,000		2,000	59.9	40.1
		<u>\$ 4,800</u>		<u>\$ 2,800</u>		
K-12 Education						
State School Building Aid and Earthquake Reconstruction	November 1974	\$ 150		\$ 150	60.1	39.9
State School Building Lease Purchase	June 1976	200		-	47.3	52.7
State School Building Aid	June 1978	350		-	35.0	64.0
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1982	500		500	50.5	49.5
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1984	450		450	60.7	39.3
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1986	800		800	60.7	39.3
State School Facilities	June 1988	800		800	65.0	35.0
School Facilities	November 1988	800		800	61.2	38.8
New School Facilities	June 1990	800		800	57.5	42.5
School Facilities	November 1990	800		800	51.9	48.1
School Facilities	June 1992	1,900		1,900	52.9	47.1
School Facilities	November 1992	900		900	51.8	48.2
Safe Schools Act of 1994	June 1994	1,000		-	49.6	54.4
Public Education Facilities	March 1996	3,000		3,000	61.9	38.1
Public Education	November 1998	6,700		6,700	62.4	37.6
Public Education	November 2002	11,400		11,400	59.1	40.9
Public Education	March 2004	10,000		10,000	50.9	49.4
Public Education Facilities	November 2006	7,329		7,329	56.9	43.1
		<u>\$ 47,879</u>		<u>\$ 46,329</u>		

**History of California Bonding Since 1972
By Program Area (Dollars in Millions)**

Program	Date	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved	Vote (%)	
					For	Against
Higher Education						
Community College Facilities	November 1972	\$ 160		\$ 160	56.9	43.1
Community College Facilities	June 1976	150		-	43.9	56.1
Higher Education Facilities	November 1986	400		400	59.7	40.3
Higher Education Facilities	November 1988	600		600	57.7	42.3
Higher Education Facilities	June 1990	450		450	55.0	45.0
Higher Education Facilities	November 1990	450		-	48.8	51.2
Higher Education Facilities	June 1992	900		900	50.8	49.2
Higher Education Facilities	June 1994	900		-	47.2	52.6
Higher Education Facilities	November 1998	2,500		2,500	62.4	37.6
Higher Education Facilities	November 2002	1,650		1,650	59.1	40.9
Higher Education Facilities	March 2004	2,300		2,300	50.9	49.4
Higher Education Facilities	November 2006	3,087		3,087	56.9	43.1
		<u>\$ 13,547</u>		<u>\$ 12,047</u>		
Environmental Quality & Resources						
Recreational Lands	June 1974	\$ 250		\$ 250	59.9	40.14
Clean Water	June 1974	250		250	70.5	29.5
Safe Drinking Water	June 1976	175		175	62.6	37.4
State, Urban & Coastal Parks	November 1976	280		280	52.0	48.0
Clean Water and Water Conservation	June 1978	375		375	53.5	46.5
Parklands and Renewable Resource Investment	June 1980	495		-	47.0	53.0
Parklands Acquisition and Development	November 1980	285		285	51.7	48.3
Lake Tahoe Acquisition	November 1980	85		-	48.8	51.2
Lake Tahoe Acquisition	November 1982	85		85	52.9	47.1
Parks and Recreation	June 1984	370		370	63.2	36.8
Fish and Wildlife	June 1984	85		85	64.0	36.0
Clean Water (Sewer)	November 1984	325		325	75.9	27.1
Hazardous Substance Clean-up	November 1984	100		100	72.0	28.0
Safe Drinking Water	November 1984	75		75	73.5	26.5
Community Parklands	June 1986	100		100	67.3	32.7
Water Conservation/Quality	June 1986	150		150	74.1	25.9
Safe Drinking Water	November 1986	100		100	67.7	21.3
Wildlife, Coastal and Park Land Conservation	June 1988	776		776	65.2	34.8
Safe Drinking Water	November 1988	75		75	71.7	28.3
Clean Water and Water Reclamation	November 1988	65		65	64.4	35.6
Water Conservation	November 1988	60		60	62.4	37.6
Water Resources	November 1990	380		-	43.9	56.1
Park, Recreation, and Wildlife Enhancement	November 1990	437		-	47.3	52.7
Environment, Public Health	November 1990	300		-	36.1	63.9
Forest Acquisition, Timber Harvesting	November 1990	742		-	47.2	52.8
Parklands, Historic Sites, Wildlife and Forest Conservation	June 1994	2,000		-	43.2	54.7
Safe, Clean, Reliable Water	November 1996	995		995	62.9	37.1
Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, Coastal Protection	March 2000	2,100		2,100	63.2	36.8
Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection	March 2000	1,970		1,970	64.8	35.2
Water, Air, Parks, Coast Protection	March 2002	2,600		2,600	57.0	43.0
Water Quality, Supply, Safe Drinking Water, Coastal Wetlands Purchase and Protection	November 2002	3,440		3,440	55.4	44.6
Water Quality, Safety, Supply, Flood Control, Resource Protection, Parks	November 2006	5,388		5,388	53.8	46.2
Disaster Preparedness, Flood Prevention	November 2006	4,090		4,090	64.2	35.8
		<u>\$ 29,003</u>		<u>\$ 24,564</u>		

**History of California Bonding Since 1972
By Program Area (Dollars in Millions)**

Program	Date	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved	Vote (%)	
					For	Against
Veterans Home Loans						
Veterans Home Loan	June 1972		\$ 250	\$ 250	65.5	34.5
Veterans Home Loan	June 1972		350	350	72.3	27.7
Veterans Home Loan	June 1976		500	500	62.5	37.5
Veterans Home Loan	November 1978		500	500	62.3	37.7
Veterans Home Loan	June 1980		750	750	64.5	34.5
Veterans Home Loan	November 1982		450	450	67.1	32.9
Veterans Home Loan	November 1984		650	650	66.3	33.7
Veterans Home Loan	June 1986		850	850	75.6	24.4
Veterans Home Loan	June 1988		510	510	67.6	32.4
Veterans Home Loan	November 1990		400	400	59.1	41.0
Veterans Home Loan	November 1996		400	400	53.6	46.4
Veterans Home Loan	March 2000	\$ 50	-	50	62.3	37.7
Veterans Home Loan	November 2000		500	500	57.0	43.0
		\$ 50	\$ 6,110	\$ 6,160		
Housing						
First-Time Home Buyers	November 1976	\$ 500		\$ -	43.0	57.0
Housing and Homeless	November 1982	200		200	53.8	46.2
Housing and Homeless	November 1988	300		300	58.2	41.8
Housing	June 1990	150		150	52.5	47.5
Housing	November 1990	125		-	44.5	55.5
California Housing and Jobs Investment	November 1993	185		-	42.2	57.8
Housing and Emergency Shelter	November 2002	2,100		2,100	57.5	42.5
Housing and Emergency Shelter	November 2006	2,850		2,850	57.8	42.2
		\$ 6,410		\$ 5,600		
Transportation						
Transportation	June 1988	\$ 1,000		\$ -	49.9	50.1
Rail Transportation	June 1990	1,990		1,990	53.3	46.7
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	November 1992	1,000		-	48.1	51.9
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	June 1990	1,000		1,000	56.3	43.7
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	November 1994	1,000		-	34.9	65.1
Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, Port Security	November 2006	19,925		19,925	61.4	38.6
		\$ 25,915		\$ 22,915		
Health Facilities						
Health Science Facilities	November 1972	\$ 156		\$ 156	60.0	40.0
Children's Hospital Projects Bond Act	November 2004	750		750	58.1	41.9
		\$ 906		\$ 906		
Senior Centers						
Senior Citizens' Centers	November 1984	\$ 50		\$ 50	66.7	33.3
		\$ 50		\$ 50		
Libraries						
Library Construction and Renovation	November 1988	\$ 75		\$ 75	52.7	47.3
California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library	March 2000	350		350	59.0	41.0
Reading Improvement, Library Renovation Bond Act	June 2006	600		-	47.3	52.7
		\$ 1,025		\$ 425		
County Courthouses						
County Courthouse Facility Capital Expenditure	November 1990	\$ 200		\$ -	26.5	73.5
		\$ 200		\$ -		
Child Care Centers						
Child Care Facilities Financing	November 1990	\$ 30		\$ -	47.6	52.4
		\$ 30		\$ -		

**History of California Bonding Since 1972
By Program Area (Dollars in Millions)**

Program	Date	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved	Vote (%)	
					For	Against
Drug Enforcement						
Drug Enforcement	November 1990	\$ 740		\$ -	28.3	71.7
		\$ 740		\$ -		
Energy Conservation						
Residential Energy Conservation	November 1976	\$ 25		\$ -	41.0	59.0
		\$ 25		\$ -		
Voter Modernization						
Voter Modernization Act	March 2002	\$ 200		\$ 200	51.7	48.2
		\$ 200		\$ 200		
Medical Research						
California Stem Cell Research and Cures Act	November 2004	\$ 3,000		\$ 3,000	59.1	40.9
		\$ 3,000		\$ 3,000		
Deficit Recovery Bonds						
Deficit Recovery Bonds	March 2004	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	63.4	36.6
		\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000		
Total		\$ 139,462	\$ 21,110	\$ 144,083		

APPENDIX 6

History of California Bonding Since 1972 By Date of Authorization (Dollars in Millions)

Date	Subject	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved	Vote (%)	
					For	Against
June 1972	Veterans Home Loan		\$ 250	\$ 250	65.5	34.5
	Earthquake Reconstruction & Replacement					
		\$ 350		\$ 350	53.8	46.2
		\$ 350	\$ 250	\$ 600		
November 1972	Community College Facilities	\$ 160		\$ 160	56.9	43.1
	Health Science Facilities	156		156	60.0	40.0
		\$ 316		\$ 316		
June 1974	Recreational Lands	\$ 250		\$ 250	59.9	40.1
	Clean Water	250		250	70.5	29.5
	Home Loans		\$ 350	350	72.3	27.7
		\$ 500	\$ 350	\$ 850		
November 1974	State School Building Aid and Earthquake Reconstruction	\$ 150		\$ 150	60.1	39.9
		\$ 150		\$ 150		
June 1976	State School Building Lease Purchase	\$ 200		\$ -	47.3	52.7
	Home Loans		\$ 500	500	62.5	37.5
	Safe Drinking Water	175		175	62.6	37.4
	Community College Facilities	150		-	43.9	56.1
		\$ 525	\$ 500	\$ 675		
November 1976	Housing Finance	\$ 500		\$ -	43.0	57.0
	State, Urban & Coastal Parks	280		280	52.0	48.0
	Residential Energy Conservation Bond Law	25		-	41.0	59.0
		\$ 805		\$ 280		
June 1978	State School Building Aid	\$ 350		\$ -	35.0	64.0
	Clean Water and Water Conservation	375		375	53.5	46.5
		\$ 725		\$ 375		
November 1978	Veterans Home Loan	\$ -	\$ 500	\$ 500	62.3	37.7
		\$ -	\$ 500	\$ 500		
June 1980	Parklands and Renewable Resource Investment	\$ 495		\$ -	47.0	53.0
	Veterans Home Loan		\$ 750	750	65.5	34.5
		\$ 495	\$ 750	\$ 750		
November 1980	Parklands Acquisition and Development	\$ 285		\$ 285	51.7	48.3
	Lake Tahoe Acquisition	85		-	48.8	51.2
		\$ 370		\$ 285		

APPENDIX 6 | HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA BONDS BY DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

History of California Bonding Since 1972
By Date of Authorization (Dollars in Millions)

Date	Subject	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved	Vote (%)	
					For	Against
June 1982	New Prison Construction	\$ 495		\$ 495	56.1	43.9
		\$ 495		\$ 495		
November 1982	State School Building Lease Purchase	\$ 500		\$ 500	50.5	49.5
	County Jail	280		280	54.3	45.7
	Veterans Home Loan	-	\$ 450	450	67.1	32.9
	Lake Tahoe Acquisition	85		85	52.9	47.1
	First-Time Home Buyers	200		200	53.8	46.2
		\$ 1,065	\$ 450	\$ 1,515		
June 1984	County Jails	\$ 250		\$ 250	58.7	41.3
	Prisons	300		300	57.8	42.2
	Parks and Recreation	370		370	63.2	36.8
	Fish and Wildlife	85		85	64.0	36.0
		\$ 1,005		\$ 1,005		
November 1984	Clean Water	\$ 325		\$ 325	75.9	27.1
	State School Building Lease Purchase	450		450	60.7	39.3
	Hazardous Substance Clean-up	100		100	72.0	28.0
	Safe Drinking Water	75		75	73.5	26.5
	Veterans Home Loan	-	\$ 650	650	66.3	33.7
	Senior Citizens' Centers	50		50	66.7	33.3
		\$ 1,000	\$ 650	\$ 1,650		
June 1986	Veterans Home Loan	\$ -	\$ 850	\$ 850	75.6	24.4
	Community Parklands	100		100	67.3	32.7
	Water Conservation/Quality	150		150	74.1	25.9
	County Jails	495		495	67.2	32.8
		\$ 745	\$ 850	\$ 1,595		
November 1986	State School Building Lease-Purchase	\$ 800		\$ 800	60.7	39.3
	Prison Construction	500		500	65.3	34.7
	Safe Drinking Water	100		100	78.7	21.3
	Higher Education Facilities	400		400	59.7	40.3
		\$ 1,800		\$ 1,800		
June 1988	Earthquake Safety/Housing Rehabilitation	\$ 150		\$ 150	56.2	43.8
	State School Facilities	800		800	65.0	35.0
	Wildlife, Coastal and Park Land Conservation	776		776	65.2	34.8
	Veterans Home Loan	-	\$ 510	510	67.6	32.4
	Transportation	1,000		-	49.9	50.1
		\$ 2,726	\$ 510	\$ 2,236		

APPENDIX 6 | HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA BONDS BY DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

History of California Bonding Since 1972
By Date of Authorization (Dollars in Millions)

Date	Subject	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved	Vote (%)		
					For	Against	
November 1988	Library Construction and Renovation	\$ 75		\$ 75	52.7	47.3	
	Safe Drinking Water	75		75	71.7	28.3	
	Clean Water and Water Reclamation	65		65	64.4	35.6	
	County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure & Youth Facility	500		500	54.7	45.3	
	Higher Education Facilities	600		600	57.7	42.3	
	New Prison Construction	817		817	61.1	38.9	
	School Facilities	800		800	61.2	38.8	
	Water Conservation	60		60	62.4	37.6	
	Housing and Homeless	300		300	58.2	41.8	
			<u>\$ 3,292</u>		<u>\$ 3,292</u>		
June 1990	Housing and Homeless	\$ 150		\$ 150	52.5	47.5	
	Passenger Rail/Clean Air	1,000		1,000	56.3	43.7	
	Rail Transportation	1,990		1,990	53.3	46.7	
	New Prison Construction	450		450	56.0	44.0	
	Higher Education Facilities	450		450	55.0	45.0	
	Earthquake Safety & Public Rehabilitation	300		300	55.0	45.0	
	New School Facilities	800		800	57.5	42.5	
			<u>\$ 5,140</u>		<u>\$ 5,140</u>		
November 1990	Veteran's Home Loan	\$ -	\$ 400	\$ 400	59.0	41.0	
	Higher Education Facilities	450		-	48.8	51.2	
	New Prison Construction	450		-	40.4	59.6	
	Housing	125		-	44.5	55.5	
	School Facilities	800		800	51.9	48.1	
	County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Juv. Facility	225		-	37.3	62.7	
	Water Resources	380		-	43.9	56.1	
	Park, Recreation, and Wildlife Enhancement	437		-	47.3	52.7	
	County Courthouse Facility Capital Expenditure	200		-	26.5	73.5	
	Child Care Facilities	30		-	47.6	52.4	
	Environment, Public Health	300		-	36.1	63.9	
	Forest Acquisition, Timber Harvesting	742		-	47.2	52.8	
	Drug Enforcement	740		-	28.3	71.7	
			<u>\$ 4,879</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>	<u>\$ 1,200</u>		
	June 1992	School Facilities	\$ 1,900		\$ 1,900	52.9	47.1
Higher Education Facilities		900		900	50.8	49.2	
		<u>\$ 2,800</u>		<u>\$ 2,800</u>			

APPENDIX 6 | HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA BONDS BY DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

History of California Bonding Since 1972
By Date of Authorization (Dollars in Millions)

Date	Subject	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved	Vote (%)	
					For	Against
November 1992	Schools Facilities	\$ 900		\$ 900	51.8	48.2
	Passenger Rail and Clean Air	1,000		-	48.1	51.9
		<u>\$ 1,900</u>		<u>\$ 900</u>		
November 1993	California Housing and Jobs Investment	\$ 185		\$ -	42.2	57.8
		<u>\$ 185</u>		<u>\$ -</u>		
June 1994	Earthquake Relief and Seismic Retrofit	\$ 2,000		\$ -	45.7	54.3
	Safe Schools	1,000		-	49.6	50.4
	Higher Education Facilities	900		-	47.4	52.6
	Parklands, Historic Sites, Wildlife and Forest Conservation	2,000		-	43.2	56.8
		<u>\$ 5,900</u>		<u>\$ -</u>		
November 1994	Passenger Rail and Clean Air	\$ 1,000		\$ -	34.9	65.1
		<u>\$ 1,000</u>		<u>\$ -</u>		
March 1996	Seismic Retrofit	\$ 2,000		\$ 2,000	59.9	40.1
	Public Education Facilities	3,000		3,000	61.9	38.1
		<u>\$ 5,000</u>		<u>\$ 5,000</u>		
November 1996	Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply	\$ 995		\$ 995	62.9	37.1
	Youthful and Adult Offender Local Facilities	700		-	40.6	59.4
	Veterans Home Loan	-	\$ 400	400	53.6	46.4
		<u>\$ 1,695</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>	<u>\$ 1,395</u>		
November 1998	K-12, Higher Education Facilities	\$ 9,200		\$ 9,200	62.4	37.6
		<u>\$ 9,200</u>		<u>\$ 9,200</u>		
March 2000	Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, Coastal Protection	\$ 2,100		\$ 2,100	63.2	36.8
	Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection	1,970		1,970	64.8	35.2
	California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library	350		350	59.0	41.0
	Crime Laboratories	220		-	46.3	53.7
	Veterans Homes	50		50	62.3	37.7
		<u>\$ 4,690</u>		<u>\$ 4,470</u>		
November 2000	Veterans Home Loan	\$ -	\$ 500	\$ 500	67.2	32.8
		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>		

APPENDIX 6 | HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA BONDS BY DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

History of California Bonding Since 1972
By Date of Authorization (Dollars in Millions)

Date	Subject	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved	Vote (%)	
					For	Against
March 2002	Water, Air, Parks, Coast Protection Voting Modernization Act	\$ 2,600		\$ 2,600	57	43
		200		200	51.7	48.2
		<u>\$ 2,800</u>		<u>\$ 2,800</u>		
November 2002	Housing and Emergency Shelter K-12, Higher Education Facilities Water Quality, Supply and Safe Drinking Water Projects, Coastal Wetland Purchase and Protection	\$ 2,100		\$ 2,100	57.5	42.5
		13,050		13,050	59.1	40.9
		3,440		3,440	55.4	44.6
		<u>\$ 18,590</u>		<u>\$ 18,590</u>		
March 2004	K-12, Higher Education Facilities Deficit Recovery Bonds	\$ 12,300		\$ 12,300	50.9	49.1
		-	\$ 15,000	15,000	63.4	36.6
		<u>\$ 12,300</u>	<u>\$ 15,000</u>	<u>\$ 27,300</u>		
November 2004	Children's Hospital Projects Bond Act California Stem Cell Research and Cures Act	\$ 750		\$ 750	58.1	41.9
		3,000		3,000	59.1	40.9
		<u>\$ 3,750</u>		<u>\$ 3,750</u>		
June 2006	California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 2006	\$ 600		\$ -	47.3	52.7
		<u>\$ 600</u>		<u>\$ -</u>		
November 2006	Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, Port Security Bond Act of 2006 Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2006 Education Facilities: Kindergarten- University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2006 Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006 Water Quality, Safety and Supply, Flood Control, Natural Resource Protection, Park Improvements	\$ 19,925		\$ 19,925	61.4	38.6
		2,850		2,850	57.8	42.2
		10,416		10,416	56.9	43.1
		4,090		4,090	64.2	35.8
		5,388		5,388	53.8	46.2
		<u>\$ 42,669</u>		<u>\$ 42,669</u>		
		\$ 139,462	\$ 21,110	\$ 144,083		

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APPENDIX 7

AUTHORIZED AND OUTSTANDING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

As of January 1, 2008
(Thousands)

	Voter Authorization Date	Voter Authorization Amount \$	Long Term Bonds Outstanding (a) \$	Long Term Bonds Unissued (b) \$
GENERAL FUND BONDS (Non-Self Liquidating)				
1988 School Facilities Bond Act	11/08/88	800,000	278,030	2,255
1990 School Facilities Bond Act	06/05/90	800,000	306,645	2,125
1992 School Facilities Bond Act	11/03/92	900,000	467,152	1,859
California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002	03/05/02	2,600,000	869,970	1,718,335
California Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 1988	11/08/88	75,000	33,930	2,595
California Park and Recreational Facilities Act of 1984	06/05/84	370,000	57,865	1,100
California Parklands Act of 1980	11/04/80	285,000	10,440	0
California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 2000	03/07/00	350,000	169,900	153,925
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1976	06/08/76	175,000	19,610	2,500
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1984	11/06/84	75,000	12,025	0
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1986	11/04/86	100,000	43,460	0
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1988	11/08/88	75,000	38,865	6,935
California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act	06/07/88	776,000	269,900	7,330
Children's Hospital Bond Act of 2004	11/02/04	750,000	177,755	570,785
Class Size Reduction Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1988 (Higher Education)	11/03/98	2,500,000	2,245,670	81,715
Class Size Reduction Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1998 (K-12)	11/03/98	6,700,000	5,673,635	11,860
Clean Air and Transportation Improvement Bond Act of 1990	06/05/90	1,990,000	1,125,710	204,620
Clean Water Bond Law of 1970	11/03/70	250,000	2,000	0
Clean Water Bond Law of 1974	06/04/74	250,000	4,045	0
Clean Water Bond Law of 1984	11/06/84	325,000	40,660	0
Clean Water and Water Conservation Bond Law of 1978	06/06/78	375,000	12,280	0
Clean Water and Water Reclamation Bond Law of 1988	11/08/88	65,000	37,410	0
Community Parklands Act of 1986	06/03/86	100,000	20,405	0
County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1986	06/03/86	495,000	108,430	0
County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988	11/08/88	500,000	209,530	0
County Jail Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1981	11/02/82	280,000	11,900	0

AUTHORIZED AND OUTSTANDING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

As of January 1, 2008

(Thousands)

	Voter Authorization Date	Voter Authorization Amount \$	Long Term Bonds Outstanding (a) \$	Long Term Bonds Unissued (b) \$
GENERAL FUND BONDS (Non-Self Liquidating)				
* County Jail Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1984	06/05/84	250,000	7,000	0
Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006	11/07/06	4,090,000	0	4,090,000
Earthquake Safety and Public Buildings Rehabilitation Bond Act of 1990	06/05/90	300,000	193,855	28,300
* Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Act of 1984	06/05/84	85,000	14,275	0
* Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act of 1984	11/06/84	100,000	0	0
* Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1986	11/04/86	400,000	43,500	0
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1988	11/08/88	600,000	196,110	10,440
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of June 1990	06/05/90	450,000	169,790	2,110
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of June 1992	06/02/92	900,000	527,455	7,235
Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006	11/07/06	19,925,000	445,000	19,480,000
Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2002	11/05/02	2,100,000	644,195	1,445,720
Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002	11/07/06	2,850,000	0	2,850,000
Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2006	06/05/90	150,000	4,670	0
Housing and Homeless Bond Act of 1990	11/05/02	1,650,000	1,270,130	353,185
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 (Higher Education)	11/05/02	11,400,000	9,546,835	1,691,985
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 (K-12)	03/02/04	2,300,000	968,615	1,328,260
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2004 (Hi-Ed)	03/02/04	10,000,000	5,653,710	4,300,500
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2004 (K-12)	11/07/06	3,087,000	0	3,087,000
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2006 (Hi-Ed)	11/07/06	7,329,000	0	7,329,000
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2006 (K-12)	08/02/82	85,000	10,720	0
* Lake Tahoe Acquisitions Bond Act	06/08/82	495,000	0	0
* New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1981	06/05/84	300,000	0	0
* New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1984	11/04/86	500,000	71,010	0
* New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1986	11/08/88	817,000	269,790	5,925
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1988	06/05/90	450,000	150,030	2,125
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1990	06/05/90	1,000,000	383,465	0
Passenger Rail and Clean Air Bond Act of 1990	03/26/96	975,000	745,895	37,465
Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1996 (Higher Education)	03/26/96	2,025,000	1,446,220	12,965
Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1996 (K-12)	03/07/00	1,970,000	1,145,710	716,252
Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Act				

AUTHORIZED AND OUTSTANDING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
As of January 1, 2008
 (Thousands)

	Voter Authorization Date	Voter Authorization Amount \$	Long Term Bonds Outstanding (a) \$	Long Term Bonds Unissued (b) \$
GENERAL FUND BONDS (Non-Self Liquidating)				
Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006	11/07/06	5,388,000	0	5,388,000
Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000	03/07/00	2,100,000	1,496,275	491,615
Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply Act	11/05/96	995,000	661,725	237,740
* School Building and Earthquake Bond Act of 1974	11/05/74	40,000	25,315	0
School Facilities Bond Act of 1988	06/07/88	800,000	228,600	0
School Facilities Bond Act of 1990	11/06/90	800,000	356,960	0
School Facilities Bond Act of 1992	06/02/92	1,900,000	962,775	10,395
Seismic Retrofit Bond Act of 1996	03/26/96	2,000,000	1,601,750	76,685
* Senior Center Bond Act of 1984	11/06/84	50,000	0	0
* State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974	06/04/74	250,000	0	0
* State School Building Lease-Purchase Bond Law of 1982	11/02/82	500,000	0	0
* State School Building Lease-Purchase Bond Law of 1984	11/06/84	450,000	25,000	0
* State School Building Lease-Purchase Bond Law of 1986	11/04/86	800,000	106,800	0
* State, Urban, and Coastal Park Bond Act of 1976	11/02/76	280,000	8,510	0
Stem Cell Research and Cures Bond Act of 2004	11/02/04	3,000,000	250,000	2,750,000
Veterans Homes Bond Act of 2000	03/07/00	50,000	11,740	38,260
Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2002	03/05/02	200,000	27,910	137,370
Water Conservation Bond Law of 1988	11/08/88	60,000	33,200	8,820
* Water Conservation and Water Quality Bond Law of 1986	06/03/86	150,000	53,550	23,215
Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002	11/05/02	3,440,000	1,146,560	2,273,600
Total General Fund Bonds		<u>121,797,000</u>	<u>43,151,872</u>	<u>60,982,106</u>

AUTHORIZED AND OUTSTANDING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
As of January 1, 2008
 (Thousands)

	Voter Authorization Date	Voter Authorization Amount \$	Long Term Bonds Outstanding (a) \$	Long Term Bonds Unissued (b) \$
ENTERPRISE FUND BONDS (Self Liquidating)				
* California Water Resources Development Bond Act	11/08/60	1,750,000	604,515	167,600
Veterans Bond Act of 1980	06/03/80	750,000	20,000	0
Veterans Bond Act of 1982	11/02/82	450,000	43,500	0
Veterans Bond Act of 1984	11/06/84	650,000	128,905	0
Veterans Bond Act of 1986	06/03/86	850,000	252,700	0
Veterans Bond Act of 1988	06/07/88	510,000	233,800	0
Veterans Bond Act of 1990	11/06/90	400,000	181,250	0
Veterans Bond Act of 1996	11/05/96	400,000	268,735	0
Veterans Bond Act of 2000	11/07/00	500,000	225,890	274,110
Total Enterprise Fund Bonds		<u>6,260,000</u>	<u>1,959,295</u>	<u>441,710</u>
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND BONDS (Self Liquidating)				
* Economic Recovery Bond Act	04/10/04	15,000,000	7,151,980	3,746,000
Total Special Revenue Fund Bonds		<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>7,151,980</u>	<u>3,746,000</u>
TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS		<u>143,057,000</u>	<u>52,263,147</u>	<u>65,169,816</u>

(a) Includes the initial value of capital appreciation bonds rather than the accreted value.

(b) A portion of unissued bonds may be issued initially in the form of commercial paper notes, as authorized from time to time by the respective Finance Committees. A total of not more than \$1.5 billion of commercial paper principal and interest may be owing at one time. See "STATE INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS -- Capital Facilities Financing -- Commercial Paper Program" above. Bond acts marked with an asterisk (*) are not legally permitted to utilize commercial paper.

SOURCE: State of California, Office of the Treasurer.

APPENDIX 8

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD AND OTHER LEASE-PURCHASE FINANCING OUTSTANDING ISSUES January 1, 2008

<u>Name of Issue</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
<u>GENERAL FUND SUPPORTED ISSUES:</u>	
State Public Works Board	
California Community Colleges	568,815,000
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitations *	2,100,285,214
Office of Energy Assessments (a)	24,735,000
The Regents of the University of California (b)*	1,749,499,152
Trustees of the California State University	524,605,000
Various State Office Buildings	1,996,675,000
Total State Public Works Board Issues	\$6,964,614,366
Total Other State Building Lease Purchase Issues (c)	\$642,490,000
Total General Fund Supported Issues	\$7,607,104,366
<u>SPECIAL FUND SUPPORTED ISSUES:</u>	
East Bay State Building Authority *	53,019,016
San Bernardino Joint Powers Financing Authority	44,810,000
San Francisco State Building Authority (d)	25,500,000
Total Special Fund Supported Issues	\$123,329,016
TOTAL	<u><u>\$7,730,433,382</u></u>

* Includes the initial value of capital appreciation bonds rather than the accreted value.

(a) This program is self-liquidating based on energy cost savings.

(b) The Regents' obligations to the State Public Works Board are payable from lawfully available funds of

The Regents which are held in The Regents' treasury funds are separate from the State General Fund.

A portion of The Regents' annual budget is derived from General Fund appropriations.

(c) Includes \$155,795,000 Sacramento City Financing Authority Lease Revenue Bonds State of California -

Cal EPA Building, 1998 Series A, which are supported by lease rentals from the California Environmental

Protection Agency; these rental payments are subject to annual appropriation by the State Legislature.

(d) The sole tenant is the California Public Utilities Commission.

SOURCE: State of California, Office of the Treasurer.

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APPENDIX 9

AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED LEASE REVENUE BONDS

Auth/Unissued 2/1/2008

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD

State Buildings:

CA Conservation Corps. - Delta Service Center	\$21,890,000
CA Conservation Corps, Camarillo Satellite	16,325,000
CA Conservation Corp - Tahoe Base Ctr, Relocate	26,680,000
DDS - Porterville 96 Bed Expansion and Rec Complex	82,027,000
DDS - Porterville New Main Kitchen	22,557,000
DGS - Capital Area West End Complex	391,000,000
DGS - Central Plant Renovation	214,005,000
DGS - Board of Equalization	81,000,000
DGS - Library and Courts Bldg Renovation	49,082,000
DGS - Long Beach State Office Building	75,000,000
DGS - Marysville Office Bldg. Replacement	73,391,000
DGS - Riverside/San Bernardino Plan	175,000,000
DGS - State Office Bldg 10 Renovation ²	25,044,000
DGS - State Office Bldg's 8 and 9 Renovation	146,182,000
DMH - 6 Various projects	109,769,000
DOE - School for Deaf, Fremont: Pupil Pers SvcsBldg ²	3,475,000
DOE - School for Deaf, Riverside - Career & Tech Ed Complex & Service Yard	20,408,000
DOE - School for Deaf, Riverside - Dorm/Chiller Replace	70,058,000
DOE - School for Deaf, Riverside - Kit Dining Hall Ren.	8,862,000
DOE - School for Deaf, Riverside - Multiprps/Activity Ctr.	9,245,000
DOE - School for Deaf, Riverside - New Gym & Pool Cntr	24,963,000
DOE - School for Deaf, Riverside - Acdmc Spprt, Bus Loop	10,383,000
DOJ - Santa Rosa Replacement Lab ²	10,126,000
Judicial Council - Santa Ana, 4th Dist., CourHse	21,181,000
Veteran's Affairs - GLAVC, Redding, Fresno Homes	178,384,000
Veteran's Affairs - Younteville, Remodel Member Svcs Bldg	9,341,000
JPA - San Diego State Office Building, Downtown	81,000,000
Total State Buildings	\$1,956,378,000

APPENDIX 9 | AUTHORIZED BUT UNUSED LEASE REVENUE BONDS

	Auth/Unissued 2/1/2008
Corrections and Rehabilitation:	
California Correctional Institution: Wastewater Treatment	\$28,515,000
San Quentin: Condemned Inmate Complex	220,000,000
Chuckawalla Valley SP: HVAC	38,000,000
Salinas Valley SP: Addl 64-bed ICF	29,509,000
California Men's Colony: Central Kitchen Replacement	10,264,000
DVI Tracy: New Wastewater Treatment Plant	36,955,000
Susanville: Wastewater Treatment Plant Modifications	51,418,000
San Quentin: Central Health Services Building	146,160,000
Various Corrections Projects - AB900	7,216,640,000
Total Corrections and Rehabilitation	\$7,777,461,000
Dept of Forestry and Fire Protection:	
28 Various Forestry Projects	\$346,694,000
Total Forestry	\$346,694,000
University of California:	
UC Teaching Hospital Seismic Pgm ¹	\$402,590,000
Irvine: Natural Sciences Unit 2 (McGaugh Hall) ¹	18,028,000
Riverside: Genomics Bldg.	53,800,000
Helios Bioenergy Researsch Facility	70,000,000
Total UC	\$544,418,000
California State University:	
San Francisco: Joint Library, J. Paul Leonard & Sutro	\$116,553,000
Monterey Bay: Library	43,951,000
Total CSU	\$160,504,000
California Community Colleges:	
Victor Valley: Advanced Technology Complex ²	\$19,572,000
Total CCC	\$19,572,000
TOTAL LEASE REVENUE BONDS	\$10,805,027,000

¹Of the amount shown, \$260 million is for projects that are in the process of being sold, with the sale closing on March 26, 2008.

²This amount is for projects that are in the process of being sold, with the sale closing on April 24, 2008.