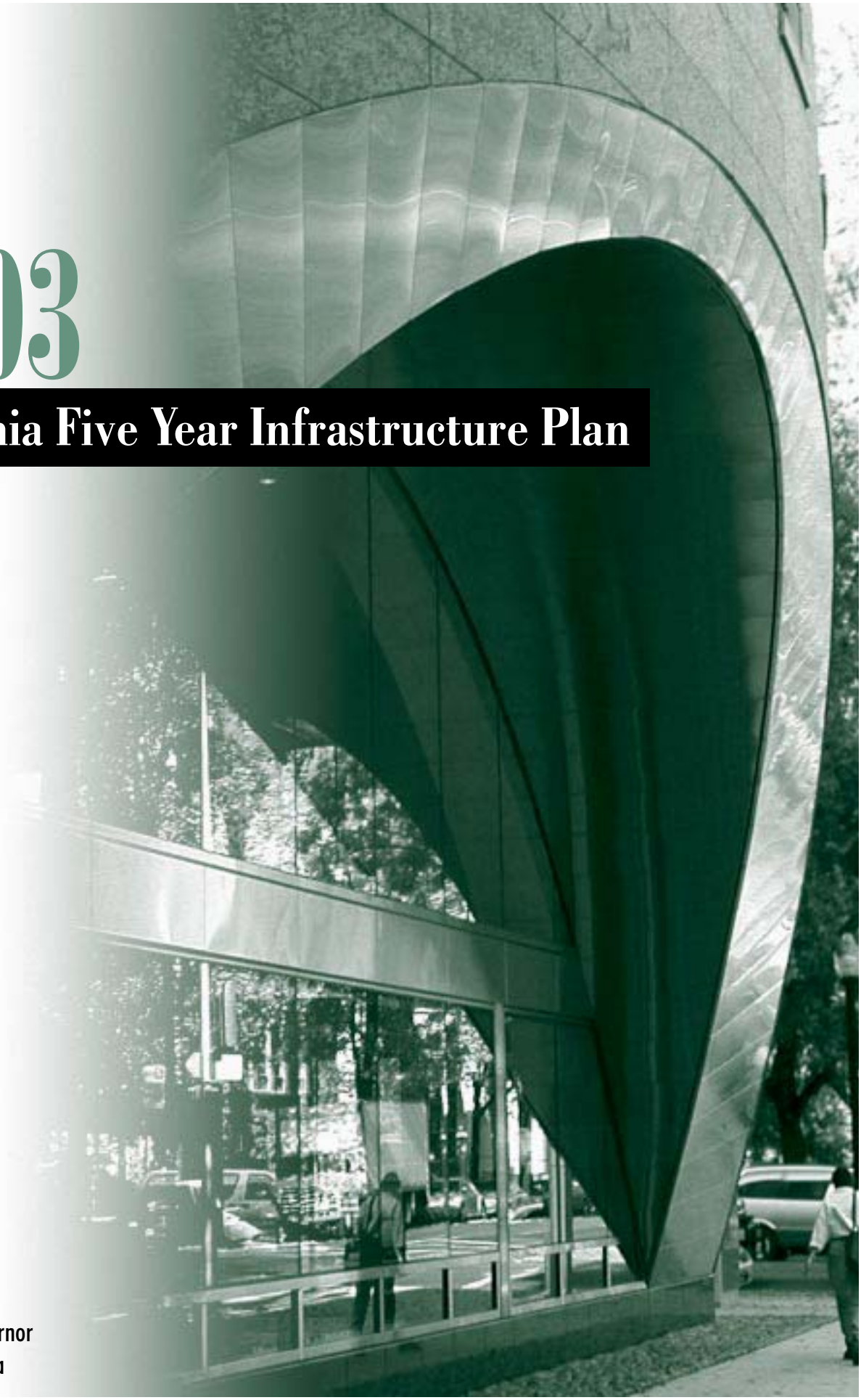
2003

California Five Year Infrastructure Plan



Gray Davis, Governor
State of California

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Executive Summary

California's future will be built upon the foundation of its infrastructure. Despite difficult fiscal times, the 2003 California Five-Year Infrastructure Plan (2003 Plan) builds on the momentum of the previous plan to invest in California infrastructure over the next five years. This is the second plan prepared pursuant to Chapter 606, Statutes of 1999 (AB 1473, Hertzberg), the California Infrastructure Planning Act. This statute requires the Governor to submit a five-year infrastructure plan to the Legislature annually, with the intent that the Legislature consider the Governor's proposal and adopt the five-year infrastructure plan.

The 2002 California Five-Year Infrastructure Plan (2002 Plan) provided a detailed proposal for the State's infrastructure investments over five years. The 2002 Plan identified five-year needs of $56 billion, of which $11.7 billion was proposed for funding in fiscal year 2002-03. The Legislature responded by authorizing virtually all of the projects proposed in the plan for fiscal year 2002-03.

This 2003 Plan identifies $54.2 billion in needs over five years. The 2003 Plan includes:

- $28.5 billion for transportation
- $10.4 billion for K-12 schools
- $5.4 billion for higher education
- $3.1 billion to increase the supply, quality and management of water
- $1.8 billion for seismic retrofit of office buildings and cost-beneficial replacement of leased space with state-owned facilities
- $1.7 billion for natural resources and environmental protection
- $1.1 billion for public safety
- $1.0 billion for trial court facilities

Funding this infrastructure investment will be achieved by using a mix of fund sources, including the General Fund, State special funds, federal funds, and bond financing. The table below illustrates this mix of funding sources.

Funding Sources to Implement the Five-Year Plan
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total
General Fund	$ 26,430	$ 154,712	$ 648,460	$ 717,336	$ 593,362	$ 2,140,300
Special Fund	$ 1,657,238	$ 2,934,635	$ 3,141,729	$ 3,479,344	$ 3,648,848	$ 14,861,794
Bond Fund	$ 5,302,940	$ 3,124,913	$ 3,115,590	$ 2,934,995	$ 2,836,771	$ 17,315,209
Lease Revenue	$ 861,353	$ 806,599	$ 398,352	$ 114,318	$ 330,688	$ 2,511,310
Federal Funds	$ 2,788,660	$ 2,774,432	$ 2,821,540	$ 2,864,700	$ 2,947,760	$ 14,197,092
Other	$ 29,153	$ 499,284	$ 741,245	$ 929,476	$ 974,187	$ 3,173,345
Total	**$ 10,665,774**	**$ 10,294,575**	**$ 10,866,916**	**$ 11,040,169**	**$ 11,331,616**	**$ 54,199,050**

Part of this funding would come from proposed new general obligation bond authorizations over the next two election cycles in 2004 and 2006. In total, the plan assumes an additional $29.3 billion in new bond authorizations over that time period. Of this new authority, $19.1 billion is not included in this five-year plan either because it will be used for purposes other than State infrastructure—such as support for local parks, and housing—or because it will be expended outside the period covered by the plan.

K-12 Schools

The State's future lies in its children, and their future lies in their education. California's 1,048 school districts serve over six million students in grades kindergarten through 12 (K-12). That K-12 school population is estimated to increase by 24,000 per year over the next five years, reaching an estimated total of 6.3 million students. Compounded by the continual aging of existing facilities and use of new technologies in teaching, the need for school construction and modernization funding is great. During the next election cycle the Administration supports $10 billion in new bond authority to meet this school facilities need, in addition to the $11.4 billion Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 (Proposition 47) passed by voters in November. Of this amount, $10.4 billion is proposed for expenditure over the next five years to invest in our children and the State's future. Combined with matching local funding, this amount is roughly equivalent to building 546 new elementary schools, 110 middle schools, and 338 high schools, and modernizing another 2,115 schools.

Higher Education

Collectively, California's public institutions of higher education constitute the largest and one of the most prestigious higher education systems in the world. The University of California (UC), California State University (CSU), and California Community Colleges together provide instruction to over two million students. They operate 140 campuses encompassing some 11,000 buildings covering 121 million square feet. The 2003 Plan proposes $5.4 billion over the next five years to continue the State's commitment to higher education. To accommodate a projected increase in enrollment of some 300,000 students, $3.2 billion is included to increase the capacity of the higher education institutions, including the continuing development of the new UC Merced campus. Another $2.2 billion is provided to correct infrastructure deficiencies, including significant seismic upgrading and facilities modernization. This funding will continue the Administration's strong commitment to higher education, which is best exemplified by its 2000 initiative to establish four world-class institutes to conduct cutting-edge research in science and technology. The State's investment in these Institutes of Science and Innovation totals $400 million, and through a unique public/private partnership, matching funds in excess of two-to-one have been secured. These institutes position California to maintain its premier standing in science and technology while building the needed technological foundation for future competitiveness and economic growth. The institutes will draw together the best scientists, engineers, and students in exploring the critical frontiers of communications, information technology, health sciences and the emerging field of nanosciences.

Transportation

The State's transportation system is the conveyor belt that keeps our economy moving. An efficient transportation system delivers people to their jobs, raw materials to manufacturers, and products to market. This Administration is committed to the development of a connected, multi-modal system which offers safe, efficient mobility options for people and goods. The highway and bridge program is the core of the state network. California has the most extensive highway system in the country. Caltrans operates more than 50,000 miles of lanes over 15,000 miles of highways in California. There are over 12,000 bridges on State roadways and an additional 12,200 bridges owned by local governments. Ensuring that our highways can handle the traffic of an ever-growing state efficiently and safely is fundamental to maintaining the vigor of the commerce. However, modal choice is a cornerstone of the Administration's transportation policy, which is why the Traffic Congestion Relief Program made over 60 percent of its commitments to rail and transit projects. Transit is a vital component of the State's transportation system, with more that 1.1 billion total transit passenger trips annually. The 2003 Plan proposes $28.3 billion for transportation improvements and is primarily based on the 2002 State Transportation Improvement Program fund estimates approved by the California Transportation Commission in August 2001. This five-year total consists of funding provided through both the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) and the Traffic Congestion Relief Act of 2000. These funds are programmed for both State and local transportation infrastructure needs including the following major categories:

- State Highway Operations and Protection Plan (maintenance) $7.9 billion
- Local Assistance $5.7 billion
- STIP projects (both regional and interregional capacity projects) $3.9 billion
- Traffic Congestion Relief Program $3.8 billion

It should be noted that the availability of resources identified in the STIP fund estimate is currently under review relative to the development of the 2004 fund estimate.

In 1999, there were $4.3 billion in transportation improvements (projects) under construction. By the end of 2002, there will be $7.3 billion worth of improvements under construction—more than at any other time in California history. At the end of 2002, one in every five miles of California's highways was under improvement.

The Administration has placed a renewed focus on promoting a connected, multimodal person and goods movement system. The State network is anchored by the core highway and bridge program, and is supplemented by historic investments for a dependable transit and rail system. Public transit carries over 1.1 billion passengers a year in California, seven times the number of annual airline passengers at the State's 14 largest airports, according to the Surface Transportation Policy Project. In addition, the system includes three of the five busiest intercity rail corridors in the nation (Pacific Surfliner, San Joaquin, and Capital Corridor) and the single fastest growing corridor (Capitol Corridor). The growth in transit ridership, which has outpaced the national average in each of the past two years, and in ridership on the State's intercity rail system exemplifies the wisdom of such investments.

The Governor's Traffic Congestion Relief Plan (TCRP) and Transportation Investment Fund (enacted in AB 2928, SB 1662, and SB 406, Chapters 91, 656, and 92, respectively, Statutes of 2000), developed in cooperation with local, regional, and private transportation officials and stakeholders throughout the state, will provide funding for 141 rail, transit, and highway projects.

Natural Resources

Our state's natural resources are world-renowned. California boasts 1,100 miles of coastline, 273 park units covering 1.45 million acres, and 225 wildlife and ecological reserves covering nearly a million acres. The 2003 Plan proposes $4.8 billion to enhance and protect California's natural resources. Included is $2.9 billion to support the ongoing implementation of the CALFED program, which will increase the supply and quality of water for agriculture and urban areas statewide, while protecting the environment in the San Francisco Bay-Delta. The state's protection from devastating floods and wildfires will be increased by the use of another $257 million for flood control projects and $205 million for facilities supporting the state's firefighting capabilities. In addition, thousands of additional acres will be acquired and restored with $1.5 billion included in the 2003 Plan for wildlife habitat, open space, parks, and public access to the coast.

Public Safety

Fundamental to the state's quality of life is ensuring the protection of its citizenry from crime. That protection has resulted in the need to incarcerate 167,000 individuals in 33 adult prisons, 11 institutions for youthful offenders, 42 camps, and four correctional hospitals. In addition, to ensure that the 6,700 California Highway Patrol officers who patrol 104,000 miles of roadway have appropriate support there are over 140 offices to house communication centers for dispatch operators, provide evidence storage for criminal cases, and ensure that appropriate training facilities are available for the officers. The 2003 Plan proposes $1.1 billion to enhance this protection. Of that amount, $930 million is proposed to continue the ongoing rehabilitation of the State's aging adult correctional facilities and ensure they have adequate incarceration capacity. Because of significant challenges in delivering mental health treatment to adult offenders, $350 million of this funding is for construction of new mental health treatment facilities. Another $43 million is included to improve security at the State's youth correctional facilities because of the increase in the proportion of violent youthful offenders. To help solve crimes and ensure justice, $80 million is proposed for a new Department of Justice statewide DNA lab.

Infrastructure Achievements

Over the past several years, California's infrastructure has been a priority for the Administration, the Legislature, and the voters. Major accomplishments have been achieved by the collaborative efforts of the many varied groups required to implement infrastructure changes in California. The 2002 Plan identified that decades of under investment in infrastructure have left the State with large deficits in capacity and deferred maintenance. On this matter, the Commission on Building for the 21st Century reported, "we can no longer live off the investments of past generations, for we will sacrifice not only

today, but also the future of our children and our grandchildren." Recognizing these deficits, the Governor, the Legislature, and the voters have made significant strides in reversing the trend of under-investment. The trend of recent history illustrates that State infrastructure is once again a priority. Highlights of the recent history include:

- The first five-year infrastructure plan – The 2002 Plan proposed large increases in infrastructure spending compared to previous years.
- Commission on Building for the 21st Century – Its recommendations urge increased investments in infrastructure.
- Proposition 12, Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000 – The voters approved $2.1 billion for the acquisition, development, and protection of recreational, cultural, and natural areas.
- Proposition 13, Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Bond Act – The voters approved $1.9 billion for a safe drinking water, water quality, flood protection, and water reliability program.
- Proposition 40, The California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002 – The voters approved $2.6 billion for water quality, water supply, natural resource conservation and recreational opportunities.
- Proposition 42, Transportation Congestion Improvement Act, March 2002 – The voters approved provisions that guarantee funds for transportation projects.
- Proposition 46, Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002 – The voters approved $2.1 billion for various housing programs.
- Proposition 47, Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 – The voters approved $13 billion for K-12 and higher education facilities.
- Proposition 50, Water Quality, Supply and Safe Drinking Water Projects, Coastal Wetlands Purchase and Protection Bonds Act of 2002 – The voters approved $3.4 billion for water and wildlife protection.

The infrastructure to be funded from these initiatives will provide the solid foundation upon which to construct California's future – a future that will see California's economy and quality of life continue to flourish. Building on the momentum of last year's plan, the 2003 Plan offers a roadmap to that future.

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Introduction

The Commission on Building for the 21st Century issued a report, "Invest in California", in September of 2001 outlining strategic planning for California's future prosperity and quality of life. In that report, the Commission identified that infrastructure in California was suffering from decades of under funding. The report spanned a broad spectrum of California infrastructure (federal, State, local and private) and identified that the responsibility of planning and financing California's infrastructure was not solely with the State. Rather, it is shared by the State and its partners, including regional and local agencies, the federal government, and the private and philanthropic sectors.

While the context of that report was very broad, the infrastructure plan presented here is more limited in scope, focusing only on the State government's share of the responsibility for California's infrastructure. This plan is presented in conformance to the requirements of the California Infrastructure Planning Act (the Act) established by Chapter 606, Statutes of 1999. 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 was published in 2002. This document is the second annual report required under the Act and constitutes the Governor's proposed 2003 California Five-Year Infrastructure Plan (2003 Plan).

The plan focuses on State-owned facilities, but also addresses—as required by the Act—three areas in which the State provides substantial funding to local governments for public infrastructure: K-12 schools, community colleges, and local highway funding, to the extent it is included as part of the State Transportation Improvement Program. Though not specified in the Act, the plan also includes funding provided by the State for non-State infrastructure in two other program areas: CALFED and the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Plan. These two exceptions are included because the infrastructure funded by these programs is inter-twined programmatically with State infrastructure and the State is instrumental in defining the projects that will be supported (for details on these programs, see Section Four).

Specifically, 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.

(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:

(1) 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.

(2) 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 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.

(3) 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.

This is the second plan prepared in accordance with Chapter 606/99. The 2003 Plan builds on the significant efforts to develop the 2002 Plan and proposes to continue the trend to invest in California infrastructure. There are some subtle changes to the 2003 Plan based on our own observations and comments from other interested parties. For example, the Legislative Analyst Office staff note that the 2002 Plan offered little information about and justification for approved projects. The 2003 Plan provides more detail and justification for approved projects. It also identifies significant changes between the 2002 Plan and the 2003 Plan by department. Significant changes would include the addition or deletion of a project or projects, but would not include schedule changes where a project was merely moved from one year to another. Minor changes in cost as a result of budget estimate changes are not identified in this section because, for the purposes of this report, they are not deemed to be significant changes.

The 2002 Plan identified the possibility of information gaps to be improved in future years. That plan identified two factors that are especially prominent in fostering these gaps: the lack of resources and experience within departments to do long-range planning, and the uncertainty of the future direction of programs that drive capital outlay needs. For the 2003 Plan, the gaps are fewer. Some department's five-year plan submittals show significant efforts to improve the planning process. One example of such improvements is the Department of Parks and Recreation. The Department worked hard to develop new drivers of infrastructure needs. Projects were then evaluated based on the drivers and prioritized based on the evaluation. While gaps still remain, the 2003 Plan is an improvement over the 2002 Plan. We expect that these improvements will continue in future plans and in other departments.

During development of the 2002 Plan it became apparent that many departments had not been doing long-range assessments of their capital outlay needs. This fact still applies to the 2003 Plan. Although some agencies with expansive capital investments, such as the University of California and the California State University, have substantial internal systems for monitoring and planning their capital needs, other departments have

relatively few or no systems of this type. Some do not even have a complete inventory of their existing facilities and an assessment of the functional capabilities and deficiencies of those facilities. Lacking such "base" infrastructure data, it is difficult for a department to calculate its future needs. Consequently, some departments were only able to report needs that they could identify at this time. In several cases, departments were in the process of conducting facilities needs assessments, but those assessments were not complete at the time of the preparation of this plan. Future infrastructure plans should have more complete data from these departments and thus provide a more complete picture of infrastructure needs. The 2003 Plan identifies departments in which such assessments are underway.

The 2002 Plan identified uncertainty regarding future direction of programs as a factor complicating the planning process. Given the difficult fiscal times, this is an even bigger factor for the 2003 Plan. With the State facing a budget-balancing problem of unprecedented scope, significant program reductions are inevitable. The 2003 Plan is consistent with the program reductions proposed in the 2003-04 Governor's Budget.

Choices about program policy also affect infrastructure planning. Before infrastructure needs can be determined, the program goals and operating environment must first be determined. For example, the need for State facilities for the developmentally disabled is driven first by a policy decision about whether services for the developmentally disabled are best provided at the State or local level. If a policy decision is made to decentralize services for this client group and have them provided by counties or other local service delivery entities, then the State's need for these facilities is diminished. Similarly, the need for field offices for the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) will be greatly affected by the extent to which future DMV services will be provided via the Internet. In other words, policy choices and the mode of program delivery drive infrastructure needs. For some departments, the future direction of policies and programs affecting their infrastructure needs is unclear. In these cases, the 2003 Plan may either have excluded a potential need for infrastructure or assumed one policy course over another, even though no firm decisions have been made on the subject. The 2003 Plan identifies the instances in which this occurs.

There were two noteworthy Legislative measures from the fall 2002 Legislative session that may have an impact on future plans. Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002 (AB 857, Wiggins) addressed infrastructure planning and priorities for funding. 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. There are three main priorities which are established in the bill: 1) promote infill and equity, 2) protect environmental and agricultural resources, and 3) encourage efficient development patterns. In addition, Chapter 1016/02 requires that any infrastructure proposed for funding beginning January 1, 2005, in the State's infrastructure plan to be consistent with the priorities identified above. Furthermore, the Statute requires that by January 1, 2005, any State entity requesting infrastructure must demonstrate how their plans are consistent with State planning priorities.

The other significant legislative measure is Resolution Chapter 186 of 2002 (Assembly Constitutional Amendment 11, Richman) that would establish the California Twenty-First

Century Infrastructure Investment Fund. If approved by the voters in March 2004, beginning in fiscal year 2006-07 specified percentages of General Fund revenues could be transferred to the new Infrastructure Investment Fund if specified criteria are met. Any funds transferred to the fund would be used for State and local infrastructure projects. Along with the above, this amendment would require the Department of Finance to prepare an annual plan to expend these funds.

The Methodology Behind the Plan and the Structure of this Report

The Department of Finance (DOF) is responsible for coordinating the development of the Governor's proposed five-year infrastructure plan.

The DOF instructed departments to follow six steps in the preparation of the five-year plans:

1. **Determine total infrastructure need over the five-year period.** To accomplish this first step, departments had to determine (i) what type of services they will be providing during the next five years, (ii) what level of service and (iii) 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, that issue was elevated to the Governor's Office for a policy decision on how to proceed.
2. **Determine baseline infrastructure capacity.** Departments were asked to analyze to what extent existing infrastructure could accommodate current and future needs. Departments needed 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 from the total need resulted in the identification of an infrastructure net need.
4. **Identify alternatives for meeting net need.** Departments explored and assessed realistic means of meeting net need. 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, departments prepared a comprehensive plan to meet their infrastructure needs. To the extent practical, the plan was to be project-specific. For the out-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, DOF developed a list of categories into which the projects within five-year plans must be grouped. These Major Project Categories, as more fully defined in Appendix 5.1, are as follows:

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

Upon submission of departments' five-year plans, DOF analyzed the plans and met with departments to discuss outstanding issues and resolve any apparent inconsistencies or oversights. DOF 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 2003 Plan.

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 presented in a table organized by the major project categories established by DOF. Finally, for each department, a proposal is presented for funding its infrastructure needs over the next five years. Section Four concludes with two lengthy tables. One is a project-specific listing of the needs identified by departments. The other is a detailed listing by department of the projects and funding proposed in the 2003 Plan.

Section Five of the document summarizes the totality of the 2003 Plan and puts it in historical context. The section provides a summary list of the amount of funding proposed for each department and the sources of funding for the plan. The section also summarizes the overall funding strategy supporting the 2003 Plan and 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, and bond funds employed in the plan.

These sections are followed by a series of appendixes that provide more detailed information about various subjects discussed in the main body of the document.

Infrastructure Needs and Proposed Funding by Agency and Department

Legislative, Judicial, and Executive

This category of departments includes the Legislature, the Judicial Branch, as well as the Governor's Offices of Emergency Services and Planning and Research. In addition, the constitutional offices of the Department of Justice, the Secretary of State, the State Controller, the State Treasurer, and the Lieutenant Governor, are included in this category. Finally the Department of Insurance, while not constitutional, is an elected office and reflected organizationally in this category of departments.

While the responsibilities of these departments cover many governmental functions, some of these departments, boards, commissions, and offices do not require capital outlay programs, thus, will not be addressed in the five-year plan. Those entities that did submit five-year plans include the following:

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

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
- Fourteen judges appointed by the Chief Justice (one associate justice of the Supreme Court, three justice 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).

Local trial courts are the initial point of contact between California's population and the judicial system. These courts, funded by the State and operated by local court officers and employees, 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. Funded by the State, 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 (AB 233, Chapter 850, Statutes of 1997) transferred responsibility for funding trial court operations from the counties to the State and established a 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 (SB 1732, Chapter 1082, Statutes of 2002), which required counties and the State to 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 will take place between July 2003 and June 2007 with the transfer of the facilities occurring between July 2004 and June 2007. The task force report identified deficiencies in existing court facilities and workload growth projections requiring additional court facilities that will require $5.4 billion over the next 25 years to address. The report estimated that an average of $385 million annually would be necessary over the next ten years to meet this need and about $104 million annually over the subsequent 15 years. The AOC is currently developing master plans for each court and that will more specifically identify the court system's long-term facilities need.

In order to mitigate the impact to the General Fund, the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 increased and established various court fees and transferred funds historically spent by counties to maintain existing court facilities to the State in perpetuity. New penalty assessments and civil filing fee surcharges become effective January 2003. Additionally, funds in the counties' courthouse construction funds will be transferred to the State upon transfer of the related facilities. The revenue projections are estimated at $111 million annually, substantially lower than the capital outlay needs. For the purposes of this report, it is assumed the General Fund will provide the balance of funding required by the courts.

The AOC anticipates the completion of the court master plans by August 2003 and adoption by the Judicial Council of a statewide consolidated 20-year master plan and five-year strategic plan by December 2003. Specific projects associated with these plans are anticipated to be included in the 2005 California Five-Year Infrastructure Plan. Over the next few years, State funding for Trial Courts is expected to be relatively modest as the Judicial Council transitions the buildings over to the State and completes master plans for each court prior to proceeding with renovations or expansion projects.

Existing Facilities: The facilities of the Supreme, Appellate, and Trial courts encompass not only the public courtroom spaces, but also the justice chambers and workspace where the justices and their staffs 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, 2,136 courtrooms, and over 10 million square feet (sf) of usable area. 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, life safety, and seismic safety.

The Appellate Courts are organized into six districts, which operate in 11 different locations, and consist of 476,000 sf. Only one court is wholly located in a State-owned stand-alone facility with the balance being co-located in other leased or State-owned space. Two courts, Fresno and Santa Ana, are in the process of siting new State-owned facilities. The design of the courthouses will be based on the "Appellate Court Facilities Guidelines" that were adopted by the Judicial Council and became effective on July 1, 2002.

The Supreme Court is located within the San Francisco Civic Center Plaza (109,000 sf). The Supreme Court also maintains small office suites in the Library and Courts Building in Sacramento (2,200 sf) and the Ronald Regan State Office Building in Los Angeles (9,600 sf). The Supreme Court anticipates being able to operate in its existing facilities for the upcoming five-year period; these facilities only need minor renovations to accommodate minimal increases in staff.

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

Five-Year Needs: The Judicial Council requested $2.7 million in the five-year plan to fund the expansion space for the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in the Hiram Johnson State Office Building (HJSB) to provide on-site education and administrative conferences as well as prototype court facilities for training capabilities. The AOC currently provides staff training at conference facilities throughout the state and indicates that the existing conference and training facility at HJSB are at capacity. According to the AOC, the existing space is no longer adequate to meet its recently expanded responsibilities for administration of the Judicial Branch.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$229	$2,481	$0	$0	$0	$2,710
Total	**$229**	**$2,481**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$2,710**

Proposal: Funding for the HJSB expansion project is not recommended because the need to create an additional 18,300 sf of meeting and education space on-site has not been fully justified. The AOC currently provides space for meeting and training off-site at conference facilities throughout the state. It has not been documented that providing all this space in one location is cost-beneficial or of programmatic benefit.

Although the AOC has not yet completed its master plan for court facilities, the task force report provided substantial evidence of the type and magnitude of infrastructure improvements and expansion needed by the courts. Consequently, this report includes a placeholder estimate of $1 billion in funding, based on the task force report, for the courts over the next five years beginning in fiscal year 2005-06. At this time, it is estimated that this funding will be split between the General Fund and a special fund whose revenue will be derived from various court fees.

Proposed Funding for the Judicial Council

(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$0	$0	$348,600	$348,600	$348,600	$1,045,800
Total	**$0**	**$0**	**$348,600**	**$348,600**	**$348,600**	**$1,045,800**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$0	$0	$237,600	$237,600	$237,600	$712,800
Special Fund	$0	$0	$111,000	$111,000	$111,000	$333,000
Total	**$0**	**$0**	**$348,600**	**$348,600**	**$348,600**	**$1,045,800**

Comparison to prior year plan: This plan includes a placeholder amount totaling $1 billion over the next five years to fund projects that will be identified in the court facilities master plans which are expected to be completed and approved by the Judicial Council in late 2003.

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 new state-of-the-art headquarters facility in Sacramento County, which will provide the central point of control during emergency response. In addition, the OES operates a Coastal Region Operations Center in Oakland, a Southern Region Coordination Center at Los Alamitos Air Field, the 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 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 requested $49.7 million over the next five years for construction of various projects that include a perimeter security fence for the OES Headquarters, construction of a consolidated Southern California Regional Office and Disaster Coordination Center, construction of a Coastal Region Disaster Coordination Center, and construction of a fire and telecommunications shop at the headquarters facility. It should be noted that the identified needs were submitted prior to the 2002 mid-year budget reductions. Since then, the number of positions for the Coastal Region Disaster Coordination Center has been recommended to be reduced from 22 personnel years (PYs) to 12. It is assumed that the requested space for that facility will change if the reductions are adopted.

The OES reports that neither the Southern California Regional Office and Disaster Coordination Center at Los Alamitos Air Base nor the Coastal Region Operations Center in Oakland meet the requirements of the Essential Services Act, and therefore should be replaced. The Los Alamitos office is housed in two modular buildings, and the Oakland office is in leased space.

Funding Needs Reported by the Office of Emergency Services

(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$1,631	$1,396	$0	$0	$0	$3,027
Workload Space Deficiencies	$1,291	$5,937	$7,230	$28,490	$3,750	$46,698
Total	**$2,922**	**$7,333**	**$7,230**	**$28,490**	**$3,750**	**$49,725**

Proposal: It is proposed that over the next five years, all but two projects included in the OES plan be funded for a total of $28.6 million. The conceptual need to consolidate and move the Central and Southern California offices to provide a Southern California disaster coordination center is included.

The construction of a new Fire and Telecom shop is not proposed because further options and alternatives need to be studied. The current facility is housed in an old fire department building and has a firm term lease until 2006 and the soft term lease expires in 2012.

OES should also resubmit any proposal for the Coastal Region Disaster Coordination Center and justify the need for space. This should include an analysis of the effect that the proposed 2002 mid-year budget cuts will have on the need for new program space in the Coastal Region.

Although the plan includes the concept of a consolidated center in Southern California, the OES should still study what services it needs to provide in the Southern California

area, complete a programmatic assessment to determine the best strategy to provide those services, and the best location(s) for additional/replacement disaster coordination centers.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies		$235	$1,396	$0	$0	$0	$1,631
Workload Space Deficiencies		$0	$0	$3,000	$1,830	$22,095	$26,925
	Total	**$235**	**$1,396**	**$3,000**	**$1,830**	**$22,095**	**$28,556**
Funding Source							
General Fund		$235	$1,396	$3,000	$1,830	$22,095	$28,556
	Total	**$235**	**$1,396**	**$3,000**	**$1,830**	**$22,095**	**$28,556**

Comparison to prior year plan: The only change from the 2002 Plan is that construction of a new office for the Coastal Region is not included because of proposed reductions in PYs for that area. Should those reductions be adopted, OES should reanalyze program space needs for that region.

Department of Justice

Through many 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. In general, the DOJ represents the State in legal actions. In addition, 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 labs.

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 12 forensic laboratories, which provide support to various local law enforcement agencies in counties that do not have their own 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 statewide DNA laboratories in Berkeley and Richmond.

Drivers of Need: The need for laboratory space is driven by workload growth and program delivery changes. Workload growth is influenced by new laws which require that additional crime scenes, suspects, and evidence be subject to specific forensic testing. Program delivery changes because of technology changes can result in the need for modifications to existing facilities or new facilities. In addition to laboratory space, increases in criminal and civil law workload could result in additional space needs in future years, although this plan focuses primarily on laboratory needs.

Five-Year Needs: The DOJ requested a total of $83 million to meet its five-year infrastructure needs. The Department requested $400,000 to study a potential replacement for the Division of Law Enforcement facility at 4949 Broadway in Sacramento because of inadequate workspace. An additional $2.3 million was requested to facilitate improvements to the existing workspace at DOJ's Oakland office. The Department requested $73.7 million in future years for the design and construction of the statewide DNA laboratory.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$0	$2,300	$0	$0	$0	$2,300
Program Delivery Changes	$5,400	$1,600	$2,700	$71,000	$0	$80,700
Total	**$5,400**	**$3,900**	**$2,700**	**$71,000**	**$0**	**$83,000**

Proposal: It is proposed that acquisition of property for the DNA laboratory be deferred to the 2004 Plan because of General Fund fiscal constraints. The DNA laboratory is being proposed for funding to accommodate the increasing demand for DNA evidence analysis. In addition, the funding for the completed design and construction for the DNA lab will be needed in subsequent years. At this time, the size and scope of the lab as well as what programs will be needed, are still being reviewed. The $73.7 million is an estimate that will be refined as the review process is completed.

The DOJ's proposals to expand the Oakland facility and study for a possible replacement for the 4949 Broadway office in Sacramento are not proposed for funding as part of this infrastructure plan. These needs should be addressed through the DOJ's support budget as they do not meet the definition for capital outlay expenditures.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Program Delivery Changes	$0	$5,000	$1,600	$2,700	$71,000	$80,300
Total	**$0**	**$5,000**	**$1,600**	**$2,700**	**$71,000**	**$80,300**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$0	$5,000	$1,600	$2,700	$71,000	$80,300
Total	**$0**	**$5,000**	**$1,600**	**$2,700**	**$71,000**	**$80,300**

Comparison to prior year plan: The DOJ did not submit a complete five-year infrastructure plan for the 2002 Plan. This first formal DOJ plan gives a good overview of the mission and functions that the DOJ performs. Being a first attempt however, there are several areas that need improvement. Detailed analysis of existing facilities, drivers of need, and five-year needs will be incorporated into future plans.

Board of Equalization

The Board of Equalization (BOE) administers 21 tax programs that collect a wide range of taxes and fees for support of State and local government services. The BOE is composed of five board members (all constitutional officers) and was established by the State Constitution. Four of the five members are elected specifically to represent equalization districts, and the State Controller serves as an ex-officio voting member. In addition, the BOE performs the following functions:

- Interpret and apply tax and fee laws correctly, consistently, and fairly
- Collect and allocate revenues as required by law
- Assess and allocate property values as required by law
- Educate and assist tax and fee payers to comply voluntarily, while minimizing their compliance burden
- Provide high-quality customer service, using well-qualified staff and state-of-the-art technology

Existing Facilities: The BOE's headquarters office is located in Sacramento with 27 field offices throughout California as well as offices in New York, Chicago, and Houston. These facilities are consistent with BOE's mission and goals to be accessible to the public and to administer audit and collection programs that collect tax revenues in excess of $40.5 billion annually. Of this amount, $27.8 billion are State tax revenues ($23 billion General Fund and $4.8 billion Special Funds) and $12.7 billion are local tax revenues. The offices located out-of-state are necessary because a number of companies do business in California but have their headquarters' offices in other states. Therefore, in order to do audits and collect the returns on these companies, the BOE has offices located in the states where the majority of these companies are located.

Drivers of Need: The significant driver of facility needs for the BOE is the security of staff and information.

Five-Year Needs: The BOE requested $414,000 to meet its five-year infrastructure needs. The BOE requested $168,000 to provide security upgrades to its San Jose District Office and $246,000 to provide a secured area within its headquarters building for a division that handles highly sensitive tax investigations.

Funding Needs Reported by the Board of Equalization
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastrucutre Deficiencies	$168	$0	$0	$0	$0	$168
Program Delivery Changes	$246	$0	$0	$0	$0	$246
Total	**$414**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$414**

Proposal: Both of the projects identified by the BOE are included in the 2003 Plan. Security for staff and information is a high priority and both of these projects will provide the needed alterations to allow for the continued safety and security of staff while protecting the privacy of taxpayer information contained within the secured office space.

Proposed Funding for the Board of Equalization
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$168	$0	$0	$0	$0	$168
Program Delivery Changes	$0	$246	$0	$0	$0	$246
Total	**$168**	**$246**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$414**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$134	$150	$0	$0	$0	$284
Special Fund	$0	$79	$0	$0	$0	$79
Reimbursements	$34	$17	$0	$0	$0	$51
Total	**$168**	**$246**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$414**

Comparison to prior year plan: This is the BOE's first plan submittal.

State and Consumer Services Agency

The State and Consumer Services (SCS) Agency is a diverse agency within California government. It provides policy guidance and direction to 12 departments with 15,000 employees and a combined annual operating budget of $1.3 billion. The activities of the various departments include:

- Enforcing civil rights
- Protecting consumers
- Licensing Californians in 200 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

Three departments in the agency identified future capital outlay needs and submitted five-year capital outlay plans: the California Science Center, the Franchise Tax Board, and the Department of General Services.

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, a 160-acre tract 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 to the museum 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.

Existing Facilities: The 245,000 square foot (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, a cafeteria, an IMAX theater, a conference center, special exhibit galleries, and warehouse and office space for CSC staff.

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 is currently completing the design for Phase II of the facility.

Five-Year Needs: The CSC requested $4.4 million for capital outlay projects within the next five years. The $4.4 million is comprised of $3.5 million for the preliminary plans associated with Phase III of the CSC and three minor projects for an escalator, acoustical treatments, and upgraded surveillance equipment.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$328	$0	$589	$0	$0	$917
Program Delivery Changes	$0	$3,500	$0	$0	$0	$3,500
Total	**$328**	**$3,500**	**$589**	**$0**	**$0**	**$4,417**

Proposal: 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. Furthermore, the State's economic uncertainties have necessitated a deferral of support costs associated with Phase II resulting in a delay to the construction phase of the project. The minor projects requested by CSC need further development and justification.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Program Delivery Changes	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Lease Revenue Bonds	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**

Comparison to prior year plan: This plan is consistent with the 2002 Plan except for a minor security project that was withdrawn based on a re-evaluation of CSC's facility needs.

Franchise Tax Board

The Franchise Tax Board (FTB) administers California's Personal Income Tax (PIT), Bank and Corporation Tax (B&C), and Homeowner and Renters Assistance Tax (HRA) Programs, which account for nearly 60 percent of the State's General Fund revenues. Legislation enacted over the last several years has also entrusted the FTB with the

responsibility to provide collection services for certain State non-tax programs, such as the collection of delinquent vehicle license fees, child support payments, and county court collection accounts. The FTB collected over $38.4 billion in revenue for fiscal year 2001-02.

Existing Facilities: The FTB's headquarters is comprised of 851,000 sf of State-owned office and warehouse space in a multi-building campus configuration. FTB operations are also located in over 420,000 sf of leased space throughout the state. In addition, there are 17 offices located throughout California to provide accommodations for field audit and collection personnel. Finally, FTB leases offices in Texas, Illinois, and New York. These offices house audit staff employed to conduct examinations of corporations and individual taxpayers required to file California returns.

Drivers of Need: Facility needs are driven by the volume of tax returns, collection workloads, volume of audit cases, and the support of new programs.

Five-Year Needs: The FTB requested $10.8 million for one project over the five-year period to provide various modifications to its existing headquarters campus. Many of the requested modifications address the need for increased security concerns and efficient use of space at the Butterfield headquarters office.

Funding Needs Reported by the Franchise Tax Board
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Facilitiy/Infrastructure Modernization	$997	$9,819	$0	$0	$0	$10,816
Total	**$997**	**$9,819**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$10,816**

Proposal: It is recommended that the requested project be funded as a portion of the Butterfield campus expansion project that is currently underway. This office-building project, when legislatively authorized, also included funding to complete these renovations to the existing campus. The FTB had proposed last year, and it was recommended, to fund this project instead from the General Fund because of the minor nature of the renovation. However, as a result of the current fiscal conditions, it is now recommended that this project be funded as originally authorized.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$219,278	$79,632	$201,854	$14,947	$0	$515,711
Workload Space Deficiencies	$160,000	$391,000	$245,189	$114,318	$330,688	$1,241,195
Total	**$379,278**	**$470,632**	**$447,043**	**$129,265**	**$330,688**	**$1,756,906**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$0	$41,878	$48,691	$14,947	$0	$105,516
General Obligation Bonds	$2,981	$766	$0	$0	$0	$3,747
Lease Revenue Bonds	$376,297	$427,988	$398,352	$114,318	$330,688	$1,647,643
Total	**$379,278**	**$470,632**	**$447,043**	**$129,265**	**$330,688**	**$1,756,906**

Comparison to prior year plan: The only change from the 2002 Plan is the funding source for the Butterfield campus renovations. The authority and funding for the renovations were previously included in the authorization for the new office building that is currently under construction. There is sufficient funding to complete that project within the original appropriation.

Department of General Services

The Department of General Services (DGS) acquires, constructs, or leases office space on behalf of most State departments. Office space generally does not include field offices of various departments or institutional space, such a hospitals or prisons. Currently, the DGS manages 23.8 million sf of leased and owned office space. About one-third of this is State-owned, which includes debt-funded lease purchases, and the remaining two-thirds is leased. Support services provided by the 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. Regional facilities plans outline the facts, analyses, and actions most appropriate for housing State office operations in a defined area. The DGS, through the regional facilities plans, identifies current and future space demand for State agencies and ensures that facilities adequately meet the programmatic needs of the agencies.

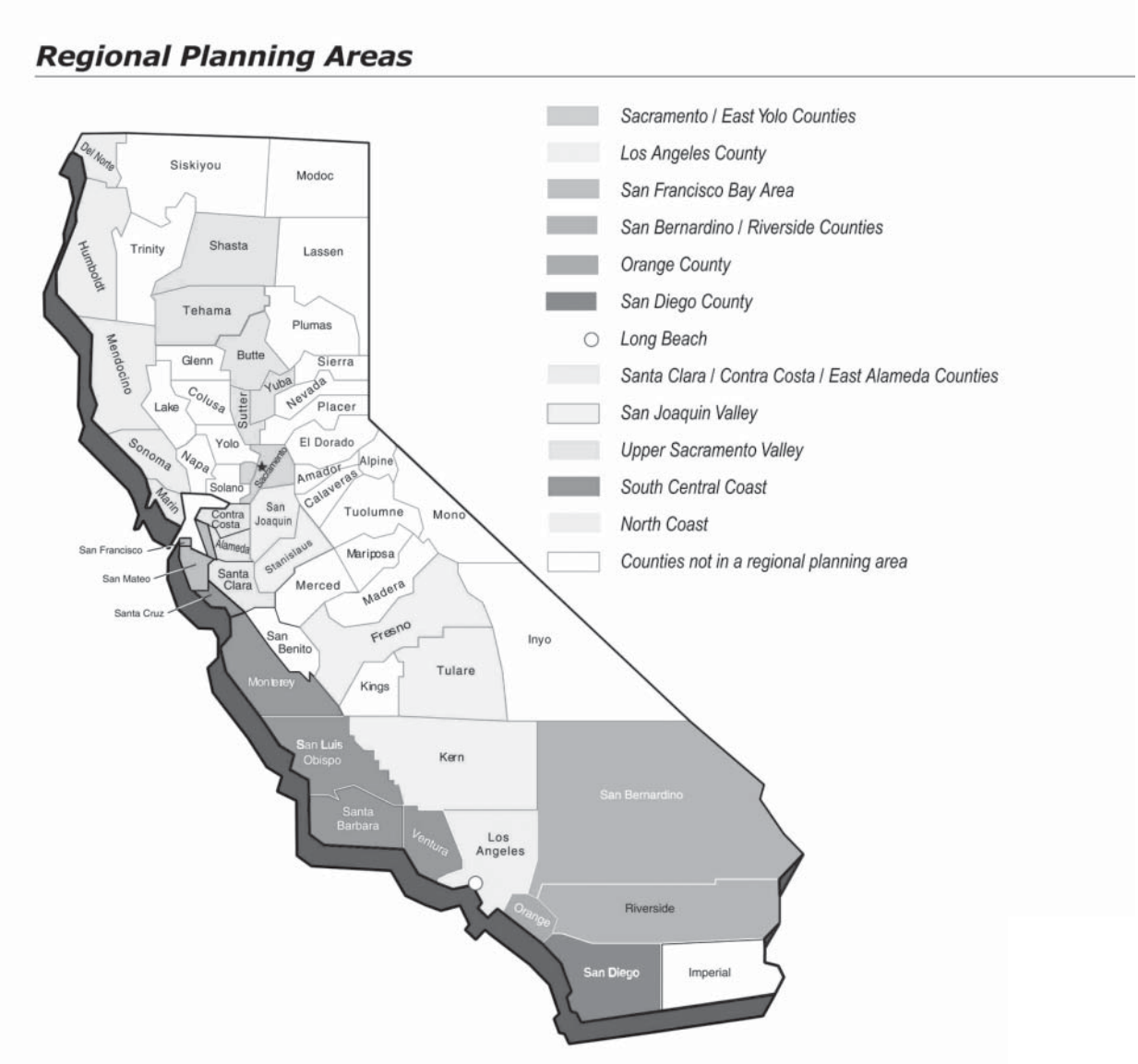
The decisions leading to specific regional facilities plans are affected by:

- 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 teleworking and teleconferencing
- The aging of the current office building inventory

The State has 12 planning regions (see map, next page). By the end of 2002-2003, the DGS is scheduled to complete facilities plans for all 12 planning regions. The proposals in these documents will cover 100 percent of the DGS managed office space and 97.7 percent of the DGS managed leased office space.

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. Of the leased space, the DGS believes about half could be consolidated into larger groupings, either State-owned or leased facilities, to achieve long-term rent savings.

On behalf of many State agencies, the DGS owns or leases office space totaling nearly 23.8 million sf, of which over 8.5 million sf is State-owned (including debt-funded lease purchases), and over 15.3 million sf is leased. Over 11.7 million sf of the leased amount



is appropriate for consolidation into either State-owned or leased facilities. However, there are no plans to consolidate all compatible leased space in the various planning regions, because some flexibility of location allows agencies to implement program changes more timely and economically.

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 the 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 to State buildings.

The proposed 2003-04 budget includes $2.9 million in Seismic Bond funds for a continuing seismic retrofit project and program management funding. A total of $105.5 million General Fund will be needed in future years to complete the remaining State facilities currently identified as seismic risks because of the lack of remaining Seismic Bond funds. Of this amount, $58.5 million are for continuing projects started with Seismic Bond funds.

Drivers of Need: The DGS' drivers of need are primarily related to the responsibility to adequately house State agencies to facilitate the most effective program delivery. 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. For example, State agencies serving local areas may need to remain in or near the location of the local program delivery and their current office facilities for maximum efficiency.

Five-Year Needs: The DGS requested a total of $2.3 billion within the next five years to construct and renovate State office buildings to meet the needs of the various agencies and to seismically retrofit buildings posing the greatest risk to the occupants. Of this amount, $2.2 billion is for new projects, including the renovation of facilities and the construction of new State office buildings, and $119.3 million is for continuing and new seismic retrofit projects.

Some of the more significant projects include:

- $159.7 million for a new central plant facility system in Sacramento
- $153.2 million for the renovation of the Resources Building in Sacramento
- $148.3 million for the new Civic Center State office building in Los Angeles
- $90.8 million for a new State office building in San Jose

The DGS notes that many of the State's departments occupy expensive leased space, and the projects requested would allow for the construction of new State office buildings, which would ultimately result in savings to the State. While the specific savings amount is unknown at this time, the DGS will conduct a detailed cost comparison analysis for each proposed State office building. While these projects are not critical fire, life safety projects, they do result in State agencies being consolidated into single State-owned buildings to achieve operational efficiencies and realize cost benefits.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$314,218	$228,137	$9,638	$14,947	$0	$566,940
Workload Space Deficiencies	$309,334	$730,827	$243,816	$445,006	$0	$1,728,983
Total	**$623,552**	**$958,964**	**$253,454**	**$459,953**	**$0**	**$2,295,923**

Proposal: It is proposed that $1.8 billion over the next five years be provided to fund the needs identified by the DGS including those identified above. Three projects have been recommended for the 2003-04 budget year including the Central Plant Renovation, Marysville District Office Building Replacement, and the seismic retrofit of the Fresno State Office Building. The Central Plant Renovation project was approved in order to address the modernization needs and comply with a Cease and Desist Order issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to stop thermally polluting the Sacramento River. To comply with the requirements of the order, the State must provide to RWQCB a schedule and plan to remedy by March 1, 2003 and cease discharging heated water by March 1, 2006. Funding for the construction phase of the Marysville District Office Building Replacement project is proposed in DGS' budget instead of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The placement of Caltrans' office building projects within the DGS budget is consistent with other State office buildings and will encourage more efficient use of State-owned facilities. The Fresno State Office Building was approved to complete the construction phase of the seismic retrofit.

Furthermore, this proposal includes future funding for the renovation of two office buildings and the construction of 11 State office buildings located throughout the state. These buildings will accommodate various State agencies and departments while relocating a segment from expensive leased space. Included in this proposal are the West End Office Building and California Department of Corrections Headquarters Facility that have received prior legislative authorization. In addition, four continuing and twelve new seismic projects are proposed for future funding.

The requests for State office building projects and seismic retrofits have been deferred one to two years because of the State's economic uncertainties and program reductions, with the exception of the Marysville and Fresno State Office Building projects. Furthermore, the four continuing seismic projects were deferred because of revised schedules.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$219,278	$79,632	$201,854	$14,947	$0	$515,711
Workload Space Deficiencies	$160,000	$391,000	$245,189	$114,318	$330,688	$1,241,195
Total	**$379,278**	**$470,632**	**$447,043**	**$129,265**	**$330,688**	**$1,756,906**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$0	$41,878	$48,691	$14,947	$0	$105,516
General Obligation Bonds	$2,981	$766	$0	$0	$0	$3,747
Lease Revenue Bonds	$376,297	$427,988	$398,352	$114,318	$330,688	$1,647,643
Total	**$379,278**	**$470,632**	**$447,043**	**$129,265**	**$330,688**	**$1,756,906**

Comparison to prior year plan: This plan contains the new Central Plant Renovation project, the Marysville District Office Building, two new State-office renovation projects, and the deletion of two previously proposed projects. The Employment Development Department (EDD) Office Building Renovation project was deleted because of the complexity associated with funding facilities for a federal program through lease-revenue bonds. Federal equity issues have previously arisen when federal grant funds have been used to repay the costs of purchasing or constructing EDD facilities throughout the state. In addition, the Bakersfield State Office Building project contained insufficient economic justification to include within the next five years. The seismic retrofit projects have remained the same, except for the deletion of one project that was reclassified to a lower risk level based on a completed seismic study. Also, the seismic projects are identified in detail compared to the lump sum dollar amounts in the 2002 Plan.

Business, Transportation and Housing Agency

The Business, Transportation and Housing (BTH) Agency oversees 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. The Department of Transportation, Department of Motor Vehicles and the California Highway Patrol are responsible for maintaining and ensuring the safety of the State's transportation network. Other departments within the BTH Agency are charged with responsibilities for ensuring efficient and fair markets for the real estate industry, health care plans, and financial businesses and assisting community efforts to expand the availability of affordable housing for a growing workforce. Three departments in the BTH Agency identified future State-owned capital outlay needs and submitted five-year capital outlay plans: the Department of Transportation, the California Highway Patrol, and the 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.

California has the most extensive transportation system in the country, which is vital to the state's economy, the fifth largest economy in the world. The highway system functions as California's transportation backbone for commuters, and commerce, and provides 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. Since 1999-00, the Administration has spent a total of $28.3 billion on transportation, an increase of $7.5 billion over the prior four years. However, the state's growing population and barriers to the development of roadways results in California having three areas—Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego—that rank among the nation's ten most congested areas. 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. Caltrans has more than 23,000 positions and capital projects that 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 highways and freeway lanes in California. 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 206 billion annual vehicle miles traveled in 2010.

Transportation Infrastructure: Transportation demands for State funding are best represented in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) where capacity-increasing and new construction projects are programmed, and the State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP) where the State's safety and maintenance activities are programmed. Both programs have a multi-year plan of State and federal resources that

are projected to be available for projects, but do not include state or local projects planned beyond the window of their cycle or local and regional projects that do not require programming through the federal process. The projects are identified based on the resources that are projected to be available over the five-year fund estimate period, which was last adopted by the California Transportation Commission in August 2001 and is revised on a biennial basis. In other words, the only proxy for defining transportation funding needs at this time is the list of projects programmed against the amount of money projected to be available for those needs as reflected in the STIP and the SHOPP. This fund estimate may be revised periodically to reflect changes in resources that are projected to be available for transportation projects. However, current estimates of both State and federal revenues indicate that revenues will be significantly lower than what is projected in the 2002 STIP Fund Estimate, which has not been revised to reflect the current estimates. The 2004 STIP Fund Estimate, which is anticipated to be adopted by the CTC in August 2003, is currently being developed.

High-Speed Rail Infrastructure: The High-Speed Rail Authority (Authority) is planning the development and implementation of an intercity high-speed rail service that will achieve speeds of at least 200 mph and be fully integrated with California's existing intercity rail and bus network. The Authority is currently working toward the December 2003 planned completion of the program-level environmental impact report (EIR). Chapter 697, Statutes of 2002, places a general obligation bond measure before voters in 2004 (the Safe, Reliable, High-Speed Train Bond Act for the 21st Century). If enacted by the voters, this bond measure would provide $9.95 billion in bond financing to fund the planning and construction of a high-speed passenger train system and enhancements to connecting intercity and commuter rail lines. If the bond act is approved, the Authority will complete an overall finance plan that would include all fund sources. In order to bring the transportation expertise of Caltrans to the high-speed rail project, the 2003-04 Governor's Budget proposes to consolidate the High-Speed Rail Authority into Caltrans.

Support Infrastructure: In addition to the highway system, Caltrans has other substantial support infrastructure. Headquartered in Sacramento, Caltrans has 12 district offices located in Eureka, Redding, Marysville, Oakland, San Luis Obispo, Fresno, Los Angeles, Bishop, Stockton, San Bernardino, Irvine, and San Diego. With the exception of Oakland, San Bernardino, and Irvine, the district offices are over 40 years of age. District office buildings house employees predominantly in the following programmatic areas:

- Administration
- Finance
- Information Technology
- Maintenance and Operations
- Planning and Mass Transportation Programs
- Project Delivery
- Traffic Operations

Existing Facilities: There are two broad categories of Caltrans' support facilities:

- **Transportation-related facilities**—Caltrans has over 7.4 million sf of transportation-related facilities, including maintenance stations, roadside rest areas, Transportation Management Centers (TMCs), equipment shops, commercial vehicle enforcement facilities (truck stops), and materials laboratories in which construction signage and safety materials are tested for suitability.
- **Office-related facilities**—Caltrans' office space inventory consists of 3.4 million sf of office-related facilities which house employees in Caltrans' 12 district office complexes, dispersed throughout the State. This inventory includes both state-owned building space and leased space. Current capital outlay projects will replace two district offices and rehabilitate one district office and the headquarters office.

Caltrans' five-year plan addresses primarily office-related facilities. Transportation-related facilities and office-related facilities are funded from the SHOPP. There are nine TMC facilities that are co-occupied with the California Highway Patrol.

Caltrans District Boundaries

- A Headquarters Sacramento Ca.
- B District 1 Office Eureka Ca.
- C District 2 Office Redding Ca.
- D District 3 Office Marysville Ca.
- E District 4 Office Oakland Ca.
- F District 5 Office San Luis Obispo Ca.
- G District 6 Office Fresno Ca.
- H District 7 Office Los Angeles Ca.
- I District 8 Office San Bernardino Ca.
- J District 9 Office Bishop Ca.
- K District 10 Office Stockton Ca.
- L District 11 Office San Diego Ca.
- M District 12 Office Irvine Ca.

Drivers of Need: The two main categories for requested projects were critical infrastructure deficiencies and workload space deficiencies. The driver, defined by Caltrans, for these project categories was the need to create and maintain sufficient office space. This is not an adequate assessment of the drivers behind the identified needs. Drivers of need should be items such as programmatic standards or guidelines. An example of this would be project delivery, which requires both staff to perform the work and space to house project documents. Instead, Caltrans has identified the maintenance of existing office space or the condition of aging facilities as drivers of need. This is the second year that Caltrans has submitted inadequate drivers of need. Caltrans is urged to appropriately define the program drivers for future five-year plans so that its capital needs can be more fully assessed.

The requested projects include retrofitting district offices, constructing new replacement district offices, and upgrading existing district offices. In prioritizing projects, Caltrans reviewed its facilities for functional and physical inadequacies and reviewed other pertinent documentation, such as Department of General Services infrastructure and seismic studies.

Five-Year Needs: Caltrans requested $28.5 billion in office space and highway construction needs during the five-year period as follows.

Transportation Infrastructure Needs: The Department of Transportation requested $28.3 billion for highway construction projects over the next five years. These projects are identified based on the resources that are projected to be available over the five-year fund estimate period, which was last adopted by the California Transportation Commission in August 2001 and is revised on a biennial basis. Transportation funding needs consist of projects programmed against the amount of money projected to be available in the STIP and the SHOPP. This money reflects the administration's diversion of Transportation Investment Fund and Public Transportation Account funds to support the General Fund in the 2003 fiscal year.

2002 State Transportation Improvement Program Fund Estimate
(Dollars in Millions)

Program	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total
State Highway Operation and Protection Program	$1,378	$1,482	$1,641	$1,717	$1,676	$7,894
Local Assistance	1,045	1,074	1,139	1,199	1,206	5,663
State Transportation Improvement Program	1,480	1,230	741	365	132	3,948
Funding Available for Project Programming	281	464	792	1,690	1,500	4,727
Public Transportation Account Programming	137	247	298	297	610	1,589
Transportation Investment Fund Programming	0	1,153	1,186	866	1,240	4,445
Total	$4,321	$5,650	$5,798	$6,134	$6,364	28,267
State Highway Account	$1,598	$2,884	$2,984	$3,273	$3,454	$14,193
Federal Funds	2,723	2,766	2,814	2,861	2,910	14,074
Total	$4,321	$5,650	$5,798	$6,134	$6,364	$28,267

Support Infrastructure Needs: The Department requested that $176.7 million be used over the five year period to fund various office space needs. This request includes:

- $57.4 million in 2003 to fund one continuing office building project (Marysville) and studies
- $119.3 million for years 2003 through 2007 to begin projects previously requested

This includes $91.9 million to exercise a purchase option for the proposed Fresno District Office building replacement project, $8.9 million for two critical projects, $11.9 million for four modernization projects, $5.6 million for two workload space deficiency projects, and $120,000 for development of project cost estimates.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Transportation (Non-highway and transit)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$56,575	$75	$300	$1,980	$6,920	$65,850
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	$825	$2,900	$200	$3,648	$5,372	$12,945
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$75	$300	$97,498	$0	$97,873
Total	**$57,400**	**$3,050**	**$800**	**$103,126**	**$12,292**	**$176,668**

Proposal: As reflected in the identified needs, it is recommended that $28.5 billion for infrastructure projects be funded over the next five years.

Transportation Infrastructure: It is proposed that $28.3 billion be used to fund the requested highway construction programs. It is proposed that $1.2 billion for the STIP highway construction funds be diverted from the 2003 fiscal year that was intended for use in the Traffic Congestion Relief Plan.

Support Infrastructure: For 2003, it is proposed that the construction of the Marysville district office replacement project be funded in the DGS budget. This is consistent with other state office buildings and will encourage more efficient use of state-owned facilities. It is also proposed that $200,000 be provided each year for studies, planning, and budget packages.

The plan also includes $200 million for a placeholder for the High Speed Rail project. In the event the voters approve the $9.95 billion general obligation bond in 2004, construction of the project could begin as early as 2005. The identification of a placeholder is intended to indicate the potential need for future funding. Actual funding needs will be dependent on the development of a viable financing and operational plan. As this is just a placeholder, it is anticipated that these figures will change as the project schedule and cost details are further refined.

As previously indicated, Caltrans' drivers for future projects continue to require further development. The drivers should be based on staffing and programmatic trends rather than replacing or maintaining existing space. Until the programmatic drivers behind the need for capital outlay projects have been developed, a complete analysis of Caltrans infrastructure project requests cannot be done. The absence of well-defined program-

matic drivers postpones any analysis regarding the effect of the 2002 Budget Act mid-year position reductions upon the recommendations for the 2003 Plan. Until the programmatic drivers are developed by Caltrans, an adequate analysis of infrastructure needs and how they are affected by position reductions cannot be completed.

Approval of any new projects that are requested to begin in 2003 is not recommended. Caltrans has not identified consequences of not addressing these proposals. In the absence of such data, it is assumed that Caltrans staff would continue to work in buildings that may not fully conform to programmatic needs, but which do not pose fire, life or safety concerns.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Transportation
(Non-highway and transit)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$200	$200	$200	$200	$200	$1,000
Program Delivery Changes	$0	$0	$40,000	$80,000	$80,000	$200,000
Total	**$200**	**$200**	**$40,200**	**$80,200**	**$80,200**	**$201,000**
Funding Source						
Special Fund	$200	$200	$200	$200	$200	$1,000
GO Bond	$0	$0	$40,000	$80,000	$80,000	$200,000
Total	**$200**	**$200**	**$40,200**	**$80,200**	**$80,200**	**$201,000**

Comparison to prior year plan: Changes to this five-year plan include the movement of the Marysville office building to the Department of General Services budget and the inclusion of a placeholder of expenditures for the High Speed Rail project. It is anticipated that these figures will be modified as cost requirements and project schedules are updated.

California Highway Patrol

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) ensures the safe transportation of people and goods across the state highway system. The CHP is responsible for protecting the 104,000 miles of roadway (90,000 miles of county roads and 14,000 miles of state highways). The CHP maintains 139 area offices which house enforcement staff and communications equipment and is also co-located with Caltrans in TMCs. In addition, the CHP is responsible for operating special programs such as the commercial vehicle inspection program, vehicle theft investigations, multidisciplinary accident investigation teams, the salvage vehicle inspection program which helps verify that salvaged vehicles do not contain stolen parts, and the canine narcotic enforcement team program.

Existing Facilities: CHP facilities include:

- **Headquarters Facilities**—The headquarters facilities are located in Sacramento and West Sacramento and house the CHP's executive staff and general administrative support staff (e.g., accounting, budgeting, 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 room facilities in a campus configuration as well as a road track for learning emergency driving skills and other outdoor training structures.
- **Division Offices**—The CHP maintains eight division offices throughout the state to provide oversight and administrative support for area offices.
- **Area Offices**—Area offices support the field CHP officers who patrol locally. There are 121 area offices located throughout the state.
- **Communication Centers**—There are 24 of these centers. The centers house equipment and staff used to dispatch officers engaged in road patrol activities.

Drivers of Need: The CHP has a number of facilities that are being used beyond the initial design capacity. The five-year plan primarily focused on the area offices where the CHP identified the greatest operational needs and deficiencies. The CHP identified various program factors stemming from legislative changes or other policy changes that have driven the need for larger offices, including:

Staffing Increases—CHP staff has increased from 8,525 in 1992 to the estimated 10,435 in 2003. Most area offices have accommodated additional staff by reconfiguring existing space to house additional staff. Although staffing increases can be a driver, the CHP assumes no growth in staffing for this five-year period.

Profiling Lawsuit—The CHP is required to keep records for ten years of all their traffic stops. This is a court order that stems from the racial profiling lawsuit. Retention of such records increases the demand for storage space in the current facilities.

Female Officer Locker Rooms—Since 1974, when the CHP began hiring female officers, the CHP has had to retrofit the 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.

- **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. Future CHP facilities should include space that can be adequately secured to retain evidence that could range from illegal narcotics to stolen car parts.

Five-Year Needs: The CHP has requested $128.4 million for the five-year period. Of this amount, approximately 30 percent of the requests represent critical infrastructure deficiencies and 70 percent represent workload space deficiencies. Currently, the CHP occupies 834,000 sf of office space, statewide. The CHP's five-year plan has identified a net need of an additional 802,336 sf for area offices and communication centers,

which almost doubles existing field office space. Specifically, the CHP's requests include:

- $11 million in 2003 to fund six projects (five new and one continuing project) and studies. Funding needed to complete these six projects in subsequent years total $29.7 million.
- An additional $87.6 million is requested for out-year funding to address future workload space deficiencies in area and division offices for the five-year period. These costs are based on conceptual estimates and discussions with the Department of General Services and have not been validated through detailed analysis.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$11,043	$29,733	$0	$0	$0	$40,776
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$32,465	$26,306	$24,863	$3,948	$87,582
Total	**$11,043**	**$62,198**	**$26,306**	**$24,863**	**$3,948**	**$128,358**

Proposal: This plan proposes $65.1 million for the CHP. The ability to fund a number of new replacement projects is a function of available resources in the Motor Vehicle Account (MVA), which is the source of funding for numerous highway-related expenditures in the budgets of not only the CHP, but also the Department of Motor Vehicles, Department of Justice, Air Resources Board, and others. MVA revenues are generated from drivers license fees and vehicle registration fees. The MVA is experiencing significant funding pressures for various reasons including increased costs in the many operations supported from the fund.

Because of MVA funding constraints, a number of the infrastructure needs identified by the CHP cannot be proposed for funding. With consideration for the operational and infrastructure needs in other departments also funded by the MVA, $3 million is proposed in 2003 for continuation of the Williams Area replacement facility and for funding studies for future projects. All critical infrastructure projects have been spread out over the next five years and all new project requests have been delayed until 2006.

There is currently a proposal in the 2003 Governor's Budget to increase revenues to the MVA. The proposed changes would result in $194 million in new MVA revenues and allow current infrastructure projects to begin over the next three years. If this proposal is adopted, it is anticipated that the condition of the MVA will be sufficiently improved by 2006, thus allowing workload space deficiency projects to begin planning and construction. Failure to approve the Governor's proposal would result in a shortfall of MVA funds and would make it impossible to fund CHP infrastructure projects in future years.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$3,089	$6,116	$2,759	$14,526	$6,158	$32,648
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$32,465	$32,465
Total	**$3,089**	**$6,116**	**$2,759**	**$14,526**	**$38,623**	**$65,113**
Funding Source						
Special Fund	$3,089	$6,116	$2,759	$14,526	$38,623	$65,113
Total	**$3,089**	**$6,116**	**$2,759**	**$14,526**	**$38,623**	**$65,113**

Comparison to prior year plan: Because of the condition of the MVA, it is proposed that the previously requested projects be spread among the coming five years and future projects be delayed until the condition of the MVA improves. Any changes from the 2002 five-year plan are attributed to a change in project schedules because of the lack of funds.

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 by:

- Enhancing highway safety by increasing the competency of drivers through licensing and testing
- Maintaining driving records, both accidents and convictions, of licensed drivers
- Protecting property through registration and titling of vehicles and vessels
- Protecting the public through licensing and regulation of occupations and businesses related to manufacture, transport, sale, and disposal of vehicles, and the instruction of drivers
- Administering financial responsibility laws such as verification of vehicle insurance coverage

DMV employees have significant contact with California's population. This contact occurs in DMV facilities which include a headquarters office building in Sacramento, 170 customer service field offices, and other smaller customer service spaces located in high-traffic public areas, such as shopping malls.

Existing Facilities: The DMV has two categories of facilities—headquarters and field offices. The DMV's total statewide office inventory of 2.7 million sf is comprised of 210 buildings:

- 95 DMV-owned buildings (1.9 million sf)
- 109 leased facilities (796,000 sf)
- 9 facilities that are co-occupied with CHP (19,908 sf)

These facilities generally consist of four areas:

- Public contact and service
- Employee support areas (e.g. cashiering and conference rooms)
- Building support (e.g. restrooms and electrical closets)
- Site requirements such as parking and drive test areas

Drivers of Need: Consistent with the 2002 five-year plan, the DMV assumed no change in how services are provided. The needs assessment assumed that the type and number of transactions per person conducted at field offices would continue at the current rate.

The main driver behind identified needs for the DMV is population changes across the state. Shifts in the population have driven demand for DMV services in areas that were not designed to accommodate such growth. The DMV uses a model that factors in base transactions, current staffing levels, and service area population growth to predict growth in each field office out to 2005.

The DMV developed space guidelines and standards for comparing the current office space to determine the total net need. For example:

- Level 1 facilities, representing the smallest office located in isolated rural settings, would house two to ten staff in office space of up to 6,000 sf
- Level 2 facilities, located in rural areas, would house up to 28 staff in office space of up to 7,000 sf
- Level 3 and 4 facilities, representing the largest facilities located in mostly urban areas, would house over 35 staff in office space of over 10,000 sf

Using studies prepared by the Department of General Services, the DMV has been compiling an inventory of functional, mechanical, electrical, and structural inadequacies in the existing facilities. The requested capital outlay projects that are included in the five-year plan address some of these inadequacies, but would not meet all of the department's identified needs.

Five-Year Needs: The DMV has requested $152.2 million for the five-year period. Of this amount, approximately 45 percent of the request represents critical infrastructure deficiencies and 55 percent represents workload space deficiencies.

The DMV five-year plan identifies a total net space need of 1,204,330 sf. This total infrastructure need is offset by 201,383 sf by including the DMV's alternative of acquiring additional lease space (24 leasing projects) for those customer service field offices where the population is projected to drive an increase in transactions by more than 20 percent during the five-year plan period. This results in a net need of 942,144 sf of State-owned office space, which represents an increase of 36 percent from the space currently available.

Specifically, the DMV's request includes $22.7 million to fund eight projects (three new and five continuing projects) in 2003. Funding requests for 2004 through 2007 total $129.4 million. The DMV plan also includes specific projects, such as the continuation of the floor-by-floor headquarters space renovation and replacement of specific field offices.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$22,766	$13,555	$34,233	$1,021	$0	$71,575
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$22,913	$8,671	$23,896	$25,146	$80,626
Total	**$22,766**	**$36,468**	**$42,904**	**$24,917**	**$25,146**	**$152,201**

Proposal: Over the five-year period, $102 million is proposed to address DMV infrastructure needs. The proposed projects address safety issues and cases of severe overcrowding which cut into the Department's ability to perform essential duties.

The DMV is still exploring opportunities such as using the Internet for license renewal, which would reduce the need for permanent office space. At this time, it is uncertain what effect the use of new technology will have on the DMV's need for space. It is therefore recommended that any workload space deficiency requests be pushed out to the 2006 budget year to allow for analysis in this area.

In addition, the DMV's space standards for new facilities have not been validated and would not be used to guide new construction until such validation occurs. For 2003, approval of $19.6 million from the Motor Vehicle Account and other related special funds is proposed for continuation of five-critical infrastructure projects. In addition, approval is recommended for total funding of $75.2 million for continuation of the floor-by-floor headquarters renovation and other critical infrastructure projects over the next five years.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$19,563	$11,192	$13,227	$23,161	$3,311	$70,454
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$0	$0	$22,914	$8,671	$31,585
Total	**$19,563**	**$11,192**	**$13,227**	**$46,075**	**$11,982**	**$102,039**
Funding Source						
Special Fund	$19,563	$11,192	$13,227	$46,075	$11,982	$102,039
Total	**$19,563**	**$11,192**	**$13,227**	**$46,075**	**$11,982**	**$102,039**

Comparison to prior year plan: Two new projects, the Riverside and Poway replacement facilities, were not a part of the 2002 Plan, but have since been added as a result of recent instances which brought to light new safety concerns. These facilities are housed in strip mall areas that require departmental employees to inspect vehicles while standing near moving traffic. Recent near-accidents, and the inability to make modifications that would mitigate the risk, have prompted the Department to add these projects as immediate requests.

Other minor changes to the reported needs and proposal are because of a change in the schedule for projects. The Motor Vehicle Account (MVA), from which the DMV draws 50 percent of the funding for capital outlay projects, is decreasing rapidly and cannot support the required improvements for the departments that depend on it. As a result, the projects that were requested by DMV for the 2003 Plan have been spread out over the next four years and requested projects for the out years have been pushed out of the 2003 Plan.

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. California's natural resources provide the state's economy with key resources, services, and materials—clean air, clean water, power, food, and fiber, as well as opportunities for recreational activities, nature study, research, and tourism. The Resources Agency is comprised of more than 30 departments, boards, conservancies, and commissions. The following 14 entities reported capital outlay needs:

- California Conservation Corps
- Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- 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 & Lower Los Angeles Rivers & Mountains Conservancy
- San Joaquin River Conservancy
- Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
- State Coastal Conservancy
- Department of Water Resources

In March of 2002, the voters approved the California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 40). General obligation bonds totaling $2.6 billion will be issued to provide for significant infrastructure needs in the areas of local and State park acquisition and development, habitat and open space acquisition, watershed and river protection, clean beaches and water quality projects, agricultural and grazing lands protection, and acquisition and preservation of historical and cultural resources. The majority of these funds will be expended through departments and conservancies within the Resources Agency. Those portions that reflect State infrastructure needs are included in this report.

In November 2003 the voters approved the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 50). This measure will provide $3.4 billion in bond funds available to address California's water supply needs. Some of those funds are supporting activities in the current year, with more than $1.1 billion continuing in the budget year for protection of our water resources. Grants and loans will be provided to help local water agencies meet safe drinking water standards, protect groundwater and coastal bays and estuaries, and improve water quality. Water pollution will be reduced through the capture of additional storm water and agricultural runoff. Protection of uplands, watersheds, wetlands, and beaches will also be provided through restoration and acquisition of sensitive properties.

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 like 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 annual corpmember count is about 1,400, and about 50 percent of the corpsmembers reside in housing operated by the CCC.

Existing Facilities: The CCC operates 18 residential facilities and 32 non-residential satellite centers in urban and rural areas. Four of the residential facilities are scheduled for closure. The typical residential facility includes the following types of space:

- Administration space to provide offices for the CCC staff that manage the facility; also serves as an area to welcome visitors, vendors, and corpsmembers
- Dormitory space to provide corps members with sleeping accommodations, showers, and lavatories
- Educational areas include classrooms, libraries, computer labs, and storage for educational materials
- Recreational space to provide corpsmembers with an area to relax, collect mail, watch television, exercise, or play games during non-work hours
- Dining and kitchen areas

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

Drivers of Need: The number of corpsmembers drives the need for both residential and non-residential facilities, as well as the need for administration facilities. The CCC's infrastructure needs are also influenced by the its ability to negotiate long-term leases for residential and non-residential facility sites, the condition of existing facilities, and the need for special program space such as plant nurseries in which to grow seedlings for reforestation projects. The number of corpsmembers is influenced by conservation efforts and availability of funding. For purposes of its five-year plan, the CCC assumes that the number of corpsmembers would be approximately 1,400.

Five-Year Needs: In total, the CCC requested $85.4 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Of this amount, $24.1 million is categorized as critical infrastructure deficiencies, which include fixing drainage, lighting, dry rot, fire alarms, an electrical system needed to support one of the fire alarm systems and other structural

issues through the replacement, renovation or relocation of various buildings and facilities.

The CCC also requested $2 million for projects that are classified as facility infrastructure modernization. Projects in this category include the replacement of exterior lighting systems, windows, plumbing systems and electrical systems, the installation of new HVAC systems and the renovation of a classroom.

In addition, the CCC requested $59.4 million for projects classified as workload space deficiencies. This category includes projects to relocate from facilities that either are inadequate for meeting programmatic needs or from which the CCC leases are being terminated; construct additional storage space; expand residential space; remodel space into classrooms; and to improve ventilation conditions in a recreational space.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$2,898	$1,711	$11,381	$7,536	$550	$24,076
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	$0	$553	$632	$788	$26	$1,999
Workload Space Deficiencies	$25,511	$2,156	$12,984	$12,738	$5,972	$59,361
Total	**$28,409**	**$4,420**	**$24,997**	**$21,062**	**$6,548**	**$85,436**

Proposal: This plan proposes $35.8 million for CCC facilities. The plan includes two projects to relocate existing facilities. The first relocation is necessary because the current facility is of insufficient size to allow for effective program delivery and the landowner will not permit building expansion at this site. The second relocation is necessary because the CCC must vacate a facility located on the grounds of a developmental facility to allow expansion of the developmental facility to accommodate increases in population. In addition to relocating facilities, the plan proposes projects to protect the health and safety of corpmembers and includes projects to connect to a public sewage system, upgrade several fire alarm systems, and replace a moldy HVAC system.

There are a variety of reasons that projects were not included in this proposal. After the CCC submitted its requests, the CCC determined that it will be closing four of its residential facilities in response to program reductions. Project requests at these facilities are not included as part of the proposal. In addition, CCC projects were not included if a study evaluating the site was either currently underway or was expected to be funded in the future. The studies should be completed and the results should be evaluated prior to committing resources to the full project. Finally, funding for projects was postponed to a later fiscal year for projects that are not considered a priority for the General Fund given the existing fiscal conditions.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$0	$28	$1,017	$704	$643	$2,392
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$0	$0	$0	$19	$26	$45
Workload Space Deficiencies	$32,753	$0	$552	$30	$40	$33,375
Total	**$32,753**	**$28**	**$1,569**	**$753**	**$709**	**$35,812**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$0	$28	$1,569	$753	$709	$3,059
Lease Revenue Bonds	$32,753	$0	$0	$0	$0	$32,753
Total	**$32,753**	**$28**	**$1,569**	**$753**	**$709**	**$35,812**

Comparison to prior year plan: The 2002 Plan proposed funding of $12.9 million over the five-year period from 2002-03 to 2006-07 for three projects including the relocation of an entire facility. Only three projects were proposed in the 2002 Plan because the requests submitted by the CCC were vague and it was difficult to determine if there was a need for the requested projects. In some cases, studies were underway to determine the need for the requests submitted by the CCC. The 2003 Plan proposes $35.8 million, which represents a significant increase in the number of projects. The requests included in the 2003 Plan are well developed, which allowed the projects to be more effectively evaluated. In addition, some of the studies underway in 2002-03 have been completed and in many cases these studies do support the infrastructure requests submitted by the Department.

The CCC has worked with the Department of General Services and the Department of Finance to determine the ideal amount and type of building space needed for individual corpmembers and for appropriate delivery of the CCC programs. Although these space needs will not be used as the sole justification for replacing a facility they will be used to determine the suitable size and type of space once a decision has been made to relocate a facility.

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) provides wildland fire protection and resource management for over 31 million acres of privately and State-owned wildlands. The areas of land over which the CDF has responsibility, referred to as State Responsibility Areas (SRA), are outside of 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
- Used primarily for grazing

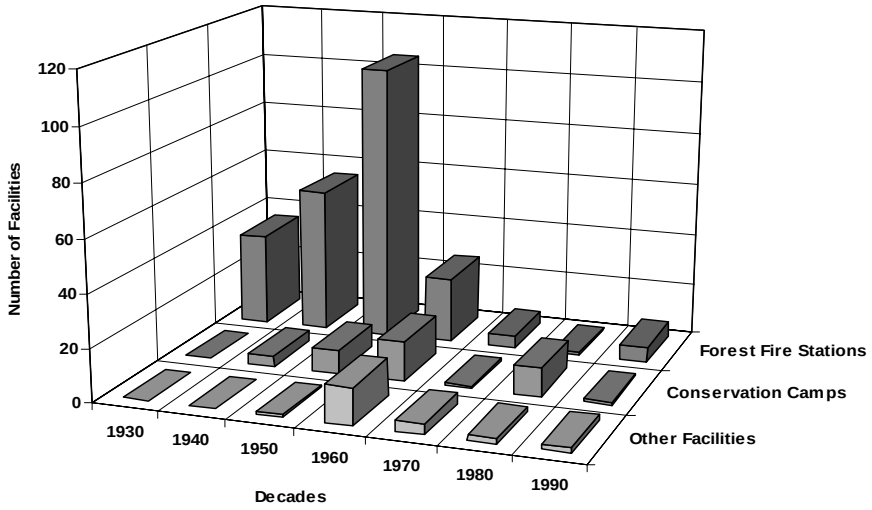
Each year, the CDF responds to an average of 6,700 wildland fires and 273,000 non-wildland fire emergencies, including structural fires, medical emergencies, and natural disasters. In addition, the CDF regulates timber harvesting on over eight million acres of non-federal forestland to ensure the protection of watershed and wildlife habitat as set

forth in the Forest Practices Act of 1973. Further, the CDF operates nine demonstration forests to develop and promote improved forest resource management techniques, and two State-owned nurseries. These nurseries 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.

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Age of Major Fire Suppression Facilities*

Facility Type	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	Totals	Percent
Other Facilities	0	0	1	14	4	2	2	23	8%
Conservation Camps	0	4	9	15	1	11	1	41	14%
Forest Fire Stations	35	55	105	25	5	1	6	232	78%
Totals per Decade	35	59	115	54	10	14	9	296	100%
Percent per Decade	12%	20%	39%	18%	3%	5%	3%	100%	
Cumulative Total	12%	32%	71%	89%	92%	97%	100%		



* These numbers omit facilities which do not directly serve the Fire Protection Program.
Examples of facilities not included are nurseries, communications facilities, and regional/ranger unit administrative offices.

Existing Facilities: The CDF operates over 500 facilities statewide, including the following:

- 238 forest fire stations
- 100 telecommunications sites
- 41 conservation camps
- 21 ranger unit headquarters
- 11 air attack bases
- 9 helitack bases
- 9 State forests
- 2 nurseries
- 1 training academy
- Various administrative facilities

Drivers of Need: The main driver of the CDF's capital outlay needs is the replacement of aging facilities with structural and/or space deficiencies. For example, 195 of the CDF's 238 forest fire stations are more than 50 years old. Similarly, 28 of the 41 conservation camps are more than 40 years old, and 94 of the CDF's other major fire suppression facilities are more than 60 years old (see Illustration).

Because of changes in technology, equipment, and emergency response programs, a majority of the older facilities no longer provide adequate space. Although the age of a facility does not directly drive infrastructure needs, there is a strong correlation between the age of a facility and its structural and spatial deficiencies. For example, some of the older fire stations are not big enough to accommodate new fire trucks and modern fire-fighting equipment. In addition, years of constant use have degraded the quality and safety of some of these structures. Therefore, the CDF uses the age of its facilities as a general indicator of its future needs.

In addition to aging facilities, urban encroachment on rural areas drives the CDF's capital outlay needs. More specifically, as rural areas become populated and incorporated by cities, the land surrounding some fire stations is no longer a SRA. As a result, the CDF may need to relocate some stations closer to the areas over which it has responsibility.

Finally, site lease expirations drive the need for some of the CDF's relocation projects. A large number of the CDF'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 to the State or request lease terms that the State finds unacceptable. In such cases, it will be necessary to relocate the facility.

The CDF has also 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 included in the Public Access and Recreation category and involve constructing new training facilities and field offices, upgrading the CDF academy, and relocating the two nurseries.

Five-Year Needs: The CDF requested $1.1 billion for capital outlay projects over the next five years. The majority of this amount has been requested to replace or relocate facilities. For a variety of reasons, a relatively small number of projects have been completed in recent years. Consequently, a backlog of some 300 projects now exists.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$62,874	$231,838	$201,180	$301,972	$248,784	$1,046,648
Public Access and Recreation	$0	$3,150	$910	$8,010	$7,500	$19,570
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$2,470	$10,683	$14,803	$14,749	$42,705
Total	**$62,874**	**$237,458**	**$212,773**	**$324,785**	**$271,033**	**$1,108,923**

Proposal: Assuming no significant program changes, there appears to be a large number of CDF facilities that will require relocation or replacement in the near future. This plan proposes $205.3 million over five years to replace or relocate aging infrastructure. While there is a significant backlog of projects, the Department of General Services (DGS) and CDF's capital outlay staff can only manage 45 projects at one time. Consistent with this limitation, this plan proposes a total of approximately 70 new projects over five years. At this point, the plan does not specify which projects among the backlog will be funded beyond the budget year. Future plans will identify projects to be accomplished in the out-years to allow the highest priority projects to be funded first.

Because the majority of the CDF's facilities are based on similar designs, CDF has developed a prototypical design for 8-bed and 12-bed forest fire stations, which constitute the majority of the backlog. Three of the projects proposed for funding in 2003-04 are based on this new prototypical design. Additionally, the CDF is working on finalizing prototypical designs for unit headquarters and conservation camps, which should be available for inclusion in future plans. Because of 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 CDF's use of prototypical designs proves successful, it may be possible for the Department to complete a larger number of projects each year because they would essentially be adapting the same facility to different sites.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$30,048	$7,955	$20,810	$84,176	$52,100	$195,089
Public Access and Recreation	$0	$0	$400	$910	$8,900	$10,210
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	**$30,048**	**$7,955**	**$21,210**	**$85,086**	**$61,000**	**$205,299**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$491	$7,955	$21,210	$85,086	$61,000	$175,742
Lease Revenue Bonds	$29,557	$0	$0	$0	$0	$29,557
Total	**$30,048**	**$7,955**	**$21,210**	**$85,086**	**$61,000**	**$205,299**

Comparison to prior year plan: The two major differences between this plan and the previous plan is the incorporation of the new prototypical forest fire station design and a reduction in the number of projects proposed in fiscal year 2003-04. Both changes are intended to facilitate project delivery and reduce project costs. The prior year plan proposed funding various phases of 15 projects in fiscal year 2003-04, for a total of $90.1 million. However, because of delays in the completion of currently funded projects, it was necessary to reduce the number of proposed projects to eight, for a total of $30 million, in an effort to normalize workload. Furthermore, a number of issues are now being addressed in the planning phases of recently funded projects rather than the construction phase, which should substantially reduce future project delays and allow for increased workload. Future project delays should be further reduced through the use of prototypical designs introduced in this plan, by reducing cost and scope issues.

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 the regulations and limits set forth in the Fish and Game Code. The major program areas are:

Biodiversity Conservation—This program encourages the preservation, conservation, and maintenance of wildlife resources. One component of this program is the review of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents. The DFG consults with lead and responsible agencies and provides the requisite biological expertise to review and comment upon environmental documents and impacts arising from project activities.

Hunting, Fishing and Public Use—This program helps provide for diverse and sustainable hunting, fishing, trapping, and other public uses, such as wildlife observation. Activities include collection and assessment of information on the distribution and abundance of game fish and other wildlife to determine the need for 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, and public access areas. This program is responsible for administering the Department's capital outlay program, as described in more detail below.

Conservation Education and Enforcement—This program serves the public through hunter education and other conservation education programs, and promotes compliance with the laws and regulations that protect fish and wildlife resources, habitats, and public safety. The Department's game wardens are the most visible example of this program.

Spill Prevention and Response—The objective of this program is to prevent damage, minimize impacts and restore and rehabilitate 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.

Existing Facilities: The DFG manages 660 properties statewide, comprising more than 932,000 acres (487,666 owned and 444,512 administered). 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 660 properties managed by the DFG include the following: 108 wildlife areas, 120 ecological reserves (which include conservation easements), 175 public access areas, 21 fish hatcheries, and 36 miscellaneous lands. The DFG is working on a number of studies to inventory and evaluate existing infrastructure.

Drivers of Need: The two main drivers of the DFG's capital outlay needs are the improvement or replacement of aging buildings and the improvement of newly acquired lands.

The DFG currently operates 21 hatcheries statewide, which includes 11 trout hatcheries, eight salmon and steelhead hatcheries, and two fish planting bases, which range from 30 to 100 years old. The eight salmon and steelhead hatcheries, with the exception of the Mad River Hatchery, are currently operated to mitigate the loss of natural spawning habitat, as regulated by the National Marine Fisheries Service. In contrast, the Mad River Hatchery augments natural fish production to support commercial and recreational fisheries.

The Governor's Budget for 2003-04 proposes closing the Mad River Hatchery, the Merced River Fish Facility, the Fall Creek Fish Hatchery, and the Mojave River Fish Hatchery in an effort to help close the estimated budget shortfall. The DFG's goal is to maintain and operate the remaining hatcheries and continue to provide the best level of service possible. While this program change would obviously not require the construction of new hatcheries, it would necessitate continuous repairs and the systematic replacement or improvement of old, inefficient buildings to maintain production levels. However, total capital needs for existing hatcheries is unknown at this time. In an attempt to quantify future capital needs for this program, the DFG is currently developing a hatchery facility needs study to be completed by early 2003.

In addition, of the 932,000 acres managed by the DFG, over 779,000 acres are dedicated wildlife areas and ecological reserves throughout the state. By law, the DFG is obligated 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 (WCB), 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, or 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 upgrades.

At this time, the extent of the DFG's total infrastructure needs for existing wildlife areas and ecological reserves is unknown. However, the DFG is working on implementing a new Capital Outlay and Deferred Maintenance Tracking System to start tracking future infrastructure and maintenance needs on DFG lands. It is anticipated that this new system will be available for future infrastructure plans.

Five-Year Needs: The DFG has identified almost $17.5 million in capital outlay projects over the next five years, of which four office buildings and various minor capital outlay projects account for the majority of the Department's total request. Generally, minor projects address workload space deficiencies and critical infrastructure needs at fish hatcheries, wildlife areas and reserves, and labs. However, because the Department is

currently collecting information regarding more specific capital outlay needs throughout the state, more detailed information is not available for this report.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$1,854	$1,085	$160	$160	$160	$3,419
Workload Space Deficiencies	$2,701	$801	$6,398	$4,167	$0	$14,067
Total	**$4,555**	**$1,886**	**$6,558**	**$4,327**	**$160**	**$17,486**

Proposal: This plan proposes $16.3 million for projects mainly in the first two years of the plan, with the majority of the funds proposed for the relocation/rehabilitation of four regional office buildings and various minor capital outlay projects. These projects address specific infrastructure deficiencies identified by the DFG at fish hatcheries, wildlife areas and reserves, labs, and regional headquarters. Specifically, the replacement or renovation of the four office buildings will address inadequate workspace, programmatic inefficiencies, and structural deficiencies at these four regional headquarter facilities. While the Department did not identify capital needs in subsequent years, historical patterns suggest that additional needs will be captured in future plans as infrastructure needs are further developed.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$1,599	$160	$160	$160	$160	$2,239
Workload Space Deficiencies	$1,600	$12,467	$0	$0	$0	$14,067
Total	**$3,199**	**$12,627**	**$160**	**$160**	**$160**	**$16,306**
Funding Source						
Special Fund	$1,205	$60	$60	$60	$60	$1,445
Bond Funds	$664	$0	$0	$0	$0	$664
Lease-Revenue Bonds	$0	$12,467	$0	$0	$0	$12,467
Federal Fund	$1,230	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,230
Other	$100	$100	$100	$100	$100	$500
Total	**$3,199**	**$12,627**	**$160**	**$160**	**$160**	**$16,306**

Comparison to prior year plan: The 2002 Plan indicated that the DFG was conducting a number of studies to better evaluate future capital outlay needs. While the majority of these studies have yet to be completed and are not reflected in this plan, this plan proposes funding the relocation or renovation of four office buildings in fiscal year 2004-05, which were not identified in the 2002 Plan. These projects will address known workload space deficiencies at four regional headquarter facilities. This plan proposes that these facilities be funded using lease-revenue bonds, to be paid back using an appropriate mix of General Fund and special funds.

Because there are a number of pending studies, the needs expressed by this plan should be regarded as conceptual and incomplete. Future plans should be able to better identify capital outlay needs for the Department. Therefore, it is proposed that the DFG continue to collect and analyze information regarding its infrastructure needs so they can be described more precisely in subsequent plans. Additionally, the Department should work with the WCB and other State agencies that acquire land and transfer stewardship to the DFG to estimate future capital needs on land planned for acquisition.

Department of Boating and Waterways

The Department of Boating and Waterways (DBW) develops and improves boating facilities throughout the State, promotes boating safety, and enhances recreational boating on California's waterways. The DBW plans and constructs boating facilities on State-managed lands and provides financial assistance to local agencies and private entities through its local assistance program.

- Boating facilities on State-managed lands typically include:
- Boat launching ramps
- Hoists
- Specialty launch devices (boat slips and anchorage)
- Parking areas
- Restroom facilities
- Day use amenities (boat boarding floats, docks, shore access floats, shoreline improvements)
- Boating and Instruction Safety Centers (BISC)

The boating safety program, operated in partnership with California State University campuses and non-profit entities, provides opportunities for students and other members of the community to experience safe boating activities. 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 ages seven to 18 get instruction in sailing, windsurfing, canoeing, kayaking, water skiing, jet skiing, rowing, white water rafting, and challenge ropes courses.

The DBW's local assistance program provides funding for a number of boating projects on non-State managed land, which include marinas, boat launching ramps, boarding floats, parking, boat storage, and other boating-related facilities. While DBW is not involved in the construction or management of these facilities, grant recipients must meet specific guidelines set by the DBW.

DBW programs and infrastructure are funded almost exclusively from a special fund, the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund (HWRF). The HWRF receives its revenues from taxes paid on motor fuel purchased for boats, license fees from boating registration, and repayments from loans made to build local and private boating facilities.

Existing Facilities: The DBW's capital outlay program is responsible for the construction of boating facilities on State-managed land. The DBW typically transfers ownership of

completed capital improvements to other State entities (especially the Department of Parks and Recreation and California State University campuses). The State currently operates approximately 100 multi-lane boat-launching sites, four mini-marinas, and numerous BISCs.

A statewide Needs Assessment Study (NAS) is currently being completed for the DBW and is scheduled to be available by early 2003. It is expected that this study will provide an up-to-date inventory of statewide boating facilities and a qualitative analysis of existing boating facilities (State and non-State). Once completed, this study should enable the Department to better understand its current and future infrastructure needs.

Drivers of Need: The need for capital outlay projects is mainly driven 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 almost 1 million registered boats in the state and approximately 97,000 additional car top (unregistered) boats. Based on recent census data, California's population is estimated at 34.7 million. It is also estimated that nearly 3 percent of the state's population own a boat, registered or otherwise. Recent projections suggest that there will be approximately 1.2 million boats in California by 2007, an increase of almost 20,000 boats per year.

Based on the 1995 Boating Facilities and Inventory Demand Study, there were almost 600 registered vessels per launching lane in 1995. Assuming this ratio is sufficient to provide adequate boating access, 34 new launching lanes would need to be added each year to maintain the same ratio of boats to launching lanes that existed in 1995. This equates to a projected statewide need of 170 boat launching lanes over the next five years. Although this is clearly a population driven need, exact needs cannot be projected until a baseline standard is established. It is expected that the pending NAS will help establish this standard.

Another major driver of capital projects is the replacement of aging facilities. Many boating facilities were built in the 1960s. They have far exceeded their designed life expectancy of 20 years and are now in need of replacement or renovation.

Only a portion of the statewide need is met directly through the DBW's capital outlay program, as private, local government, and federal funding sources are also available to address this need. Historically, about 25 percent of the state's new boat launching facilities, approximately eight launching lanes per year, are funded through the Department's capital outlay program each year. However, a number of federal, local, and private boating projects are funded in part through the DBW's grants and loans programs.

The third major driver of capital projects is the need for improved boating safety. Ranked second in the country for the number of boats, California is also ranked second in the number of boating related accidents and first in the number of fatalities. In 2001, there were a total of 907 reported accidents, 502 injuries, and 48 fatalities on California waterways. While the Department assumes that all fatalities have been reported, it is believed that a number of boating accidents go unreported. The most common cause of accidents is operator inexperience (39 percent). Therefore, in an attempt to promote boating safety, the DBW partners with State agencies throughout the state to construct

BISCs. 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 DBW has requested a total of $42.1 million for the replacement or renovation of existing boating facilities, the construction of new BISCs, project planning, and various minor capital outlay projects (less than $500,000). Based on needs identified by the DBW, revenue projections, and the DBW's ability to manage the timely completion of capital projects, the DBW has requested an average of $8.4 million per year, which is consistent with historical averages.

The needs requested by the Department were, for the most part, not based on specific projects. Instead the needs identified in this plan have been derived from knowledge of current site conditions, historical patterns, feedback from cooperating State agencies, and the 1995 Boating Facilities Inventory and Demand Study, published by the DBW. With the completion of a statewide NAS scheduled for 2003, results from this study will be available for incorporation into future five-year plans and should enable the DBW to further refine the needs identified at this time and develop the necessary level of project-specific detail.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$8,717	$2,370	$8,908	$2,165	$2,300	$24,460
Public Access and Recreation	$0	$2,275	$610	$4,130	$4,150	$11,165
Workload Space Deficiencies	$169	$2,447	$280	$1,780	$1,780	$6,456
Total	**$8,886**	**$7,092**	**$9,798**	**$8,075**	**$8,230**	**$42,081**

Proposal: This plan proposes $41.8 million for capital outlay projects requested by the Department for the replacement or renovation of four recreational boating facilities, the construction of two BISCs, and a minor capital outlay program in fiscal year 2003-04, as well as funding for conceptually similar projects in the following years of the plan. While the Department's request did not provide sufficient details to make project specific recommendations in future years, 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 this plan is expected to be fairly consistent with the needs revealed through subsequent studies and analyses. As such, it should be noted that the funding recommendations proposed in the future years of this plan are contingent on a thorough review of the pending statewide NAS, review of project specific details, and the availability of funding.

Because the revenues for the HWRF are not fixed and will fluctuate from year to year, the DBW has proposed adjusting yearly local assistance expenditures to balance out unexpected revenue fluctuations as needed to provide consistent funding for the capital outlay program.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies		$8,490	$2,427	$8,794	$2,165	$2,300	$24,176
Public Access and Recreation		$0	$2,275	$610	$4,130	$4,150	$11,165
Workload Space Deficiencies		$169	$2,447	$280	$1,780	$1,780	$6,456
	Total	**$8,659**	**$7,149**	**$9,684**	**$8,075**	**$8,230**	**$41,797**
Funding Source							
Other		$8,659	$7,149	$9,684	$8,075	$8,230	$41,797
	Total	**$8,659**	**$7,149**	**$9,684**	**$8,075**	**$8,230**	**$41,797**

Comparison to prior year plan: Because the pending Boating Needs Assessment Study has not been completed, no significant changes have been included in the 2003 Plan. Therefore, until the pending boating NAS has been completed and reviewed, future needs for the Department will be conceptual in nature, based on projected population growth, historical service standards, and identified projects. It is proposed that the findings presented in the pending statewide boating NAS be analyzed and incorporated into future five-year plans. If possible, data from the study should be used to develop standards that can be used in conjunction with population projections to estimate future infrastructure needs.

Department of Parks and Recreation

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is responsible for preserving and protecting the state's biological diversity and its valued natural and cultural resources to help promote the health, inspiration, and education of all Californians. The DPR protects natural and biological diversity by purchasing and maintaining land to provide habitat for endangered wildlife and plant species. The DPR also purchases, restores, and maintains buildings of historical importance, and acquires and protects property that has 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 creates opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation. This recreation includes biking, hiking, boating, horseback riding, tent and recreational vehicle camping, surfing, swimming, wildlife viewing, and off-highway vehicle use.

Existing Facilities: To meet its diverse objectives, the DPR has acquired or constructed a variety of lands and facilities. The DPR has 273 park units, which include underwater ocean parks, beaches, mountain and desert parks, historical museums, cultural centers, and off-highway vehicle parks. The DPR is responsible for nearly 1.45 million acres of land, including 285 miles of coastline, and 820 miles of lake and river frontage. 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.
- Morro Bay State Park, San Luis Obispo County: This park offers opportunities for camping, sailing, fishing, hiking, and bird watching. The park also has lagoons, a natural bay habitat, and a park museum with exhibits covering natural features and cultural history, Native American life, geology, and oceanography.
- Carnegie State Vehicle Recreation Area, San Joaquin County: This recreation area has 1,500 acres of land and offers visitors an opportunity to use off-road vehicles such as motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, and four-wheel drive vehicles. The park includes challenging hill-type trail riding, a professionally designed motocross track, and a four-wheel drive obstacle course.
- Crystal Cove State Park, Orange County: With 3.5 miles of beach and 2,000 acres of undeveloped woodland, this park offers facilities for mountain bikers, scuba and skin divers, swimmers, surfers, hikers, and horseback riders. The offshore waters are designated as an underwater park and permit visitors to explore tide pools, sandy coves, reefs, ridges, and canyons.
- Anza Borrego Desert State Park, San Diego and Riverside Counties: With over 600,000 acres, Anza-Borrego Desert State 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.

Drivers of Need: DPR projects can generally be sorted into two types, acquisition and development of new facilities, and the maintenance and improvement of existing facilities. The need for specific types of projects, specifically expansion projects in the natural, cultural or historical areas, is driven by existing State park property, public desire, statutory requirements and availability of property. 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 approved two park bond measures, the Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000 (Proposition 12), which provided $2.1 billion for environmental purposes, including over $500 million for DPR projects; and the California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 40), which authorized $2.6 billion for environmental purposes including $225 million specifically for DPR projects.

There are a number of factors that result in the need for additional development and improvement capital funding. Maintenance and improvement needs are driven by a

building'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 into streams. A building has a functional inadequacy if it does not have sufficient space to meet its intended purpose. For example, a visitors 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.

Five-Year Needs: The DPR identified a total of $608.7 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. The DPR has refined the criteria for selecting and prioritizing individual park projects. The DPR developed guidelines structured around the Department's statutory mission. The district superintendents, policy division chiefs, and service center used these guidelines to identify priority projects. For those projects deemed to be of the highest priority, the DPR requested funding through the existing Proposition 12 and Proposition 40 general obligation bond funds and other funding sources set aside for the DPR.

Of the $608.7 million, $149.5 million is for projects categorized as critical infrastructure deficiencies. The category includes the preservation of six historical or cultural assets; the development of two new visitors centers; six projects to improve drinking water availability, wastewater treatment, and road issues; the replacement of one lifeguard station; and the replacement of restrooms.

The DPR requested $14.5 million for projects categorized as environmental acquisitions and restoration. These projects include acquisition of land that is important for preserving the flora and fauna of the state.

The DPR requested $19.4 million for environmental restoration projects. Projects in this category include restoring land found to be a critical migratory corridor for wildlife, smaller projects with individual costs under $500,000 (typically referred to as minor projects) and conceptual issues that may arise in the future.

The DPR also requested $55.6 million for projects categorized as facility/infrastructure modernization. Projects in this category include adding features to protect a cultural and historical asset; improving public use facilities; updating visitor center exhibits; modernizing lifeguard stations; and improving parking.

A total of $361.8 million has been requested for projects classified as public access and recreation. The types of projects within this category include the acquisition of new land and cultural assets; the completion of a project to permit access to an underground mine; trail construction; the replacement of an undersized visitor center; construction of new visitor centers; and stabilization of historic structures.

Finally, $7.9 million was requested in future years for potential workload space deficiencies. Individual projects were not identified for this funding.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$29,962	$33,366	$22,969	$42,105	$21,065	$149,467
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$3,500	$3,500	$14,500
Environmental Restoration	$819	$1,036	$1,225	$10,150	$6,200	$19,430
Facility/ Infrastructure Modernization	$9,701	$8,066	$8,987	$9,244	$19,556	$55,554
Public Access and Recreation	$73,359	$89,203	$72,894	$63,250	$63,088	$361,794
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$0	$0	$1,858	$6,089	$7,947
Total	**$116,341**	**$134,171**	**$108,575**	**$130,107**	**$119,498**	**$608,692**

Proposal: The plan proposes $298.8 million for expansion and improvement of the State Park System. This amount includes funding for the preservation of historical or cultural assets. Preservation of these facilities will protect irreplaceable assets for future generations. The plan also includes funding for the development and renovation of visitors centers and the rehabilitation of dated visitor exhibits. Such projects provide park visitors with an enhanced park experience. In addition, the plan includes projects to improve drinking water availability, wastewater treatment, parking and road issues. Failure to address these issues could result in health and safety concerns. The replacement and renovation of lifeguard stations are proposed to ensure that the lifeguards are able to effectively and efficiently respond during emergencies. The plan includes the replacement of restrooms and other day use facilities that no longer meet the needs of park visitors. Providing adequate day use facilities ensures visitors continued ability to enjoy the park experience. Many of the projects included in this proposal are continuing projects. The new projects that are included are DPR's highest priorities.

The selection process used by the DPR resulted in the identification of a greater number of projects than those that could be funded through the use of funds earmarked for the DPR from general obligation bonds, grants and other funding sources. The DPR identified approximately $259.3 million in General Fund for various concepts. These concepts are not being proposed because they are not seen as a priority for limited General Fund resources compared to other State infrastructure projects and other General Fund priorities. In addition, projects were not included if they were not fully developed or justified.

The inevitable support costs associated with DPR land acquisitions and development projects, as well as acquisitions by the various State conservancies, are not included in this report, but will be a substantial pressure on the General Fund in future years.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$29,464	$24,974	$13,471	$20,218	$3,000	$91,127
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$1,900	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$11,900
Environmental Restoration	$819	$1,036	$100	$650	$0	$2,605
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$9,701	$7,214	$6,923	$800	$0	$24,638
Public Access and Recreation	$66,059	$48,639	$23,465	$18,200	$12,200	$168,563
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	**$107,943**	**$84,363**	**$46,459**	**$42,368**	**$17,700**	**$298,833**
Funding Source						
Federal Funds	$3,700	$3,700	$3,700	$3,700	$3,700	$18,500
General Obligation Bond	$93,724	$59,330	$30,759	$23,168	$0	$206,981
Special Fund	$5,636	$10,005	$8,500	$12,500	$11,000	$47,641
Other	$4,883	$11,328	$3,500	$3,000	$3,000	$25,711
Total	**$107,943**	**$84,363**	**$46,459**	**$42,368**	**$17,700**	**$298,833**

Comparison to prior year plan: DPR had the opportunity to more fully develop the expenditure plan for the Proposition 40 funds from 2002 to 2003. Because of the timing associated with the development of the 2002 Plan, the DPR did not have an opportunity to evaluate project priorities and select individual projects for Proposition 40 which resulted in these funds being built into the 2002 Plan in lump sums. The 2003 Plan contains specific projects funded with Proposition 40 funds. After identifying individual projects, the DPR was able to develop more complete conceptual cost information and project schedules that more accurately classify the projects into category types. In addition, DPR also developed more detailed cost and schedule information for conceptual projects funded from sources other than Proposition 40.

Conservancies

State Conservancies and the Wildlife Conservation Board: The seven 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 for public recreation areas. The Wildlife Conservation Board primarily acts as a purchasing agent and control entity for the Department of Fish and Game.

The **State Coastal Conservancy** 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 Conservancy acquires land and easements and provides project grant funds and technical assistance through its coastal resource enhancement and development programs. The Conservancy has undertaken over 700 projects along the 1,100-mile California coast. Over the past three years, the Conservancy has acquired over 20,000 acres in coastal lands and easement interests. Some of the more recent Conservancy activities include the acquisition of the 265-acre Ormond Beach property in Ventura County for restoration of the area wetlands, the acquisition of the 339-acre Point St. George property in Del Norte County, initial studies for the San Francisco Estuary Invasive Spartina Project to

eradicate invasive species of cordgrass in the Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta, as well as the acquisition and restoration of Dutch Slough in Contra Costa County, and the authorization of public easements to promote access to the coast.

The **Wildlife Conservation Board** (WCB) was established through legislation in 1947 to acquire lands on behalf of the Department of Fish and Game, which then assumed management of properties for recreational and preservation purposes. Today, the WCB has expanded its role to assist local governments and conservancies through grants and cooperative agreements that allow for the preservation of riparian and wetland habitats and public access through the construction of fishing piers, boat ramps, and wildlife viewing areas. The WCB administers seven 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

Since its inception, the WCB has acquired 595,000 acres that are now protected wildlife habitat and developed nearly 300 public access sites statewide. The WCB has also funded the restoration or enhancement of over 209,000 acres of wetlands and riparian habitat and entered into 69 cooperative agreements with various public and private entities to manage these habitats.

The **California Tahoe Conservancy** was established in 1985 and manages programs to help protect Lake Tahoe's water quality and to 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, Nevada, the federal government, local governments and various private entities began implementation of the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program (EIP). The EIP is a ten-year $908 million plan to improve environmental conditions in the Lake Tahoe basin. 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 Conservancy, $52.6 million committed by the Department of Transportation and $15.3 million committed by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

The **Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy** cooperates with local governments to secure open space and parkland within the 460,000-acre Santa Monica Mountains region. Acquisitions are made in accordance with the objectives of the Santa Monica Mountains Comprehensive Plan, the Rim of the Valley Trails Corridor Master Plan, and the Los Angeles County River Master Plan. Since its creation in 1979, the Conservancy has,

either through direct acquisition or local assistance grants, protected over 55,000 acres of open space and administered 114 public access and restoration projects.

The **Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy** acquires and holds in trust open space within the Coachella Valley and the mountainous lands surrounding the valley for the public's enjoyment and for 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 Conservancy has acquired 2,835 acres for preservation. In addition, the Conservancy has provided local assistance grants to local partners, such as the City of Palm Desert and the Center for Natural Lands Management, for the acquisition of 5,965 acres.

The **San Joaquin River Conservancy** was created in statute in 1992 to develop, operate, and maintain the San Joaquin River Parkway, which encompasses 5,900 acres on both sides of the San Joaquin River from Friant Dam to Highway 99 in Fresno County. The Conservancy is responsible for sustaining a program of habitat conservation and restoration; creating public access and recreation opportunities; and preserving the cultural assets and other historical resources of the region, including the 167-acre Jensen Ranch property. To date, 3,044 acres of the Parkway have been acquired for public ownership. Of this acreage, the Conservancy owns 1,762 acres and 1,282 acres are owned by the Department of Fish and Game and local agencies.

The **Baldwin Hills Conservancy** was created by statute in 2000 to acquire and preserve lands within the Baldwin Hills region of urban Los Angeles County for expansion of the Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area into a 1,400-acre open space park and recreation facility. Currently, there are 384 acres owned by the State and 74 acres owned and operated locally. The most recent State acquisition, made in December 2000, was the 68-acre parcel known as Vista Pacifica. Vista Pacifica will be operated by DPR. The Conservancy and DPR plan to work with the local community to rehabilitate the area for public use. Although much of the region has been developed for oil drilling and industrial use, the Conservancy and the surrounding urban communities are working toward purchasing these lands for conversion into public open space and recreational facilities.

The **San Gabriel and East Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy** was established in 1999 to provide open space through the acquisition of lands in the San Gabriel basin along the upper Los Angeles River and within the San Gabriel Mountains. The Conservancy is also responsible for undertaking projects focusing on aesthetic improvements and ecological restoration within the region. The area within the purview of the Conservancy is large, encompassing eastern Los Angeles County and the northwestern regions of Orange County. Because of its size, the Conservancy not only works to acquire diverse habitats, but also collaborates with a variety of local government entities, joint power authorities, and non-profit agencies.

Drivers of Need: Unlike traditional capital outlay projects that are driven by program expansion and development, conservancies' capital requirements and processes are driven by public policy and efforts to strike a balance between economic development,

population expansion, and wildland ecosystem preservation. The public desires greater recreational access to the state's natural resources; this is especially true for urban population centers that have limited open space and substantial development. Conservancy acquisitions tend to provide larger, more diverse regions that provide greater recreational opportunities such as camping, fishing, or backpacking. As California's population expands into what were once remote regions or agricultural lands, development pressures have generated a greater need to restore and preserve environmentally significant habitats and ecosystems. These areas serve important environmental needs and provide habitats for California's wildlife and endangered species, as well as provide recreational opportunities.

Ecosystem restoration provides both erosion control and pollution abatement for watersheds. Since the effects of environmental pollutants tend to spread beyond the boundaries of a city or suburb, habitat and ecosystem restoration on a larger scale has been viewed as a State responsibility. Statewide entities, such as the State Coastal Conservancy and the WCB, have broader mandates to acquire lands or easements that can provide more expansive access to wildlands or coastal regions. However, regional conservancies focus on acquisition and restoration of lands within their statutorily-established regions. Resources within these regions are under immediate threat, and particular attention has been given to them in order to preserve unique ecological assets, such as open space and distinct features surrounding both the Lake Tahoe and Los Angeles basins.

Five-Year Needs: In total, these conservancies identified $1.9 billion in infrastructure needs over the next five years, primarily for land acquisitions and environmental restorations. General obligation bond funds approved by the voters in March 2002 through Proposition 40 made $705 million available to the conservancies for appropriation to meet these requested needs. Of this amount, $296.5 million was appropriated through the 2002 Budget Act, leaving 408.5 million unencumbered. The Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 50) will make $522.1 million in general obligation bonds available to the conservancies over the next 18 months, and a total of $1.1 billion available over five years. In addition, $70.4 million was appropriated to various conservancy programs through separate legislation, which took effect in January 2003. The specific program categories and funding for each conservancy are identified in the following charts.

The details of the identified needs and proposed funding for the conservancies are as follows:

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$557,587	$426,183	$357,693	$318,721	$230,369	$1,890,553
Public Access and Recreation	$10,500	$10,775	$8,765	$3,300	$3,300	$36,640
Total	**$568,087**	**$436,958**	**$366,458**	**$322,021**	**$233,669**	**$1,927,193**

Proposal: Of the amount requested, the 2003 Plan proposes funding of $1.1 billion, based on analysis of project readiness and available funding. The chart on the following page represents the funding levels that are proposed and available to the conservancies. These funding levels are consistent with the Proposition 40 and Proposition 50 expenditure plans.

Several of the smaller conservancies have been directed through budget bill provisions to not undertake acquisitions and enhancements if they would require increased State funds for management purposes. Although each plan uses existing resources for project support costs, maintenance and operations are not in the purview of the conservancies, and it is not clear whether the State or local entities will maintain these lands for public use. If management is assumed by the State, these capital projects will generate significant additional support needs for the State entity that becomes their final managing authority, primarily the DFG and the DPR. The inevitable support costs once these acquisitions are completed are not included in this report, but may apply pressure to the General Fund.

Proposed Funding for State Conservancies and the WCB
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$535,977	$252,773	$169,333	$123,048	$30,078	$1,111,209
Public Access and Recreation	$10,000	$9,775	$7,265	$1,600	$1,600	$30,240
Total	**$545,977**	**$262,548**	**$176,598**	**$124,648**	**$31,678**	**$1,141,449**
Funding Source						
Special Fund	$22,983	$22,983	$21,983	$21,983	$21,983	$111,915
General Obligation Bonds	$513,917	$239,565	$154,615	$102,665	$9,695	$1,020,457
Reimbursements	$9,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,000
Other	$77	$0	$0	$0	$0	$77
Total	**$545,977**	**$262,548**	**$176,598**	**$124,648**	**$31,678**	**$1,138,449**
Department	**03/04**	**04/05**	**05/06**	**06/07**	**07/08**	**Total**
California Tahoe Conservancy	$9,000	$10,148	$10,148	$10,148	$10,178	$49,622
Wildlife Conservation Board	$408,500	$178,500	$133,000	$100,500	$21,500	$842,000
State Coastal Conservancy	$63,500	$29,000	$5,400	$0	$0	$97,900
Santa Monica Mntns Conservancy	$21,577	$13,900	$9,500	$9,500	$0	$54,477
San Gabriel/Lower LA River	$10,700	$10,600	$10,600	$4,500	$0	$36,400
San Joaquin River Conservancy	$11,500	$11,000	$750	$0	$0	$23,250
Baldwin Hills Conservancy	$8,200	$7,200	$7,200	$0	$0	$22,600
Coachella Valley Mntns Conservancy	$13,000	$2,200	$0	$0	$0	$15,200
Total	**$545,977**	**$262,548**	**$176,598**	**$124,648**	**$31,678**	**$1,141,449**

The **State Coastal Conservancy** 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 2001. Using its experience with previous projects both completed and in various phases of development, the Conservancy took great effort to establish criteria with which to prioritize programs and projects of significant merit. Based on revised estimates of program capital needs, the Conservancy reports a five-

year funding requirement of $713.9 million needed for public access; development of the 1,100-mile California Coastal Trail; enhancement of wetlands, watersheds and riparian areas; coastal agricultural preservation and coastal restoration; enhancement of urban waterfronts; and assistance to nonprofit agencies. Approximately $20 million of known special funds and funds from Proposition 12, which was approved by voters in 2000, are expected to be available to fulfill this need. In addition, the Conservancy has access to $132 million in Proposition 40 funds and $133 million in Proposition 50 funds.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$57,500	$176,000	$153,000	$153,000	$158,000	$697,500
Public Access and Recreation	$6,000	$5,000	$5,400	$0	$0	$16,400
Total	**$63,500**	**$181,000**	**$158,400**	**$153,000**	**$158,000**	**$713,900**

Proposal: This plan includes $97.9 million, consistent with the Proposition 40 and Proposition 50 expenditure plans, as well as available special funds. Although the requested projects have merit and are consistent with the Conservancy's strategic plan, limited General Fund resources make voter-approved bond funds the primary source of funding.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$57,500	$24,000	$0	$0	$0	$81,500
Public Access and Recreation	$6,000	$5,000	$5,400	$0	$0	$16,400
Total	**$63,500**	**$29,000**	**$5,400**	**$0**	**$0**	**$97,900**
Funding Source						
Special Fund	$1,000	$1,000	$0	$0	$0	$2,000
General Obligation Bonds	$62,500	$28,000	$5,400	$0	$0	$95,900
Total	**$63,500**	**$29,000**	**$5,400**	**$0**	**$0**	**$97,900**

The **Wildlife Conservation Board's** infrastructure plan is based on projects evaluated and approved by the Department of Fish and Game that address the goals specified within its strategic plan. The WCB has a backlog of $246.8 million in specific capital projects for acquisitions and improvements that are the most essential and suitable for enhancement, preservation, and compatible recreational development. This backlog fluctuates annually and has not been prioritized. However, each project has been reviewed and recommended by the Department of Fish and Game. The WCB is currently scheduled to receive $107.5 million over the next five years. Under current law, the WCB is appropriated $21 million annually from the Habitat Conservation Fund mandated by the voters through the Wildlife Protection Act of 1990 (Proposition 117). The WCB also has access to $300 million from Proposition 40 and $940 million from Proposition 50. Of these amounts, the WCB plans to allocate $860 million through June 2004, leaving $380 million unencumbered.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$408,000	$178,000	$132,500	$100,000	$21,000	$839,500
Public Access and Recreation	$500	$1,000	$500	$500	$500	$3,000
Total	**$408,500**	**$179,000**	**$133,000**	**$100,500**	**$21,500**	**$842,500**

Proposal: This plan proposes $842 million for the WCB, consistent with the Proposition 40 and Proposition 50 expenditure plans, as well as available special funds. Although the requested General Fund projects are consistent with the WCB's strategic plan, additional bond funding will allow the identification of additional acquisition and public access projects over the next five years.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$408,500	$178,500	$133,000	$100,500	$21,500	$842,000
Total	**$408,500**	**$178,500**	**$133,000**	**$100,500**	**$21,500**	**$842,000**
Funding Source						
Special Fund	$21,500	$21,500	$21,500	$21,500	$21,500	$107,500
General Obligation Bonds	$387,000	$157,000	$111,500	$79,000	$0	$734,500
Total	**$408,500**	**$178,500**	**$133,000**	**$100,500**	**$21,500**	**$842,000**

The **California Tahoe Conservancy** has infrastructure needs of $49.6 million, which is entirely based on its EIP commitment over the next five years. The Conservancy's plan includes acquiring up to 750 acres of environmentally valuable lands; restoring up to 174 acres of damaged, eroding roadside areas; constructing up to 243 miles of roadside erosion improvements for water quality protection; restoring 559 acres of degraded stream environments; adding 13,000 feet of lakefront property to public ownership; enhancing access and recreation to over 278 acres, including 17 miles of trails; and enhancing up to 3,500 acres of wildlife habitat. This chart does not include funding for the soil erosion grant program or other local assistance programs that are included in the Conservancy's $20.7 million annual EIP commitment. Beginning in 2004-05, the Conservancy will have $36 million available from Proposition 50.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$7,500	$8,548	$8,548	$8,548	$8,578	$41,722
Public Access and Recreation	$1,500	$1,600	$1,600	$1,600	$1,600	$7,900
Total	**$9,000**	**$10,148**	**$10,148**	**$10,148**	**$10,178**	**$49,622**

Proposal: This plan proposes $49.6 million consistent with the Conservancy's EIP commitment. Beginning in 2004-05, the Conservancy will allocate $9 million annually from Proposition 50, alleviating the pressure on General Fund or special fund obligations to fulfill the EIP commitment.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration		$7,500	$8,548	$8,548	$8,548	$8,578	$41,722
Public Access and Recreation		$1,500	$1,600	$1,600	$1,600	$1,600	$7,900
	Total	**$9,000**	**$10,148**	**$10,148**	**$10,148**	**$10,178**	**$49,622**
Funding Source							
Special Fund		$483	$483	$483	$483	$483	$2,415
General Obligation Bonds		$8,517	$9,665	$9,665	$9,665	$9,695	$47,207
	Total	**$9,000**	**$10,148**	**$10,148**	**$10,148**	**$10,178**	**$49,622**

The **Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy** based its infrastructure plan on the implementation of the goals and objectives in the Santa Monica Mountains Comprehensive Plan and the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor Master Plan. In short, the Conservancy's plan envisions the preservation of open space within its region and the completion of trails and public access amenities. The Conservancy assumes that existing staff resources would remain at current baseline levels and has restricted its five-year need projection to $57 million in acquisition and restoration projects. This would allow the Conservancy to purchase from 7,500 to 30,000 acres of identified properties. However, the Conservancy identified 120,000 acres of land within its zone that it believes will be available over the next five years for purchase. Based on the lowest price per acre it has paid within the zone ($5,000), the Conservancy anticipates that acquisition of all of these properties would cost at least $600 million. However, given that much of this land is still developable, the Conservancy projects that land values could approach $20,000 per acre within this five-year period. The Conservancy has access to $40 million in Proposition 40 funds. Of this amount, $24.4 million remains available. In addition, the Conservancy has access to $38 million from Proposition 50.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration		$22,077	$14,400	$10,000	$10,000	$500	$56,977
Public Access and Recreation		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Total	**$22,077**	**$14,400**	**$10,000**	**$10,000**	**$500**	**$56,977**

Proposal: This plan proposes $54.5 million consistent with the Proposition 40 and Proposition 50 expenditure plan, as well as available special funds. Available Proposition 50 funds will be appropriated evenly over the next four years, allowing the Conservancy to allocate an additional $9.5 million annually for capital outlay projects and local grants.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration		$21,577	$13,900	$9,500	$9,500	$0	$54,477
	Total	**$21,577**	**$13,900**	**$9,500**	**$9,500**	**$0**	**$54,477**
Funding Source							
General Obligation Bonds		$21,500	$13,900	$9,500	$9,500	$0	$54,400
Other		$77	$0	$0	$0	$0	$77
	Total	**$21,577**	**$13,900**	**$9,500**	**$9,500**	**$0**	**$54,477**

The **Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy** estimates $83.7 million in acquisition needs over the next five years. The Conservancy has focused its priorities on acquiring 16,942 acres of mountainous lands bordering urban areas since these appear to be the most threatened with immediate development. In addition, the Conservancy has identified 36,911 acres to be the maximum amount of lands available for acquisition under its Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP). The Conservancy has proposed front-loading the acquisitions within the first ten years of the NCCP implementation period. On that basis, it would acquire 18,456 acres under the NCCP over this five-year period in addition to mountainous land acquisitions. The Conservancy was allocated $20 million through Proposition 40. Of this amount, $8 million was appropriated through the 2002 Budget Act, leaving $10.2 million for appropriation for Conservancy capital projects.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration		$20,735	$15,735	$15,735	$15,735	$15,732	$83,672
	Total	**$20,735**	**$15,735**	**$15,735**	**$15,735**	**$15,732**	**$83,672**

Proposal: This plan proposes $15.2 million consistent with the Proposition 40 expenditure plan. Although the requested plan was based on a careful assessment of acquisition priorities and open space needs, limited General Fund resources make bond funds its primary source of acquisition funding.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration		$13,000	$2,200	$0	$0	$0	$15,200
	Total	**$13,000**	**$2,200**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$15,200**
Funding Source							
General Obligation Bonds		$8,000	$2,200	$0	$0	$0	$10,200
Reimbursements		$5,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,000
	Total	**$13,000**	**$2,200**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$15,200**

The **San Joaquin River Conservancy** anticipates $64.1 million in acquisition needs for recreational and educational programs, as well as the restoration of the Jensen Ranch property. Given the comparatively small area that the Conservancy is authorized to protect, acquisition needs are limited to the 2,983 acres still under private ownership. Of this amount, 2,084 acres have been offered by willing sellers. Public access improvements include the addition of 100 miles of trails, 172 picnic units, and 11.4 miles of new roads. In addition to these projects, the City and the County of Fresno own and manage 393 acres, and the California Department of Fish and Game owns 889 acres within the Parkway. The Conservancy has access to $25 million in Proposition 40 funds. Of this amount, $22.5 million remains available.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$11,075	$7,900	$12,310	$11,938	$11,559	$54,782
Public Access and Recreation	$2,500	$3,175	$1,265	$1,200	$1,200	$9,340
Total	**$13,575**	**$11,075**	**$13,575**	**$13,138**	**$12,759**	**$64,122**

Proposal: This plan proposes $23.3 million consistent with the Proposition 40 expenditure plan and projected acquisition and restoration priorities. Because it is not foreseen that additional General Fund appropriations would be available for five-year capital needs, the proposed funding reflects bond funds currently available to the Conservancy.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$9,000	$7,825	$485	$0	$0	$17,310
Public Access and Recreation	$2,500	$3,175	$265	$0	$0	$5,940
Total	**$11,500**	**$11,000**	**$750**	**$0**	**$0**	**$23,250**
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	$8,500	$11,000	$750	$0	$0	$20,250
Reimbursements	$3,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,000
Total	**$11,500**	**$11,000**	**$750**	**$0**	**$0**	**$23,250**

The **Baldwin Hills Conservancy** has targeted acquisition of 900 acres that are currently under private ownership. The total estimated value of this land could be as high as $55 million, although no formal appraisals have been made to date. The Conservancy has access to $21.4 million from Proposition 40, but has requested a total allocation of $80 million over five years.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$20,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$80,000
Total	**$20,000**	**$15,000**	**$15,000**	**$15,000**	**$15,000**	**$80,000**

Proposal: This plan proposes $22.6 million, which is consistent with the Proposition 40 appropriation plan. Because it is not foreseen that additional General Fund appropriations would be available for five-year capital needs, the proposed funding reflects bond funds currently available to the Conservancy.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration		$8,200	$7,200	$7,200	$0	$0	$22,600
	Total	**$8,200**	**$7,200**	**$7,200**	**$0**	**$0**	**$22,600**
Funding Source							
General Obligation Bonds		$7,200	$7,200	$7,200	$0	$0	$21,600
Reimbursements		$1,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,000
	Total	**$8,200**	**$7,200**	**$7,200**	**$0**	**$0**	**$22,600**

The **San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy** has not yet submitted a five-year plan. However, it has $18.4 million available from Proposition 40 and $18 million available from Proposition 50.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration		$10,700	$10,600	$10,600	$4,500	$0	$36,400
	Total	**$10,700**	**$10,600**	**$10,600**	**$4,500**	**$0**	**$36,400**

Proposal: This plan proposes $36.4 million consistent with the Proposition 40 and Proposition 50 expenditure plans. Although the Conservancy has not completed its infrastructure plan, these appropriation amounts reflect annual appropriations vetted through the Resources Agency, the Department of Finance, and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration		$10,700	$10,600	$10,600	$4,500	$0	$36,400
	Total	**$10,700**	**$10,600**	**$10,600**	**$4,500**	**$0**	**$36,400**
Funding Source							
General Obligation Bonds		$10,700	$10,600	$10,600	$4,500	$0	$36,400
	Total	**$10,700**	**$10,600**	**$10,600**	**$4,500**	**$0**	**$36,400**

Comparison to prior year plan: There have been adjustments to the 2002 Plan, both minor in nature associated with the integration of the Proposition 40 appropriation plan and major additions because of the allocation of $522.1 million from Proposition 50. Because of the influx of new bond capital from Proposition 50, approximately $92.2 million remains as identified, but unfunded capital needs for the conservancies as a whole. Although some of the conservancies have allocated Proposition 40 and Proposition 50 to partially fund various capital outlay projects, most conservancies continue to budget bond proceeds as their sole source of capital outlay funding.

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, flood control, and the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. In addition, the DWR has a number of other functions, including forecasting the state's water needs and identifying water management strategies, such as water conservation and recycling, to address these long-term needs.

State Water Project: In 1957, the DWR's initial California Water Plan proposed the Feather River Project, a system of dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, and pumping and power plants, now known as the State Water Project (SWP), to address the State's growing water supply needs. In 1960, California voters approved a $1.8 billion bond measure to begin building the SWP. The SWP, which provides water to approximately two-thirds of the State's residents, is a water storage and delivery system that consists of 33 man-made reservoirs and lakes, 20 pumping plants, three pumping-generating plants, five hydroelectric power plants, and over 670 miles of open canals and pipelines. While the SWP is a vital part of the State's existing infrastructure, the project is self-supporting and is fully funded by the 29 urban and agricultural water suppliers that receive SWP water. Because of its self-supporting financial structure, the 2003 Plan does not include funding for the SWP.

The federal Bureau of Reclamation operates the Central Valley Project (CVP), which is another major water delivery system in the state. The CVP stores and distributes approximately 20 percent of the state's developed water, 7 million acre feet, and generates over 5 billion kilowatt hours of energy. Most of CVP water is dedicated to agricultural-related uses.

Flood Control Program: Although California is known for its earthquakes, 90 percent of all natural disasters in the state are flood related. Floods can cause significant property damage and loss of life. For example, the 1997 floods caused eight deaths, forced the evacuation of 120,000 people, and resulted in approximately $2 billion of property damage. To protect against floods, the 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 State Reclamation Board (Board), participates with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and local entities in the development and construction of these projects. Projects located outside the Central Valley are built and operated by local governments. However, through its

local assistance program, the DWR provides substantial funding grants to assist local governments for the cost of these projects. Under existing law, 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 remaining non-federal share paid for by both State and local entities. Depending on whether the project includes various environmental and recreational enhancements, the State funds between 50 and 70 percent of the nonfederal costs.

The Board is responsible for sponsoring flood control projects in the Central Valley because the area contains a number of inter-connected rivers and streams that necessitate a regional flood management system that no local government could provide. The Board, in conjunction with the Corps and local entities, determines the need for flood control projects. Although the Board sponsors these projects, they are usually funded jointly by federal, State, and local governments.

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

CALFED Bay-Delta Program: The Department is also involved in the comprehensive CALFED Bay-Delta Program. The 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 for agricultural and urban users. The Bay-Delta is the heart of the State's two largest water delivery systems, the SWP and the CVP, and provides drinking water for 22 million people, or two-thirds of the state's population. It is also the largest estuary on the west coast, and home to 750 plant and animal species. However, several species, such as Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, are endangered or in decline. In August 2000, a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed to formalize the commitment of federal and State agencies to implement various CALFED program elements, including the Conveyance Program and the Storage Program, which are intended to achieve CALFED's water supply objectives. CALFED is projected to cost a total of $8.7 billion over seven years. CALFED's infrastructure projects are primarily facilities that will be owned and operated by the SWP, the CVP, or local agencies. Although not all of these projects will be owned and operated by the State, CALFED's infrastructure needs are included in this report for several reasons. First, CALFED's projects address the state's long-term water needs and are of vital statewide significance. Furthermore, several State agencies are intimately involved in the planning and execution of the CALFED program.

Flood Control Projects

Existing Facilities: The Central Valley contains the two largest rivers in the state based on the volume of annual runoff, the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, as well as a number of other inter-connected rivers and streams. Historically, these river basins have been subject to major flooding. In the late 1800s, many local landowners constructed levees to protect their property. However, because these projects were not coordinated

at a regional level, many of the levees diverted flooding to other communities at downstream locations. In the early 1900s, the Sacramento River Flood Control Project was developed to provide a regional flood management system consisting of multiple, interrelated levees, weirs, and bypasses. The State Reclamation Board oversees this flood control project. 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. In general, these facilities provide protection for a 100-year event in urbanized areas, and less in agricultural areas of the Central Valley. (The level of flood protection is defined by the probability that a flood event will occur in a given year. For example, a 100-year flood event is defined as a flood that has a 1 percent chance of occurring in a given year.) However, the DWR advises the existing level of flood protection can range from two years in some areas to 400 years in others.

Drivers of Need: The existing level of flood protection in specific areas determines the need for flood control projects. The Corps evaluates each project on a case-by-case basis to determine the need and whether the project is cost-effective. A minimum cost-benefit ratio is required before the Corps participates financially in a project. In addition to the Corps' criteria, the Board has developed a policy to provide a minimum of 200-year protection in urban areas when economically justified.

In the Central Valley, the need for flood control projects is also determined by the level of flood protection achieved by the regional flood management system as a whole. The number of inter-connected rivers and streams necessitate a regional approach to flood protection, however, these projects provide significant local benefits as well. Therefore, local entities are typically involved in sharing between 30 and 50 percent of the nonfederal costs.

Five-Year Needs: The DWR requested $406.6 million for flood control projects within the Central Valley jurisdiction of the Board over the next five years. This amount reflects the costs of 30 local flood projects that are, or likely will be, federally authorized. These projects have been, or will be, evaluated and constructed by the Corps and the Board in conjunction with local entities.

Of the total non-federal share of $406.6 million, the State's share is $302.5 million, which would most likely be funded from the General Fund, and the local share is $104.1 million.

The Corps and the Board are currently involved in a comprehensive study to evaluate the existing Sacramento-San Joaquin flood control system. The purpose of the comprehensive study, which started in 1998, is to evaluate flood control protection on a system-wide basis and to develop a comprehensive flood management plan for the Central Valley. The DWR advises that the study will be completed in 2003 and will be incorporated in subsequent five-year plans. However, the DWR has included eight projects in this plan that will likely be identified in the comprehensive study when it is finalized.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Water Resources
(Central Valley Flood Projects)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$46,340	$58,137	$87,338	$122,617	$92,149	$406,581
Total	**$46,340**	**$58,137**	**$87,338**	**$122,617**	**$92,149**	**$406,581**

Proposal: It is proposed that $257 million be provided to improve flood protection in the Central Valley over the next five years. Although the DWR's request is consistent with the existing practice of cost-sharing flood control projects, the General Fund is facing a significant shortfall. Therefore, it is proposed that 17 flood control projects that are currently in the feasibility study and design phase be deferred to the latter years of this plan. However, the plan does propose funding for the continuation of existing projects. When the comprehensive flood control study is completed in 2003, a number of other projects may be identified to improve flood protection throughout the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin.

It is also proposed that the State's share of future flood control projects be reduced from a maximum of 70 percent to a maximum of 30 percent of the nonfederal share. Current law requires the State to pay between 50 to 70 percent of the nonfederal share of flood control projects, depending on whether the project includes various environmental and recreational enhancements, with the remaining 30 to 50 percent paid by the local agency sponsors. Reducing the State's share of nonfederal funding would have three significant benefits. First, it would make local agencies, who are the primary beneficiaries of these projects, responsible for paying for the majority of the nonfederal costs of these projects. Second, increasing the cost of living in areas at risk from flooding could potentially discourage further development in floodplains. Third, this proposal would generate significant General Fund cost avoidance in future years.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Water Resources
(Central Valley Flood Projects)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$5,184	$8,579	$59,135	$69,356	$114,793	$257,047
Total	**$5,184**	**$8,579**	**$59,135**	**$69,356**	**$114,793**	**$257,047**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$3,646	$6,014	$36,911	$41,261	$62,580	$150,412
Other	$1,538	$2,565	$22,224	$28,095	$52,213	$106,635
Total	**$5,184**	**$8,579**	**$59,135**	**$69,356**	**$114,793**	**$257,047**

Comparison to prior year plan: The 2003 Plan is similar to the 2002 Plan because it is proposing to fund existing projects and defer all other projects to future years. However, the 2003 Plan proposes that the State's share of future flood control projects be reduced from a maximum of 70 percent to a maximum of 30 percent of the nonfederal share. Although the existing cost-sharing formula would remain in effect for existing projects, the State's share of future projects would be significantly reduced. Additionally, this

plan incorporates 11 additional flood control projects, eight of which are projects likely to be identified in the final draft of the Sacramento-San Joaquin flood control system comprehensive study.

CALFED Bay-Delta Program

Existing Facilities: The state's water supply is provided from a variety of different sources, including the SWP, the CVP, the Colorado River, various local projects, and groundwater reserves. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta provides water for both the SWP and the CVP. As noted before, the SWP includes 33 storage facilities (reservoirs and lakes), 20 pumping plants, three pumping-generating plants, five hydroelectric power plants, and over 670 miles of open canals and pipelines. The CVP consists of another 20 reservoirs, 11 power plants, and 500 miles of canals. Although these facilities are used for the storage and delivery of water, other functions include flood protection and recreational boating.

Drivers of Need: The primary drivers of water system infrastructure needs are population growth and the need to restore and maintain the health of the state's natural ecosystems. Water needs in California often are categorized into three groups of users: agricultural, urban, and environmental. The Bay-Delta supplies water to approximately five million acres of productive farmland and over two-thirds of the state's population, which is expected to increase by 11 million, or 30 percent, by 2020. In addition to these agricultural and urban water needs, 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, the largest estuary on the west coast. To protect the listed species, operational restrictions have been imposed on both the SWP and the CVP to limit water supplies for agricultural and urban uses under certain conditions.

In its 1998 update of the California Water Plan, the DWR estimated that by 2020 the demand for water will exceed supplies by 2.4 million acre feet in average years and 6.2 million acre feet in dry years. (One acre foot of water serves approximately two households per year.)

Projected Water Needs in 2020

	Average Years	Dry Years
Total water supplies	78.1 million acre feet	59.8 million acre feet
Total water use	80.5 million acre feet	66 million acre feet
Shortage	2.4 million acre feet	6.2 million acre feet

CALFED's infrastructure needs are driven by the necessity to manage water and ensure adequate supplies for all users. To achieve this management mission, CALFED will need structures and facilities to store water, control where and when it flows, and ensure it is used efficiently.

Five-Year Needs: The DWR requested $2.9 billion for five storage and four conveyance projects over the next five years. For purposes of this plan, storage projects have been classified as program delivery changes, and conveyance projects have been reported in the critical infrastructure deficiency category as follows:

Storage
In-Delta Storage
Shasta Lake Enlargement
Los Vaqueros Expansion
Sites Reservoir
Upper San Joaquin River Storage

Conveyance
Through Delta Facility
South Delta Improvements Program
North Delta Flood Control Improvements
Tracy Fish Facility

Funding for the storage components, in accordance with CALFED policy, will be based on a "beneficiaries pay" arrangement as specified in the ROD. Currently, the specific water agencies and users that would benefit from the various water storage projects discussed in this plan have not been identified since the feasibility studies are still in development. This proposal requests that all final design and construction costs for these storage projects (approximately $2.3 billion) be funded through State revenue bonds, which would be repaid by the various beneficiaries once identified.

Funding for the conveyance projects ($582.1 million) will be from a variety of sources, including State Water Project funds, the General Fund, the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2000 (Proposition 13),

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Water Resources (CALFED)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$5,760	$269,200	$204,100	$33,000	$70,000	$582,060
Program Delivery Changes	$0	$177,793	$529,787	$833,876	$766,644	$2,308,100
Total	**$5,760**	**$446,993**	**$733,887**	**$866,876**	**$836,644**	**$2,890,160**

and the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 50).

Proposal: It is proposed that $2.9 billion be provided over the next five years for CALFED's storage and conveyance projects. These projects are consistent with the ROD. For years, various issues concerning the Bay-Delta were subject to water policy "gridlock," in which courts were settling water policy for the State on a case-by-case and uncoordinated basis. The development of the CALFED Program and the ROD was based on a collaborative effort among various stakeholders, such as agricultural, environmental, residential, business, fishing, and other interests who have a vested interest in finding long-term solutions for California's water needs. It is essential that the programs and projects specified in the ROD be adhered to as much as possible. However, because of the lack of funding availability, some project schedules originally identified in the ROD may need to be adjusted. For example, federal funding during the

first several years of the CALFED Program has been less than anticipated, which will likely delay specific projects.

It should be noted that DWR requested an additional $37.8 million General Fund over the next five years for the North Delta Flood Control Improvements Program, which is

Proposed Funding for the Department of Water Resources (CALFED)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$5,760	$254,200	$181,300	$33,000	$70,000	$544,260
Program Delivery Changes	$0	$177,793	$529,787	$833,876	$766,644	$2,308,100
Total	**$5,760**	**$431,993**	**$711,087**	**$866,876**	**$836,644**	**$2,852,360**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
General Obligation Bonds	$5,760	$30,000	$31,200	$0	$0	$66,960
Other	$0	$401,993	$679,887	$866,876	$836,644	$2,785,400
Total	**$5,760**	**$431,993**	**$711,087**	**$866,876**	**$836,644**	**$2,852,360**

intended to prevent the failure of levees in the north Delta and flooding the Delta islands. Although this project is consistent with the ROD, it is proposed that this project be prioritized within CALFED's existing General Fund allocation.

Comparison to prior year plan: Each of the CALFED projects identified in the 2002 Plan that had future year costs is also included in this plan. In addition, this plan includes the Upper San Joaquin River storage project, which was identified in the ROD. The differences to this year's plan are primarily a result of revised cost estimates and the costs associated with projects that are one year further along in the construction phase.

Environmental Protection Agency

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

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 two primary programs—Site Mitigation and Hazardous Waste Management.

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 DTSC's infrastructure holdings and future infrastructure requests are 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) began to clean up the property. In addition to constructing a treatment plant to treat contaminated groundwater, the US 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 US 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 is 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 along with improvements, including the treatment plant. The treatment plant is more than 15 years old.

Drivers of Need: Since the DTSC's infrastructure consists of only the Stringfellow property, its drivers of infrastructure needs 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. Although the plant has been modified and upgraded to address increased volumes and concentrations of contaminants, 15 years of processing corrosive materials has damaged equipment and made its reliability uncertain. As a result, there is risk of leakage that could lead to public heath issues and environmental damage.

Five-Year Needs: In total, the DTSC has identified a five-year infrastructure need of $17.2 million to replace the Stringfellow treatment plant with a larger and newer treatment plant that would be capable of handling a greater variety and an increased volume of toxics. This plant would be capable of meeting the most recent standards for treating contaminants. Replacement of the existing plant would ensure that the State continues to meet its responsibilities for this site.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Restoration		$0	$2,620	$1,380	$13,176	$0	$17,176
	Total	$0	$2,620	$1,380	$13,176	$0	$17,176
Funding Source							
General Fund		$0	$2,620	$1,380	$13,176	$0	$17,176
	Total	**$0**	**$2,620**	**$1,380**	**$13,176**	**$0**	**$17,176**

Proposal: Over the next five years, $17.2 million should be provided for the DTSC's environmental restoration project to replace the Stringfellow treatment plant. Because of the risk to public health posed by contaminant leakages from Stringfellow, it is essential that the State operate a treatment plant capable of properly handling the contaminants.

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

Category Description		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Environmental Restoration		$0	$2,620	$1,380	$13,176	$0	$17,176
	Total	**$0**	**$2,620**	**$1,380**	**$13,176**	**$0**	**$17,176**

Comparison to prior year plan: In the 2002 Plan, the replacement of the Stringfellow treatment plant was scheduled to begin in 2003-04. However, the DTSC has indicated that they will not be ready to begin the project until 2004-05. After the waste is pre-treated by the DTSC at the Stringfellow treatment plant, the waste is discharged to facilities owned by Orange County for further treatment. Orange County is in the process of revising its standards for levels of various toxic substances and the DTSC advises that it needs additional time to analyze and assess the technology that will be needed to deal with these changes prior to beginning the project.

Health and Human Services Agency

The California Health and Human Services (HHS) Agency's vision is that all Californians, especially those most at risk or in need, are provided opportunities to enjoy a high quality of life as measured by:

- Sound physical, mental, and financial health of children, adolescents, and adults
- Strong and capable families
- Safe and sustainable communities
- Dignity for all individuals

The HHS Agency administers State and federal programs for health care, social services, public assistance, and rehabilitation. Responsibility for administering the major programs, which provide direct services to millions of Californians, is divided among 12 departments and boards. Of these, the Department of Health Services (DHS), the Department of Developmental Services, and the Department of Mental Health identified future capital outlay needs and submitted five-year capital outlay plans.

Department of Health Services

The DHS serves to protect and improve the health of Californians by reducing the occurrence of preventable diseases, disabilities and premature deaths; closing gaps in health care access; and providing leadership in health care reform issues. The DHS is organized into 13 program and support areas; only the Prevention Services program has future capital outlay needs.

One of the primary focuses of the Prevention Services program is to provide quality biomedical and bioenvironmental laboratory services in California. 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 DHS maintains its own laboratory facilities to serve this program.

Existing Facilities: Currently, the Prevention Services program occupies 345,000 sf of DHS-owned laboratory and office space in Berkeley, Richmond, and Los Angeles (referred to as the Southern California Lab), and 229,000 sf of leased office space in the Bay Area. The DHS is also finishing the second phase of construction for a new laboratory in Richmond that will provide an additional 176,000 sf of laboratory space. It will also shortly begin construction on an office complex in Richmond that will provide 413,000 sf of office space. Construction of the office facility will be complete in September 2004. When complete, the Richmond Complex will replace the Berkeley facility, and provide office space in which to relocate Prevention Services administrative staff currently occupying leased space in the Bay Area.

Drivers of Need: Laboratories and related office space are critical to the Prevention Services program. Program delivery changes, such as expanded testing for genetic

disorders and diagnosing new and reemerging infectious diseases, and the need to upgrade aging facilities drive the DHS' capital outlay needs. The DHS has categorized its specific five-year capital outlay needs into two areas: (1) Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies, and (2) Facility/Infrastructure Modernization.

Five-Year Needs: The DHS requested a total of $697,000 for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Of this amount, $200,000 is categorized as critical infrastructure deficiencies to conduct a study of laboratory needs in Southern California, and $497,000 is categorized as facility/infrastructure modernization to provide two minor projects at the newly finished Richmond Laboratory facility.

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

Project Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$497	$0	$0	$0	$0	$497
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$200	$0	$0	$0	$0	$200
Total	**$697**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$697**

Proposal: The plan proposes $200,000 for the DHS' five-year capital outlay needs to conduct a study of laboratory space in Southern California. The study will identify DHS' long-term laboratory needs in Southern California and identify alternatives for meeting those needs. Subsequent five-year plans will most likely include a funding request related to the Southern California laboratory.

Not proposed at this time is $497,000 for two minor projects at the newly completed Richmond Laboratory facility. The Department has not provided sufficient justification that the existing conditions are insufficient to meet programmatic needs.

The DHS is currently examining the need for a Bio-Safety Level IV laboratory but has not submitted a project for this years' plan. A subsequent five-year plan may contain a specific proposal for a laboratory of this nature.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$0	$200	$0	$0	$0	$200
Total	**$0**	**$200**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$200**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$0	$200	$0	$0	$0	$200
Total	**$0**	**$200**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$200**

Comparison to prior year plan: There were no significant changes from last year's plan. However, proposed funding for the Southern California Laboratory study was delayed a year to allow DHS time to explore other potential laboratory space opportunities.

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, and basic nursing and physical health care. The DDS consumers 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 supports at the local level. In an ongoing effort to fulfill its mission under the Lanterman Act, the DDS is exploring ways to relocate consumers out of the developmental centers and into community-based programs. This is being done to ensure that individuals with developmental disabilities live in the least restrictive setting appropriate to their needs in accordance with the Olmstead Decision (a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court which states that the State must 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 admits the following categories of individuals at the developmental centers:

- Forensic Consumers—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. Forensic consumers require a highly structured, secure treatment and training environment.
- Behavioral Consumers—Includes individuals with challenging behaviors that prevent them from being integrated into other developmental center or community programs and require a high degree of structure and supervision. Behavioral consumers do not require the same high level of security that forensic consumers receive.
- Medically-Fragile Consumers—Individuals who require a lifetime of support, intensive medical and nursing intervention, sophisticated medical equipment, and assistive technology. Medically fragile consumers include infants with severe birth defects, cranial anomalies and extensive physical disabilities; children that have developmental problems as a result of near-drowning; teenagers with brain and spinal cord injuries; and older individuals compromised by developmental disabilities, whose age-related illnesses and conditions require significant levels of medical support.
- Other Populations—Consumers with a wide range of health and other problems and disabilities that require continued developmental center placement for medical care needs or specialized training services. Consumers in the Other Populations category include individuals with chronic medical conditions and physical handicaps, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, autism, sensory deficits, and visual and/or hearing impairments.

Existing Facilities: The DDS currently operates five State-owned developmental centers. All five contain buildings that provide for the complete care and habilitation of consum-

ers, including dormitory and hospital-type rooms, kitchens and dining rooms, activity centers and fields, auditoriums, classrooms, swimming pools, administrative offices, and physical plants.

Agnews DC — Agnews opened in 1888 and sits on 87 acres in San Jose, Santa Clara County. Agnews has approximately 553,000 sf of building infrastructure and a licensed capacity of 919 beds. This facility serves medically fragile individuals and a general population with a wide range of special needs.

During fiscal year 2003-04, the DDS will develop a plan to transition consumers living at Agnews Developmental Center into community-based placements as appropriate, and close the facility by July 2005. In keeping with the Administration's commitment to provide services to individuals with developmental disabilities in the least restrictive setting possible, a planning team will assess client needs and identify additional resources necessary to successfully move current Agnews consumers into community placements or other Developmental Centers.

Fairview DC — Fairview opened in 1959 and sits on 150 acres in Costa Mesa, Orange County. This facility has approximately 935,000 sf of building infrastructure and a licensed capacity of 1,220 beds. Fairview serves medically fragile individuals needing physical development in a nursing facility, and a general population that requires intermediate care. Fairview also has a small adolescent program for individuals with behavioral problems who require both developmental and mental health services.

Lanterman DC — Lanterman opened in 1927 and sits on 302 acres in Pomona, Los Angeles County. Lanterman has approximately 1.1 million sf of building infrastructure and a licensed capacity of 1,286 beds. This facility is licensed to provide three levels of services: general acute care, nursing care, and intermediate care for the developmentally disabled.

Porterville DC — Porterville opened in 1953 and sits on 668 acres in Porterville, Tulare County. Porterville has approximately 1 million sf of building infrastructure and a licensed capacity of 1,210 beds. This facility provides general acute care, nursing care and intermediate levels of care. It is also the only developmental center to have a forensic program. This secure treatment program serves approximately 295 individuals in a secure environment.

Sonoma DC — Sonoma opened in 1891 and sits on 1,550 acres in Sonoma County. This facility has approximately 1.6 million sf of building infrastructure and a licensed capacity of 1,413 beds. Sonoma provides acute care, nursing care and intermediate levels of care for individuals with developmental disabilities who reside at the campus.

Drivers of Need: Increases in the population of forensic and behavioral consumers resulting from law changes drive the DDS' future infrastructure needs. Therefore, the DDS has identified population increases as one of the drivers of its capital outlay needs. Another driver is aging infrastructure, as the developmental centers range in age from 50 to 115 years and require upgrades and renovations. The DDS has classified its

specific capital outlay needs into three categories-Enrollment/Caseload/Population, Workload Space Deficiencies and Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies.

Five-Year Needs: The DDS requested a total of $244.4 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Of this amount, $203 million, categorized as critical infrastructure deficiencies, includes kitchen renovation projects at three developmental centers as well as various fire and life safety improvements at each developmental center. The plan also includes $36.4 million, categorized as Enrollment/Caseload/Population, to construct two new buildings at Porterville—one to house protective services and one to increase bed capacity. The remaining $4.9 million, categorized as workload space deficiencies, will construct a recreation complex in the forensic area at Porterville.

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

Project Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$800	$4,621	$92,725	$101,896	$2,972	$203,014
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$1,525	$2,209	$32,705	$0	$0	$36,439
Workload Spece Deficiencies	$238	$269	$4,461	$0	$0	$4,968
Total	**$2,563**	**$7,099**	**$129,891**	**$101,896**	**$2,972**	**$244,421**

Proposal: Even though DDS continues to explore the feasibility of expanding community-based placements, improvements are necessary at the existing developmental centers. DDS has also experienced a population increase in its forensic and behavioral consumers. To address both of these issues, it is proposed that $235 million be provided for the DDS' five-year capital outlay needs. Of this amount, $49.5 million will be used to renovate kitchens at three DCs, as the kitchens are old and inefficient. The plan also proposes $135 million for fire and life safety improvements at the DCs. Finally, the plan proposes $50.3 million to construct a recreation complex and a 96-bed expansion in the forensics area at the Porterville Developmental Center. These facilities will meet the space and program needs of the expanding forensic population.

The plan does not include funding for the proposed Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) upgrades at Porterville. Because the DDS is completing a comprehensive study of its ADA compliance needs, it would be premature to provide funding before this study is completed.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$0	$3,404	$76,500	$101,896	$2,972	$184,772
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$44,511	$0	$0	$0	$0	$44,511
Workload Space Deficiencies	$5,743	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,743
Total	**$50,254**	**$3,404**	**$76,500**	**$101,896**	**$2,972**	**$235,026**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$0	$3,404	$76,500	$101,896	$2,972	$184,772
Lease Revenue Bonds	$50,254	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,254
Total	**$50,254**	**$3,404**	**$76,500**	**$101,896**	**$2,972**	**$235,026**

Comparison to prior year plan: The 2003 Plan adds projects related to forensic population growth and the need for recreation programs for these consumers that were not included in the 2002 Plan. To meet the space and program needs of these consumers, a 96-bed addition and a recreation center in the forensic area at the Porterville Developmental Center have been added to the 2003 Plan. In addition, DDS identified specific projects for part of the Fire/Life and Safety funding that was identified in the 2002 Plan as a lump sum.

Department of Mental Health

The Department of Mental Health (DMH) sets policy for statewide mental heath services, and administers programs and services for the prevention and control of mental illnesses. The DMH also operates and maintains four State Hospitals to house and treat mentally ill patients: Atascadero, Metropolitan, Napa, and Patton.

There are two categories of mentally ill patients at the State hospitals—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 (forensic patients). In general, LPS patients are deemed dangerous to themselves or others and are committed to a State Hospital for evaluation and treatment. In contrast, forensic patients have either been convicted of a crime or have been found incompetent to stand trial, and 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 California Department of Corrections (CDC)
- Sexually Violent Predator (SVP)
- Other penal code commitments

Existing Facilities: The DMH operates four State-owned mental hospitals. Each hospital contains several buildings to provide for the complete care and habilitation of patients, including dormitory and hospital-type rooms, kitchens and dining rooms, activity centers and fields, auditoriums, classrooms, swimming pools, administrative offices, and physical plants.

Atascadero State Hospital—Atascadero opened in 1954 and sits on 448 acres in the City of Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County. It is a completely self-contained residential facility surrounded by a maximum-security perimeter. Atascadero has approximately 663,000 sf of building infrastructure with an operating capacity of 1,239 beds. Atascadero houses and treats high-risk male forensic patients. Currently, male SVPs are housed at this facility.

Metropolitan State Hospital—Metropolitan opened in 1916 and sits on 162 acres in the City of Norwalk, Los Angeles County. Several buildings approximating one million sf arranged in a campus-like setting comprise the hospital, and there is an operating

capacity of 1,041 beds. Metropolitan houses and treats both male and female LPS and low-risk forensic patients, and is the only State Hospital that provides psychiatric services to children and adolescents.

Napa State Hospital—Napa opened in 1875 and sits on 1,500 acres in the City of Napa, Napa County. It is also a campus setting and has approximately 1.5 million sf of building infrastructure. Napa houses and treats both male and female LPS and low-risk forensic patients and has an operating capacity of 1,362 beds

Patton State Hospital—Patton opened in 1893 and sits on 243 acres in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County. It is a campus setting with approximately 1.2 million sf of building infrastructure. With an operating capacity of 1,281 beds, Patton houses and treats both male and female LPS and forensic patients, and is the only State Hospital that admits female SVPs and female inmates transferred from the CDC.

In addition to the four existing mental hospitals, the DMH is currently constructing a new secure treatment facility in Coalinga, Fresno County. This new facility will be a maximum-security psychiatric hospital to house and treat SVPs. It will have a total capacity of 1,500 beds.

Drivers of Need: Increases in the population of forensic and behavioral clients resulting from newer and stricter laws drive the DMH's future infrastructure needs. As a result, the DMH has identified population increases as one of two drivers of its future capital outlay needs. The other driver is aging infrastructure. Specifically, the four State Hospitals are between 50 and 125 years old and have several critical infrastructure deficiencies. The DMH has classified its specific capital outlay needs into two categories—Enrollment/Caseload/Population and Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies.

Five-Year Needs: The DMH requested a total of $256.4 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Of this amount, $131.9 million is categorized as Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies and includes projects to replace, renovate, and upgrade existing but deficient buildings. The remaining $124.5 million, categorized as enrollment/caseload/population, includes projects that will construct new living units to support increased populations of forensic patients and equipment for the new Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) facility.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$14,467	$6,658	$48,543	$62,211	$62	$131,941
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$20,229	$0	$2,000	$42,000	$60,275	$124,504
Total	**$34,696**	**$6,658**	**$50,543**	**$104,211**	**$60,337**	**$256,445**

Proposal: Over the next five years, $191.9 million is recommended for the DMH's capital outlay needs. The plan provides a total of $80.1 million for the construction of a new kitchen at each of the State Hospitals, as the present kitchens are outdated and inefficient. The plan also includes $38.2 million to remodel existing buildings and to

construct a maintenance complex at Napa State Hospital. For Atascadero State Hospital, the plan proposes $41.5 million to construct a 258-bed addition to address increasing population needs. For the SVP facility, the plan proposes $16.9 million in equipment. It is also proposed that $5.3 million be used to finish current renovation projects and to construct an aquatic recreation building at Patton State Hospital. The current aquatic building was built in 1923 and is seismically unsafe. Finally, $1.4 million is proposed for Metro State Hospital to demolish four old and badly damaged buildings.

A 350-bed addition project at Patton State Hospital is not proposed at this time. Although additional beds are needed in the mental health system, there is currently a statutory population cap at Patton that prohibits the DMH from adding more patients at this location. Therefore, it is premature to include this project in the plan. The DMH should develop another alternative for meeting its population needs, or seek appropriate legislative action to remove the population cap.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$30,216	$3,958	$33,476	$64,204	$62	$131,916
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$16,955	$0	$2,000	$40,000	$1,025	$59,980
Total	**$47,171**	**$3,958**	**$35,476**	**$104,204**	**$1,087**	**$191,896**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$325	$3,958	$35,476	$104,204	$1,087	$145,050
Lease Revenue Bonds	$46,846	$0	$0	$0	$0	$46,846
Total	**$47,171**	**$3,958**	**$35,476**	**$104,204**	**$1,087**	**$191,896**

Comparison to prior year plan: The 2003 Plan includes $16.9 million in equipment funding for the SVP facility that was identified in the 2002 Plan but not recommended for funding because the Department could not previously provide sufficient justification. In addition, the kitchen construction project at Metropolitan State Hospital and a security alert system project at Napa State Hospital were moved forward to fiscal year 2003. Starting the kitchen project a year earlier will allow the Department develop plans and working drawings that will likely create efficiencies for the three subsequent kitchen projects. The security alert system project was moved forward in order to improve the safety of employees and patients.

Youth and Adult Correctional Agency

The California Youth and Adult Correctional (YACA) Agency provides coordination and budget and policy direction for six organizations. Under the Agency, two departments incarcerate the state adult and youthful offenders, and three boards and one commission collectively oversee paroles, local law agency operational standards, and statewide correctional peace officer training. Of these organizations, only two have infrastructure needs and submitted five-year capital outlay plans: the Department of Corrections and the Department of Youth Authority.

Department of Corrections

The principal mission of the California Department of Corrections (CDC) is to protect society by incarcerating California's most serious criminal offenders in a secure, safe, humane, and disciplined institutional setting. The CDC is also responsible for supervising offenders released to the community on parole.

The CDC provides health care, work opportunities, academic education, vocational training, substance abuse treatment, and other necessary treatments to provide inmates the opportunity to successfully return to society.

Existing Facilities: The current population of approximately 157,000 inmates are housed at 33 prisons, 38 camps, five facilities for pregnant and parenting women, four acute care hospitals, and 17 correctional treatment centers either licensed or under construction. In addition, the CDC operates a Correctional Training Academy, 136 parole offices, and four parole outpatient clinics. CDC facilities are sited on a total of 25,000 acres of land and consist of 37 million sf of building space.

State prisons average approximately 1 million square feet of building space and are sited on anywhere from 200 to 1,500 acres. Because prisons must provide the confined population with all of the services generally provided in a small city, its 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

California Department of Corrections Facilities

In addition, prisons have sophisticated energy, utility, telecommunications, and electronic security systems. Because of their size and often-remote locations, many prisons operate their own water and wastewater treatment systems.

Some prisons also produce a portion of their power through cogeneration plants. Because all operations must occur in a secure environment, prisons have various features and systems to provide both internal and perimeter security, which include lethal electrified fences at 24 of the CDC's 33 prisons.

The oldest of the CDC institutions, San Quentin and Folsom, were built in 1852 and 1880, respectively. Ten more prisons were added between 1933 and 1965. Beginning in the early 1980s, the CDC added 21 prisons. The most recent, California Substance

Abuse Treatment Facility at Corcoran was completed in 1997. The CDC anticipates the activation of its 34th institution, Delano II in fiscal year 2003-2004.

The earliest of these newer prisons are now 13 to 18 years old. Given the age and complexity of most of the institutions and their support systems, excessive wear and tear caused by crowding, rapidly changing technology, modifications and upgrades required to meet population needs, modern building codes, health and safety standards, and court mandates, the CDC expects to continue to need a large and aggressive capital outlay program to support its public safety mission.

Drivers of Need: The primary infrastructure need for the CDC is housing capacity for the incarceration of adult offenders. The factors affecting the number of new cells and beds needed include population growth, crime rates, crowding policies, and the availability of cell and bed space. Other factors include the creation of new criminal penalties, statutory increases in sentences, programs that reduce recidivism, and statutory policies on work and behavior credits. Furthermore, housing alien felons in State prisons instead of federal prisons further exacerbates the need for additional State facilities.

The CDC has identified primary drivers of need within each of its project categories. They are as follows:

- Enrollment/Caseload/Population (Inmate Housing)—shortage of maximum-security beds. Specifically, the fall 2002 population projections estimate a shortage of approximately 4,900 maximum-security beds by June 2005, with a projected increase to over 5,600 by June 2008. The shortage of this type of beds has led to increased confrontation between inmates and mission changes among the institutions to try to accommodate different groups of inmates.
- Enrollment/Caseload/Population (Health Care Services)—specialized housing for the growing number of special mental health needs inmates. By 2007, it is estimated 985 additional maximum-security beds will be needed for these special health needs inmates, a 20 percent increase over the beds currently available.
- Facility/Infrastructure Modernization—inmate population growth, facilities that no longer meet a changed mission, security, and the lack of compliance with the California Health and Safety Code.
- Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies—compromised ability to provide a secure environment. An increase in the number of more violent inmates has necessitated the implementation of improved security. Overcrowding and increased confrontations further necessitate the improvements. Furthermore, many of the utilities, particularly water and wastewater treatment facilities, are worn out or facing penalties and non-compliance issues.
- Workload Space—providing medical treatment space for the growing number of special health needs inmates. This growing population has further taxed the existing office and storage space to provide essential services.
- Program Delivery Changes—ability to receive inmates in a secure environment. This consists of changing a reception center location from San Quentin to another institution.

Five-Year Needs: The CDC identified $1.1 billion in needs for the next five years. This included $491.1 million for critical infrastructure deficiencies where the existing conditions at the various institutions were deemed unsafe. The CDC requested $220 million for the construction of a new condemned housing unit and correctional treatment center at San Quentin. The CDC's plan also included $54.6 million to replace the dorms at California Rehabilitation Center, Norco, and $58.6 million to install temperature control systems at Chuckawalla Valley State Prison and Ironwood State Prison in Blythe. The CDC requested $348.6 million for a potential new mental health facility and modifications to existing facilities because of the increasing population of mentally ill inmates. Installation of electrified fences totaling $73.5 million at various prisons was requested. An additional $52.6 million was identified for facility modernizations of utilities. Facility modifications resulting from various changes to existing programs were identified in the amount of $42.4 million. This was largely made up of $18.8 million for the conversion of the San Quentin reception center to alternate locations. Finally, an additional $57.2 million was requested for projects requiring more space because of increased workload. The majority of the workload space request was for statewide modular replacements for the substance abuse program.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$278,769	$99,998	$70,719	$6,133	$35,452	$491,071
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$36,695	$329,000	$1,091	$7,909	$0	$374,695
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$16,719	$50,766	$37,393	$54,118	$6,765	$165,761
Program Delivery Changes	$22,680	$8,251	$7,434	$0	$4,034	$42,399
Workload Space Deficiencies	$556	$8,066	$12,483	$13,930	$22,158	$57,193
Total	**$355,419**	**$496,081**	**$129,120**	**$82,090**	**$68,409**	**$1,131,119**

Proposal: For the next five years, $930.9 million is being proposed to meet these needs. Of this amount, $220 million is for the construction of a new facility at San Quentin to house the condemned inmate population. This facility will include a correctional treatment center that is required by the courts. This project is necessary to address the projected shortage of beds for this population as well as address the security issues that result from housing this population at a 150-year old institution. Other projects proposed are the construction of a mental health building at California State Prison, Sacramento, for $15.2 million and the construction of mental health crisis beds at California Medical Facility, Vacaville, for $18.6 million. This is attributed to the increasing population of special mental health needs-inmates. Finally, a proposal for $15.7 million to renovate a wastewater treatment plant at California Correctional Institution, Tehachapi, will enable the institution to comply with the requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Only the most critical fire, life, and safety projects are proposed for the 2003 Plan because of limited funding resources.

The 2003 Plan includes a proposal to address the anticipated rise to the severely mentally ill population in future years. This includes $329 million to examine different alternatives to providing care. This could include the construction of a stand-alone facility, construction of smaller housing units at existing institutions, or some combination of the two. The balance of the proposed projects in future years is comprised primarily of critical infrastructure needs with an emphasis on fire, life, safety, court-

mandated compliance issues, and facility infrastructure improvements emphasizing security. A temperature control system at Chuckawalla Valley State Prison in Blythe for $25.3 million is being proposed to address the deterioration of the existing system. Climatological conditions are so extreme in this desert area that the CDC will be looking at multiple solutions to maintain temperatures at the prison. Replacing old and dilapidated dorms is proposed to address safety concerns. It is proposed to modernize the entire system's infrastructure utilities for $45 million. In addition, $73.5 million is proposed to install electric fences at various institutions. These projects result in operational savings once they are completed because of reduced staffing needs.

The proposal for the CDC also includes projects totaling $39.1 million for drug treatment space. During the past several years, the CDC has undergone a major expansion of substance abuse programs in order to accommodate up to 8,500 inmates. The Administration remains committed to providing substance abuse treatment to inmates, with the main goal of helping inmates reject lifestyles that result in repeated incarceration. With this goal in mind, the CDC will continue to evaluate its substance abuse programs and the effect of Proposition 36, which requires probation and drug treatment, not incarceration, for possession, use, transportation for personal use of controlled substances and similar parole violations. This could significantly reduce the number of inmates sent to the prison system for drug offenses. Therefore, prior to proceeding with the proposed projects, the CDC will provide a complete master plan for drug treatment in prison, which will address the impact of Proposition 36 and the treatment needs for high-level offenders.

Several significant projects in the CDC's request are not proposed. Currently, the temperature control system at Ironwood State Prison for $33.3 million is not being proposed until the results of the project at Chuckawalla are complete. The conversion of the San Quentin reception center is not being proposed until the Department provides a detailed analysis of the various alternative uses of the Northern California Women's Facility. Dorm replacements and a new administration building at the California Men's Colony, San Luis Obispo for $24.1 million and $13 million respectively are not being proposed until the CDC completes a statewide assessment of dorms and office buildings. The CDC is continuing to work on a systematic process to identify the needs at all of its institutions and will continue to better incorporate them in future five-year plans.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$245,618	$36,926	$83,411	$22,152	$6,000	$394,107
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$34,893	$330,302	$0	$0	$0	$365,195
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$1,526	$12,039	$32,680	$30,682	$47,636	$124,563
Program Delivery Changes	$0	$8,365	$290	$7,434	$0	$16,089
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$0	$1,291	$11,504	$18,182	$30,977
Total	**$282,037**	**$387,632**	**$117,672**	**$71,772**	**$71,818**	**$930,931**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$2,776	$50,671	$117,672	$71,772	$71,818	$314,709
General Obligation Bonds	$7,551	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,551
Lease Revenue Bonds	$271,710	$336,961	$0	$0	$0	$608,671
Total	**$282,037**	**$387,632**	**$117,672**	**$71,772**	**$71,818**	**$930,931**

Comparison to prior year plan: The 2002 Plan contained an estimated $350 million for addressing mental health needs in the CDC. The 2003 Plan identified $18.6 million of this amount for mental health crisis beds at California Medical Facility, Vacaville. The major additions to the funding needs requested by the Department which were not identified in last year's plan are the reception center conversion from San Quentin to receive inmates in a more secure environment for $18.8 million, more modular replacements statewide for the substance abuse program totaling $18.2 million, the incorporation of the waste water treatment plant at California Correctional Institute to treat and store the waste water in a safe manner to comply with the requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board for $15.7 million, and an administration building at California Men's Colony to centrally locate all administrative staff and records to improve communication and efficiency for $13 million. Financial constraints are the primary reasons certain projects, such as projects generating future savings, are being pushed out a year throughout the 2003 Plan. Projects were also updated for budget packages and updated cost information.

The CDC provided a clearer and more comprehensive five-year plan. They continue to work on incorporating a statewide analysis to determine the needs of all the institutions in future plans.

Department of the Youth Authority

The Department of the Youth Authority (YA) is responsible for protecting the public from criminal activity by providing education, training, and treatment services for juvenile offenders (wards) committed by the courts. The YA also assists local justice agencies with their efforts to control crime and delinquency, and encourages the development of state and local programs to prevent crime and delinquency. In addition, the YA provides parolee services.

The YA focuses on the rehabilitation of its wards through treatment, education, and counseling. These programs provide essential services to each youthful offender through three components: (1) daily living skills, (2) counseling, and (3) work experience (academic and vocational). While in YA, an individual may obtain the following:

- High school Credits and Requirements for Graduation
- High school diploma
- College course work for an Associate of Arts (AA) degree
- General Educational Development certificate (GED)
- High school equivalency certificate
- Work experience

Department of Youth Authority Facilities

Northern Region Parole (Pleasanton)
Bakersfield Parole (Bakersfield)
Central Valley Parole (Fresno)
Chico Parole (Chico)
Oakland Parole (Oakland)
Sacramento Parole (Sacramento)
San Jose Parole (San Jose)
Stockton Parole (Stockton)

Central Office
Executive Office
Administrative Services
I & C Headquarters
Parole Headquarters
Education Headquarters

Southern Region Parole (Glendale)
Covina Parole (Covina)
East L.A. Parole (Montebello)
Gang Services Project (Long Beach)
Inland Parole (Riverside)
Jefferson Parole (Los Angeles)
San Diego Project (San Diego)
San Fernando Valley Parole (Panorama City)
South Coast Parole (Westminster)
Watts Parole (Los Angeles)

Institutions and Camps
DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility (Stockton)
Karl Holton Youth Correctional Drug and Alcohol Treatment Facility (Stockton)
O. H. Close Youth Correctional Facility (Stockton)
N. A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility (Stockton)
Northern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic (Sacramento)
Preston Youth Correctional Facility (Ione)
Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic (Norwalk)
Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility (Whittier)
Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility (Chino)
El Paso de Robles Youth Correctional Facility (Paso Robles)
Ventura Youth Correctional Facility (Ventura)
Ben Lomond Youth Conservation Camp (Santa Cruz)
Mt. Bullion Youth Conservation Camp (Mariposa)
Washington Ridge Youth Conservation Camp (Nevada City)
Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp (Pine Grove)

Administrative Services
Youth Authority Training Center (Stockton)
Background Investigation Unit (Covina)

Executive Office
Gang Violence Reduction Project (Riverside)
Gang Violence Reduction Project (Los Angeles)
Prevention and Victim (Pleasanton)
Prevention and Victim (Glendale)

Existing Facilities: The current population of approximately 6,000 wards is housed at 11 institutions, four conservation camps, and two institution-based camps. Limited housing is also provided at a contract facility and a converted military installation. The YA operates 16 parole offices throughout the State that provide intensive re-entry services, residential placement, family counseling, job development and placement, and school enrollment.

Drivers of Need: The YA has identified critical infrastructure deficiencies, especially for internal security projects and education programs, as its primary driver of need. Over the past 50 years, the character of the ward population has changed to a more violent and older population. In 1988, the percentage of offenders in YA institutions committed for violent offenses was 46 percent. Violent offenders now make up 59 percent of the population, and 73 percent of the population is over the age of 18. Average length of stay has increased to 28.7 months in 2002 from a low of 20.6 months in 1994 and 1995. As a result, the YA has begun a review and standardization of its program delivery and facility infrastructure to meet the needs of housing this more violent population. Legal requirements to provide more extensive education services are also driving infrastructure needs.

The decreasing YA population is resulting in underutilized space. It is unknown at this time whether any additional programmatic needs, such as mental health or education will translate into any new or additional facility space needs. If it is determined that there are facility space needs, they will be incorporated into future five-year plans.

Five-Year Needs: The YA requested $244.3 million for projects in the next five years. This included $187.3 million for critical infrastructure deficiencies where the existing conditions at the various facilities were deemed unsafe. The YA requested $32 million to replace and renovate old and dilapidated classrooms as well as install air conditioning units. The plan included requests totaling $62.5 million for security related projects of which $19.1 million is for perimeter security fences. Projects for backup emergency power generators totaling $11.4 million were requested. An additional $60.3 million was requested for support programs. The YA requested $4.1 million to modernize its infrastructure. Other facility modifications resulting from various changes to existing programs were identified in the amount of $42.2 million. This was largely made up of $17.3 million for the conversion of dry rooms to wet rooms, which would add sink and toilet facilities to rooms that do not have them now. Finally, $10.6 million was requested for projects requiring more space because of increased workload. This amount primarily consists of the proposed construction of three Free-Venture buildings where private companies set up a business in a YA facility and provide wards with work experience skills.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$16,593	$85,120	$35,760	$30,010	$19,859	$187,342
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$0	$195	$1,961	$1,000	$976	$4,132
Program Delivery Changes	$840	$9,942	$17,649	$4,653	$9,126	$42,210
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$0	$0	$1,014	$9,628	$10,642
Total	**$17,433**	**$95,257**	**$55,370**	**$36,677**	**$39,589**	**$244,326**

Proposal: Over the next five years, $43.1 million is proposed to meet the YA's facility needs. The entire amount is proposed for critical infrastructure needs. The proposal for the YA includes $25.3 million for replacing and upgrading the deteriorated kitchen at the Preston Youth Correctional Facility, expansion and remodeling of visitor centers at two institutions, administration building modifications at one institution, and $2.7 million annually for various minor capital outlay projects statewide. This proposal also includes $14.2 million for education programs which include upgrades to classroom air conditioning systems at two institutions to comply with collective bargaining agreements and replaces badly deteriorated modulars for the intensive treatment program at the Northern Reception Center and Clinic. Finally, $3.6 million is being proposed for internal security. This includes various projects that would remodel and upgrade youth correctional counseling stations at four institutions for security reasons as well as assess the underground communication system to determine the viability of a linked information management system.

Subsequent to the Department's proposal of reported needs in its 2003 Plan, the YA was required to produce a viable plan for closing at least three facilities by June 30, 2007, and a plan to close at least one facility pursuant to the plan no later than June 30, 2004. This, in combination with formulating statewide standards, is the primary reason many projects are not currently being recommended at this juncture. Statewide standards are being formulated in the areas of medical and mental health services including staffing and program space requirements, perimeter security, internal security, education program needs, and support services. When completed and validated, these statewide standards will be incorporated in subsequent five-year plans.

Pending the review and determination of any possible facility closures, the Department's needs will be re-evaluated in future plans.

Proposed Funding for the Department of the Youth Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$2,750	$13,358	$18,542	$5,723	$2,750	$43,123
Program Delivery Changes	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	**$2,750**	**$13,358**	**$18,542**	**$5,723**	**$2,750**	**$43,123**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$2,750	$5,103	$18,542	$5,723	$2,750	$34,868
Lease Revenue Bonds	$0	$8,255	$0	$0	$0	$8,255
Total	**$2,750**	**$13,358**	**$18,542**	**$5,723**	**$2,750**	**$43,123**

Comparison to prior year plan: There are no significant changes from the 2002 Plan. The primary reason for any changes was a deferral of projects because of financial constraints and updated cost information being obtained through budget packages. As the statewide standards are established and possible facility closures are contemplated, modifications to the plan will be incorporated.

Education

California's public education system includes local kindergarten through grade 12 school districts, local community college school districts, California State University, University of California, Hastings College of Law, and the California State Library. The education system serves a student population of nearly 8.4 million at 8,903 schools.

Public Kindergarten to Grade 12 School Facilities

California's public education system for students in grades kindergarten through 12 (K-12) includes over 1,000 local school districts, operating over 6,500 schools serving over six 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 3,000 students.

Proposition 39-Approval of Local School Bonds: Funding for school facilities is a responsibility shared by the State and local school districts. The primary source of financing for the local share of construction costs is voter approved local bonds. In 2000, voters statewide approved the Smaller Classes, Safer Schools, and Financial Accountability Act (Proposition 39) that reduced voting requirements for passage of local school bonds from a two-thirds majority of voters to 55 percent of voters, provided certain accountability requirements were included. Between 1986 and June 2000, local bond measures totaling over $18 billion received the necessary two-thirds voter approval, but over $13 billion of bonds which received over 55 percent but less than two-thirds voter approval were defeated.

Since enactment of Proposition 39, local communities have increasingly been able to fund a greater share of school construction through passage of local bonds. Between the enactment of Proposition 39 and the November 2002 statewide election, 110 local K-12 school bond measures authorizing $11.5 billion in local bonds have passed. During the November 2002 election, 87 local K-12 bond measures totaling $6.8 billion were placed on local ballots by school districts and community college districts. Of these measures, 66 met Proposition 39 accountability requirements and passed with 55 percent voter approval, and one measure passed with two-thirds voter approval. The 67 approved local bonds totaled $6.2 billion.

Proposition 47-Kindergarten–University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002: Through Chapter 33, Statutes of 2002, the Legislature authorized the placement of a $13 billion State-funded school facilities bond on the November 2002 ballot. In the election, voters approved the $13 billion Kindergarten–University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 (Proposition 47), which included $11.4 billion for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older K-12 schools. Allocated by the State Allocation Board as the State's share of school construction costs to eligible education agencies, funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California to provide adequate facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment in higher education. Figure 1 displays the allocation of Proposition 47 funds.

FIGURE 1

Proposition 47
Uses of Bond Funds
(in millions)

	Amount
K-12	
New Construction	
New projects	$3,450[a]
Backlog[b]	2,900
Modernization	
New projects	1,400
Backlog[b]	1,900
Critically overcrowded schools	1,700
Joint use	50
Subtotal, K-12	$11,400[c]
Higher Education	
Community Colleges	$746
California State University	496
University of California	408
Subtotal, Higher Education	**$1,650**
Total	**$13,050**

[a] Up to $100 million available for charter schools.
[b] Projects for which districts had submitted applications on or before February 1, 2002.
[c] Up to $20 million available for energy conservation projects.

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 in the form of per-pupil grants for school districts to acquire school sites, construct new school facilities, or modernize existing school facilities. Program participants apply for either new construction or modernization grants.

The new construction grant program provides funding 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 modernization grant program provides funding on a 60/40-state/local-fund share basis. School districts are eligible for modernization project grants when students are housed in permanent buildings 25 years or older and relocatable classrooms 20 years or older. 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

Districts that are unable to provide some or the entire local match requirement may be eligible for State financial hardship funding. 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 California's public schools will drive a need for increased school facility construction funding. The Department of Finance Demographics Research Unit projects an increase in enrollment from 6.2 million students in 2003 to 6.3 million students in 2008. This equates to an average increase of 24,000 students per year. Additionally, as existing school facilities continue to age and instructional techniques change because of new technology and curriculum reform, the needs for remodeling and modernizing existing school sites will increase. Finally, there are considerable funding pressures stemming from the number of approved, but unfunded, projects in the State School Facility Program for both new construction and modernization projects. At the time of the November 2002 election, new construction projects totaling $3.6 billion and new modernization projects totaling nearly $2.1 billion were on SAB's approved, but unfunded list. In addition, OPSC reported workload applications totaling another $243 million in new construction projects and $386 million in new modernization projects awaiting OPSC's funding determination, and 848 modernization and 77 new construction applications awaiting eligibility determination. Moreover, because of the 77 percent success rate of local bond measures during the November 2002 election, it is anticipated additional project applications will be submitted to OPSC as soon as school districts and county offices of education can assemble necessary project information.

Proposal: A funding level of $10.4 billion for infrastructure for primary and secondary schools is proposed in the 2003 Plan. This includes $4.6 billion for new construction, $3.4 billion for modernization, and $2.4 billion for financial hardship. These estimates are derived from total project costs on the unfunded approval list (as of February 27, 2002) of new construction, modernization, and hardship projects, calculating the average annual need for each type of project, and projecting those estimates forward for five years. Combined with matching local funding, this amount is roughly equivalent to building 546 new elementary schools, 110 middle schools and 338 high schools, and modernizing another 2,115 schools.

The funding in this plan for K–12 facilities is provided by Chapter 33, Statutes of 2002, which authorized a total of $21.4 billion in general obligation bonds to be placed before the voters in two separate elections. Of this amount, voters approved $11.4 billion in the November 2002 election by passing Proposition 47. The bill also authorizes the placement of a $10 billion bond measure on the March 2004 ballot, which will provide $5.3 billion for new construction, $2.3 billion for modernization, $2.4 billion for the Critically Overcrowded Schools program, and $50 million for joint-use projects, if passed.

While the overall need for public school facilities may exceed the amount proposed for State funding, the proposed five year funding level is supported by a number of factors and considerations. First, there is some lag time between when bonds are authorized and districts apply for funding because of the lead-time needed for design, site selection and acquisition, and for the district to obtain the local fund match. In addition, Proposition 39 has given local districts greater ability to raise local school facilities funds, and has expanded opportunities to improve school facilities. Since enactment of Proposition 39, voters have approved 177 local bond measures authorizing $17.2 billion for school construction and modernization. This should somewhat reduce the demand for State funding.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$3,600,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$10,400,000
Total	**$3,600,000**	**$1,700,000**	**$1,700,000**	**$1,700,000**	**$1,700,000**	**$10,400,000**
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	$3,600,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$10,400,000
Total	**$3,600,000**	**$1,700,000**	**$1,700,000**	**$1,700,000**	**$1,700,000**	**$10,400,000**

Comparison to prior year plan: The 2003 Plan reflects $10.4 billion in State-funded need for K-12 school facility construction and modernization. This number is $4.5 billion lower than last year's five-year need of $14.9 billion. The need reduction is due primarily to the fact that $5.8 billion was apportioned in fiscal year 2002-03, after passage of Proposition 47. The aforementioned funding need is based on actual and anticipated growth to the amount of school construction and modernization projects. Because of Proposition 39, a record number of local bond measures were placed on the March 2002 and the November 2002 ballots, when local voters approved 81 percent of the measures. The availability of local bond funds will assist districts in meeting the local match required to utilize State funds. Moreover, placement of a $10 billion State bond measure on the March 2004 ballot, if passed, will provide continued improvements to K-12 infrastructure.

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 1,300 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.
- **School for the Deaf**—The two Schools for the Deaf in Riverside and Fremont provide instructional programs to more than 1,000 deaf students. The school for the Deaf in Fremont was the first special education program in California, established in San Francisco in 1860. Students are enrolled as either day or residential students. The elementary school serves elementary and special needs children from the first through fifth grades. This program concentrates on developing both learning and memory skills, and the ability to pay attention in class. As students advance to high school, they can participate in the student life division where students can live on campus and develop independent living skills.
- **School for the Blind**—The School for the Blind in Fremont provides comprehensive educational services to approximately 130 students who are visually impaired, many of who have multiple handicaps. Students range from the age of 5 through age 21. Students can either be day or residential students. Residential students are housed according to age and functional capabilities. The goal of the residential program is to promote student independence through enhancing self-help, daily living, and social skills. Elementary school children are provided classroom instruction with an emphasis on the use of Braille, adaptive technology, organization skills, and instructional independence.

Existing Facilities: The Division has six facilities comprised of the three residential schools and three diagnostic centers referenced above. These facilities provide 951,000 sf of program space on 176 acres. The school facilities include classrooms, multipurpose rooms, assessment rooms and dormitories for residential students. The diagnostic centers include interview and assessment rooms, observation rooms with one-way mirrors to observe students, 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 their 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, ADA accessibility, 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.

Five-Year Needs: The Division requests $69.8 million over the five-year period for 13 projects. An additional $14.5 million would be needed in future years to complete the projects initiated in this five-year period. Of the $69.8 million requested in fiscal years 2003-04 through 2007-08, approximately 72 percent is for facility and infrastructure modernization projects ($50.1 million), and 20 percent is for workload space deficiency projects ($14.1 million), and 8 percent is for critical infrastructure deficiencies ($5.6 million). The programmatic drivers identified above were developed in 1996 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.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$1,007	$8,391	$807	$3,907	$14,112
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	$1,967	$18,139	$14,361	$3,016	$12,651	$50,134
Program Delivery Changes	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$597	$4,949	$54	$0	$0	$5,600
Total	**$2,564**	**$24,095**	**$22,806**	**$3,823**	**$16,558**	**$69,846**

Proposal: The 2003 Plan proposes $61 million for the five-year period in recognition of the many needs at the Division's facilities, including:

- A multipurpose activity center for middle and elementary school students at the California School for the Deaf in Riverside (Riverside), including space for indoor sporting events such as basketball and volleyball, as well as a stage and movable partitions to provide flexibility in scheduling activities for varying sized groups of students.
- Replacement of residential dormitories at the Riverside facility, including bedrooms, counselor office, kitchen, restrooms and equipment rooms. This project will replace dormitories that have numerous deficiencies with dormitories that will provide a safe and adequate living environment for residential elementary and high school students.

- A new career Technical Education complex at the Riverside facility, including new classrooms for teaching automotive repair, construction trades, business education, restaurant management, and space for teacher and administrative offices.

The multipurpose activities center addresses the shortage of indoor athletic facilities at Riverside. The existing high school gymnasium is used extensively and is not located near the middle and elementary school classrooms. The new activity center will provide space for physical education activities for middle and elementary school students, as well as recreational facilities for residential students. This project will be located near the new middle school classroom facility, which is near completion. Of the additional infrastructure modernization projects proposed for the Riverside campus, two are recommended in fiscal year 2004-05. The student dormitories at School for the Deaf, Riverside, are in poor condition and need to be replaced or renovated to provide elementary and high school students with a safe and functional living environment. The proposed career and technical education complex will replace facilities that are in poor condition and not functional for career training programs currently offered. The replacement will also address health and safety issues because the existing electrical and mechanical systems are inadequate to support the type of equipment and technology used in vocational training. These two projects are proposed for fiscal year 2004-05, contingent upon completion of studies to evaluate options and refine costs. For purposes of the 2003 Plan, the two lease-revenue projects are funded for all phases to reflect the Administration's commitment to support these projects. As a result, the amount of funding for fiscal year 2005-06 appears low since funding for phases of the lease-revenue projects have been accelerated.

The Division has been moving forward to identify and prioritize projects that address the most serious deficiencies first. Currently, the most serious deficiencies are at the Riverside facility. Future plans should give the most serious deficiencies the highest priority for funding.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Workload Space Deficiencies	$0	$0	$0	$500	$4,914	$5,414
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$0	$20,928	$1,027	$10,499	$17,546	$50,000
Program Delivery Changes	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$5,600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,600
Total	**$5,600**	**$20,928**	**$1,027**	**$10,999**	**$22,460**	**$61,014**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$0	$0	$1,027	$10,999	$22,460	$34,486
Lease Revenue Bonds	$5,600	$20,928	$0	$0	$0	$26,528
Total	**$5,600**	**$20,928**	**$1,027**	**$10,999**	**$22,460**	**$61,014**

Comparison to prior year plan: The Division has worked to improve the plan by prioritizing projects and obtaining budget packages or studies to refine the costs before moving forward on projects. On balance, the projects reflected in the 2002 Plan remain in the 2003 Plan, although the priority of projects have changed based on more recent information; projects that were contingent on program delivery changes have been postponed. Meritorious projects considered for funding were classified as critical infrastructure deficiencies, facility infrastructure modernization or workload space deficiencies.

Higher Education

California Master Plan for Higher Education: The California Master Plan for Higher Education (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 Master Plan, the policies and commitments embodied in the 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 Master Plan play a significant role in driving the capital needs of the three segments:

- **Mission and Function:** The 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 services.
- **Access, Admission and Transfer Provisions:** A key element of the Master Plan involves the commitment to providing access to higher education for every student willing and able to benefit from attendance. The Master Plan specifies different admission pools for each segment to help facilitate this commitment to access. For example, UC must offer admission to any California resident in the top one-eighth of their high school graduating class who applies on time, while 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 Master Plan also establishes vigorous policies for transfers between the two and four-year institutions.

Since 1960, the Master Plan has undergone numerous revisions, although the principles identified above have remained. In 1999, a Joint Committee was established to revise the existing Master Plan. This Committee was charged with not only revising the Higher Education Master Plan but also developing a comprehensive plan to address both higher education and K-12 issues. The Joint Committee released its final report in August 2002.

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 2002-03, 17 CSU campuses and four UC campuses 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, and UC and CSU are phasing in additional campuses to year-round operations based on the availability of enrollment funds. 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, UC and 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:

- **Higher Student Fees:** Historically, the State has provided funding to offset student fees for students enrolled during the regular academic year, but has not provided funding for summer enrollment. Therefore, summer enrollment has been considered "self-supporting", resulting in students paying higher fees for summer courses. As year-round operation has been phased in, the State has provided a portion of the funding required to "buy-out" existing summer enrollment to make the student fees comparable to the regular academic year. However, the State has not funded summer enrollment at six UC and six CSU campuses.
- **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.

New Higher Education Bonds: The funding for this plan is provided by Chapter 33, Statutes of 2002, which authorizes a total of $30 billion in lease-revenue and general obligation bonds for public education facilities, subject to voter approval. This legislation authorized two general obligation bond measures, including Proposition 47 on the November 2002 ballot for $13 billion, which was approved by voters, and $12.3 billion to be placed on the March 2004 ballot. Of the total bond amounts, $1.6 billion was authorized for higher education facilities in 2002 and, pending voter approval, $2.3 bil-

lion will be available for higher education facilities in 2004. The package also includes $651.3 million lease-revenue bond authority for higher education and State Library facilities. Of the overall education funding package, $4.6 billion was authorized for higher education facilities and the legislation specified the allocation of bonds among the higher education segments, with 40 percent allocated to CCC and 30 percent each for UC and CSU.

University of California

The UC system is comprised of nine campuses, with the tenth campus, Merced, scheduled to be open in Fall 2004. The Master Plan designates UC as the primary State-supported academic institution for research with exclusive jurisdiction in public higher education over instruction in the professions of law, medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. In comparison to CSU or the CCC, sole authority is vested in UC to award doctoral degrees in all fields, except that joint doctoral degrees with the CSU system may be awarded.

The University has three primary missions:

- Instruction for undergraduate, professional, and graduate students through the doctoral degree level
- 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 system currently serves approximately 181,031 full-time equivalent students (FTES), and by the year 2007-08 is estimated to grow to approximately 206,095 FTES, including 6,595 summer FTES. This represents more than a 15 percent increase over the five-year period for general campus students.

Existing Facilities: The University operates facilities at ten campuses encompassing nearly 55 million assignable sf, of which nearly 57 percent or 31 million sf is State-maintained space in over 5,000 buildings. These State-supported facilities include classrooms, class laboratories, research laboratories, auditoriums, administrative and student services space, 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: UC identified capital outlay needs in two general categories: the need for new space to address enrollment and program-

matic 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 system's 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 UC's capital outlay needs.

- **Program needs:** Almost half of the 31 million sf in existing State-maintained facilities is complex laboratory space. The high proportion of laboratory space in UC's existing facilities reflects 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, UC noted that modern facilities represent a significant factor in the recruitment of top-ranked faculty.
- **Enrollment demand:** UC's undergraduate enrollment planning is based on UC's student access requirements under the Master Plan, which provides that the top 12.5 percent of California high school graduates, as well as those transfer students from CCCs who have successfully completed specified college work, are eligible for admission to the University. In addition, under UC's Eligibility in the Local Context Program (ELC) the top 4 percent of students in each California high school who have completed specified academic coursework by the end of their junior year will be guaranteed a place at one of UC's campuses. Graduate and professional enrollment planning is based on assessment of state and national needs, program quality, and available financial aid for students. Over the next five-year period, UC estimates that enrollment will increase by 15 percent systemwide or approximately 3 percent annually. As noted above, this will bring the total enrollment from approximately 181,031 FTES in 2001-02 to 206,095 FTES in 2007-08.

With regard to the physical condition of existing facilities, UC noted that there has been a lack of funding for the systematic renewal of building systems that wear out with normal use and require replacement on a regular basis. 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.

Five-Year Needs: UC requested approximately $3.4 billion, as follows:

- $321.9 million in fiscal year 2003-04, representing 60 percent enrollment growth, 23 percent critical infrastructure deficiencies, 11 percent program delivery changes, and 6 percent modernization.
- For years 2004-05 through 2007-08, UC requested approximately $3 billion total, or an average of $757.2 million per year. Of this amount, approximately 61 percent is for enrollment growth, 27 percent is for modernization or renovation, 11 percent is for critical infrastructure deficiencies, and 1 percent is for program delivery changes

UC's plan contained project-specific requests for fiscal year 2003-04, with the out-year requests consisting of a combination of the continuing phases of existing projects, one

new project scheduled to commence in 2004-05, and an estimate of the funding required for three program categories:

- Critical infrastructure deficiencies
- Enrollment growth
- Modernization

UC's requested need was calculated using a variety of methodologies. In order to evaluate the space needs generated by the drivers identified above, 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
- Merced campus development
- 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, the amount of space allocated for different activities, known as "space standards," and the assumptions regarding the extent to which facilities are used, known as "utilization standards" (i.e., hours of the day and days of the week that the space is used). The total space needs estimated by these calculations is then translated into funding levels by estimating the total cost per square foot of designing and constructing the various types of space. For example, UC assumed that classroom space would have a unit cost, including design and construction, of $375 per sf, class laboratories of $500 per sf, and academic office and research space of $625 per sf.

In this context, the dollars associated with square feet calculations refer to dollars per assignable square feet (asf). The "assignable" footage of a facility describes space made available for programmatic uses, whereas the more general "square feet" term usually includes areas such as mechanical rooms, stairwells, communication areas, and restrooms. 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 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 feet terms.

UC also adjusted its space calculations by assuming that a portion of enrollment growth would be accommodated through the expansion of summer instruction, thereby reducing the need for new classroom and class 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.

In estimating the costs associated with modernization and renewal of existing space, UC developed a comprehensive model for assessing facilities renewal needs and estimating the cost associated with renewal of existing buildings, utilities systems, and site infrastructure, called the Facilities Renewal Resource Model. 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 cost per year.

Based on this model, UC estimated an average funding need of approximately $142.5 million per year for major renovation projects to address system renewal needs. In addition, UC assumed that approximately $47.5 million would be needed to address renovation needs associated with programmatic changes and modernization, resulting in a total renewal cost of approximately $190 million per year. UC noted that this total annual estimate does not include the funding required to address a $500 million backlog of deferred maintenance in existing facilities on all campuses. This deferred maintenance cost would be funded through operating budget requests separate from funding under the 2003 Plan.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$74,857	$76,067	$68,000	$95,600	$95,600	$410,124
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$192,222	$592,710	$394,052	$428,157	$443,436	$2,050,577
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$19,097	$201,100	$204,225	$204,225	$190,000	$818,647
Program Delivery Changes	$35,714	$35,598	$0	$0	$0	$71,312
Total	**$321,890**	**$905,475**	**$666,277**	**$727,982**	**$729,036**	**$3,350,660**

Proposal: Over the five-year period, $1.7 billion is proposed to address UC's infrastructure needs. Of this amount, approximately 64 percent addresses enrollment growth, 19 percent modernization or renovation, 13 percent represents critical infrastructure deficiency projects, and 4 percent program delivery changes.

Overall, UC's drivers of infrastructure need, namely enrollment growth and programmatic needs (including significant laboratory space), are reasonable. However, 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, UC's construction cost range of $375 to $625 per sf is high compared to CSU's ($279 per sf average) and CCC's ($375 per sf average). As noted above, UC's mission includes conducting re-

search at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, and facilities appropriate for research through the graduate levels may be more expensive than facilities for the other segments.

The passage of Proposition 47 in 2002 provides $408 million for UC's capital outlay projects. If passed in March 2004, an additional $690 million will be available to UC for capital outlay projects. In addition to general obligation bond funding, an $11 million fund shift from General Fund to lease-revenue bonds is included in UC's proposal in 2003-04.

Each segment of higher education has a governing board that reviews project proposals submitted by the campuses. UC's governing board, the Regents, is responsible for reviewing and ranking all of the capital outlay submittals and selecting the most critical projects for submission to the Department of Finance and Legislature for approval.

For the five-year period commencing in fiscal year 2003-04, the following trends are included in UC's requests:

- 94 percent of funds for critical infrastructure projects, or 12 percent of funds for all projects, address seismic safety issues.
- 75 percent of funds for growth projects, or 46 percent of funds for all projects, are not project-specific requests but are lump sum requests to address growth projects that are expected to be required in future years.
- Virtually 100 percent of funds for modernization projects, or 25 percent of funds for all projects, address research and science renovations and upgrades.

Although UC has identified over $3.3 billion in need for capital outlay projects, we are recommending a funding level of approximately $1.7 billion over the five-year period. This funding level is consistent with what has been approved by the Administration and the Legislature in the general obligation bond authorizations. UC has the capacity to fund certain projects through debt financing, fees, and gift funds. These additional funding options may be required for UC to fully meet its capital outlay needs.

Finally, UC's plan assumes that summer enrollment will represent 40 percent of enrollment of the average of fall, winter, and spring within the five-year period, although current summer enrollment is less than 20 percent of a normal academic year. Future plans will need to evaluate the validity of the 40 percent year-round operation assumption and provide space and cost estimates associated with any change to the assumption.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$74,501	$23,967	$31,892	$42,000	$41,000	$213,360
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$192,222	$257,689	$202,911	$200,457	$215,736	$1,069,015
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$19,097	$21,500	$104,225	$96,225	$82,000	$323,047
Program Delivery Changes	$35,714	$35,598	$0	$0	$0	$71,312
Total	**$321,534**	**$338,754**	**$339,028**	**$338,682**	**$338,736**	**$1,676,734**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$0	$0	$356	$0	$0	$356
General Obligation Bonds	$310,534	$338,754	$338,672	$338,682	$338,736	$1,665,378
Lease-Revenue Bonds	$11,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$11,000
Total	**$321,534**	**$338,754**	**$339,028**	**$338,682**	**$338,736**	**$1,676,734**

Comparison to prior year plan: There have not been major changes since the 2002 Plan. Funding levels remain about the same, with a minor shift of project types. There is an increase to the amount of projects addressing enrollment growth and the offsetting decrease in requests for projects addressing critical infrastructure deficiencies.

Hastings College of the Law

Hastings College of the Law (Hastings or the College) is the oldest public law school in California. The College was founded in 1878 by Serranus Clinton Hastings, the first Chief Justice of the State of California, and shortly thereafter the Legislature provided for affiliation of Hastings with the UC system. Although the juris doctorate degrees from Hastings are granted by the Regents of the University of California, Hastings is governed by a separate Board of Directors and is budgeted separately from the UC system.

The Hastings Juris Doctorate program is a three-year, full-time educational program. The College has an average enrollment of 1,200 full-time equivalent students (FTES) and does not anticipate substantial enrollment growth over the five-year planning period.

Existing Facilities: Hastings is located in the Civic Center area of San Francisco. The College's physical plant consists of three structures and an open-air parking garage with a total square footage of approximately 639,000. The age of the facilities ranges from 20 years (200 McAllister-academic building) to over 80 years (100 McAllister-student housing and auxiliary student functions).

Drivers of Need: Hastings advised that it has two primary drivers of capital outlay need related to the services it provides:

- Need generated by Hastings' educational functions
- Need generated by Hastings' auxiliary enterprises, such as housing and parking

These drivers are also affected by the physical condition and functional utility of the College's existing facilities.

Overall, Hastings reported that it has a sufficient amount of existing space to meet its enrollment needs over the five-year period. However, two of the College's three buildings need renovation to address critical infrastructure and modernization needs.

Five-Year Needs: Hastings requested renovation funding for one academic facility and one auxiliary enterprise facility over the five-year period:

- **200 McAllister:** This building, completed in 1980, is 185,000 sf and is used for academic and administrative functions. The six-floor structure houses functions including the law library, two seminar rooms, administrative services (including student services, procurement, and facilities maintenance) and dean and faculty offices. Hastings requested $19.5 million for renovation work on this facility to address seismic, ventilation, fire and life safety, hazardous materials abatement, and accessibility issues.
- **100 McAllister:** This 29-story building, constructed in 1928, is 280,000 sf and is used for auxiliary functions such as student housing, legal clinics, and student scholarly publications. The housing component consists of 252 units accommodating approximately 300 students. The facility is at 100 percent occupancy with a waiting list because of the shortage of affordable housing in the San Francisco area. Hastings requested $12.2 million for renovation work on this facility to address structural seismic reinforcement, exterior wall repair, emergency exiting, fire and life safety, building mechanical and electrical systems, and hazardous materials abatement.

Funding Needs Reported by Hastings College of the Law
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$1,044	$1,010	$19,670	$10,000	$0	$31,724
Total	**$1,044**	**$1,010**	**$19,670**	**$10,000**	**$0**	**$31,724**

Proposal: Over the five-year period of 2003-04 through 2007-08, the plan includes $19.5 million from the proposed 2002 Higher Education Capital Outlay Bond Fund (AB 16) for the renovation project at the 200 McAllister building because Hastings has identified critical infrastructure needs at the facility which contains State-supportable/funded functions: academic and administrative support.

Although Hastings also identified critical infrastructure needs at the 100 McAllister building, student housing is not State-funded. Auxiliary services for higher education, including housing and parking, are self-supporting through fees collected for services, thus this project is not proposed for funding.

Proposed Funding for Hastings College of the Law
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$1,044	$0	$18,416	$0	$0	$19,460
Total	**$1,044**	**$0**	**$18,416**	**$0**	**$0**	**$19,460**
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	$1,044	$0	$18,416	$0	$0	$19,460
Total	**$1,044**	**$0**	**$18,416**	**$0**	**$0**	**$19,460**

Comparison to prior year plan: Hastings planned to raise some of the funds needed for the 100 McAllister-Street Building Remodel-Student Housing through revenue bonds on a proposed parking structure. Because of local community concerns, the parking structure project has been cancelled. As a result, the 100 McAllister Street project has been delayed because of the need to either reduce the scope to address only fire, life, and safety issues or obtain other funds. If Hasting is unable to obtain additional funds, it will be unable to the rehabilitation 80 student housing units, which will further exacerbate the shortage of affordable student housing.

California State University

The California State University (CSU) educates students for attainment of degrees, credentials or certificates in the liberal arts and sciences, and certain applied fields and professions. CSU graduates 10 percent of the California workforce, prepares an estimated 60 percent of California's teachers, and prepares approximately 10 percent of the nation's teachers. CSU offers more than 1,600 bachelors and master's degree programs in over 240 subject areas. Many of these programs are offered so that students can complete all upper division and graduate requirements by part-time, late afternoon, and evening study.

The CSU system is comprised of 23 campuses, including 22 university campuses and the California Maritime Academy. The newest operating campus, Channel Islands, began offering instruction in fall 2002. The system also has seven off-campus centers that serve upper division and graduate students. The CSU system enrolled approximately 389,000 individual students or 306,000 FTES in Fall 2001, and is estimated to grow to approximately 363,000 FTES by the year 2007-08.

Existing Facilities: As of fall 1999, the CSU system had approximately 18,444 acres of land and 38 million sf of academic and non-housing related space in approximately 1,300 facilities. These State-supported facilities include classrooms, class laboratories, administrative and student services space, 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: 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 drivers of space (either new or renewed space) are the nature of the educational programs provided and the level of enrollment.

California State University Campus System

- **Program needs:** The foundation program for each CSU campus consists of liberal arts and 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 needs of the state, needs of the campus service area, and identification of employment opportunities.
- **Enrollment demand:** 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 CSU's student access requirements under the Master Plan, which provides that the top one-third of California high school graduates, as well as qualified transfer students from CCC campuses, are eligible for admission to CSU. Over the five-year planning period, CSU assumed an average of approximately three percent increase in enrollment per year. As noted above, this will bring the total enrollment from approximately 306,000 FTES in 2002-03 to approximately 363,000 FTES by the year 2007-08.

In addition, the physical condition, maintenance history, and functional utility of CSU's existing facilities affect its infrastructure needs.

Five-Year Needs: CSU requested approximately $2.8 billion for the five-year period, as follows:

- $199.5 million in fiscal year 2003-04, representing 49 percent facility modernization, 36 percent critical infrastructure deficiencies, and 15 percent enrollment growth.
- For years 2004-05 through 2007-08, CSU requested approximately $2.6 billion, with a significant portion of this funding requested in 2005-06 (almost $1 billion), decreasing to approximately one-half of this amount ($497 million) in 2007-08.
- Of the $2.6 billion requested in years 2004-05 through 2007-08, approximately 62 percent is for modernization projects and 38 percent is to address enrollment growth.

Less than one percent of funding is for critical infrastructure deficiencies. This allocation appears to be consistent with CSU's stated policy of apportioning 60 percent of capital outlay resources toward modernization and renovation, and 40 percent toward enrollment growth.

CSU's requested need was calculated using a variety of methodologies. In order to address its unique programmatic needs, 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," which include hours of the day, days of the week that the space is used. Once the total amount of space need is calculated, 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. Individual academic programs at the campus level 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, 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 systemwide basis, 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 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 still being refined. However, CSU believes that the model will be useful to produce a schedule of major repairs required for a campus based on the projected life cycle of the main building 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, 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 $185 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 21 different types of space. As a method of calculating an overall cost estimate, CSU averaged the costs among the various types of space and produced an average cost for new space of $201 per sf. To this base unit construction cost average, CSU added costs for design, project management, and equipment for a total new space construction cost average of $279 per sf. For renovation projects, CSU estimated the costs at approximately 65 percent of the cost of new construction, or $181 per sf.

In addition to the assumptions identified above regarding space, utilization, and costs, 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. CSU has agreed to develop a plan for phasing-in implementation of year-round operation on a campus-by-campus basis. As of fiscal year 2002-03, 16 campuses operate on a year-round basis (see "Year-Round Operations for Higher Education" above).

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$73,317	$0	$2,080	$1,480	$0	$76,877
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$29,086	$351,531	$289,780	$162,525	$169,594	$1,002,516
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$97,092	$205,197	$670,202	$399,408	$326,935	$1,698,834
Total	**$199,495**	**$556,728**	**$962,062**	**$563,413**	**$496,529**	**$2,778,227**

Proposal: Over the five-year period, $1.6 billion is proposed to meet CSU's infrastructure needs. Of this amount, approximately 59 percent is allocated to modernization, 36 percent to address enrollment growth, and 5 percent to correct critical infrastructure deficiencies.

It is important to note that the largest component of CSU's proposal is for modernization. There are no standards to objectively evaluate the level of modernization necessary for

CSU to carry out its mission. However, this plan is consistent with the policy developed over the past ten years to provide higher education segments with a guaranteed level of infrastructure funding over a two or four-year period. The establishment of a multi-year funding level allows the higher education segments to prioritize capital needs within the specified funding level and plan for the future.

Voters approved Proposition 47 in 2002, making $469 million available to CSU for capital outlay projects. Additional general obligation bonds for education facilities will be on the March 2004 ballot which, if passed, will provide CSU with an additional $690 million for capital outlay projects.

Each segment of higher education has a governing board that reviews project proposals submitted by the campuses. CSU's governing board, the Trustees, is responsible for reviewing and ranking all of the capital outlay submittals and selecting the most critical projects for submission to the Department of Finance and the Legislature for approval.

The following trends are noted:

- The 2003 Plan includes four science building projects, three projects to provide general lecture and administrative space, and one project to address utility infrastructure deficiencies.
- In subsequent years, 92 percent of funds requested are not project specific but are lump sum requests to address growth and renovation projects that are expected to be required in future years.

Of the projects submitted, one land acquisition for the Maritime Academy is not recommended at this time because CSU did not provide sufficient information to demonstrate the need for the acquisition. CSU indicates that the land would be used to construct a replacement Physical Education and indoor pool facility needed to serve the enrollment identified in the Maritime Academy Master Plan.

Although CSU has identified almost $2.8 billion in need for capital outlay projects, we are recommending a funding level of approximately $1.6 billion over the five-year period. This funding level is consistent with what has been approved by the Administration and the Legislature in the general obligation bond authorizations. CSU should prioritize its requests to ensure that projects that meet its most critical needs are funded.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$73,317	$0	$2,080	$1,480	$0	$76,877
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$27,785	$215,051	$102,000	$98,000	$115,000	$557,836
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$97,092	$125,000	$236,999	$241,000	$225,000	$925,091
Total	**$198,194**	**$340,051**	**$341,079**	**$340,480**	**$340,000**	**$1,559,804**
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	$198,194	$340,051	$341,079	$340,480	$340,000	$1,559,804
Total	**$198,194**	**$340,051**	**$341,079**	**$340,480**	**$340,000**	**$1,559,804**

Comparison to prior year plan: Because of CSU's stated policy of apportioning approximately 60 percent of capital outlay resources toward modernization and renovation, and 40 percent toward enrollment growth, this plan is similar to last year's plan. It is unclear how CSU's policy on the stated allocation between renovation and new construction meets CSU's needs to meet future programmatic and enrollment needs.

California Community Colleges

The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges (CCC) is responsible for providing statewide leadership to California's 72 locally-governed community college districts. These districts operate 108 college campuses, as well as 54 off-campus centers that provide more limited instructional services than a full college campus. California's CCC system forms the largest post-secondary educational system in the world, currently serving over 1.7 million students through both vocational and academic program offerings.

Under the Master Plan for Higher Education, 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 CSU systems, as well as providing noncredit and community service classes. The Master Plan directs the CCC to provide these services to any high school graduate and adult who wish to attend and may benefit from instruction.

Existing Facilities: According to an annual system-wide space inventory submitted by the districts, CCC's infrastructure consists of 72 community college districts with 108 full service campuses, 54 approved off-campus centers, and 20 district offices. Assets include approximately 20,489 acres of land, 4,366 buildings, and 52 million sf of space. In addition, the system has over 2,000 off-campus outreach centers at various leased facilities. CCC's space inventory was provided on a statewide level and broken down into the following categories:

- Lecture
- Laboratory
- Office
- Library
- AV/TV
- 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. 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 need to renovate engineering labs to address technological changes made over the last 20 years

- The renovation of scientific labs to meet current safety requirements (adequate number of fume hoods, drain piping replacement, etc.)
- Older buildings that do not have adequate electrical capacity and wiring to keep up with the current classroom technology

There is no current means for the system to accurately determine the amount of space that meets these criteria. Therefore, the CCC did not attempt to comprehensively identify functional or physically deficient space in the initial five-year plan; however, a coalition of local districts are working with CCC to develop tools to track the condition of facilities which could assist CCC in assessing it's needs in future plans.

Drivers of Need: The CCC estimates that the number of students will increase from 1.7 million students to nearly two million by the year 2010. 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 square footage using statutory formulas. To identify costs for these projects, two methods were used. For fiscal years 2002-03 and 2003-04, the CCC provided specific projects identified by districts with estimated project cost information. For fiscal years 2004-05 through 2007-08, the CCC developed a cost formula and applied it to the square footage needed to meet enrollment demands. The $375 per sf cost estimate used in the plan is an average cost for all occupancies, based on the CCC building cost guidelines for new facilities.

In addition to enrollment growth, the CCC identified three other categories of space deficiencies:

- **Critical Life Safety Renovations**—The CCC identified need associated with the renovation of existing facilities or the need for new facilities to address imminent danger to the life and safety of building occupants. This category includes projects identified by districts that pose health, fire, life, and seismic safety concerns.
- **Modernization/Renovation**—Over 75 percent of the CCC's facilities are over 25-years of age. 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 of age.
- **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 in excess of ten years of age.

Five-Year Needs: The CCC estimates their space needs will increase from 36 million sf to 48 million sf, an increase of 33 percent. This results in a net need over the five-year period of 12,129,000 sf to accommodate projected enrollment. This estimate, as reflected in the table below, includes projected enrollment (as determined by an

econometric regression model used by the CCC) less the net capacity currently available to meet that projected enrollment.

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 UC and 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 space will be reduced from 12,129,000 sf to 10,193,000 sf, a systemwide reduction of approximately 16 percent.

The CCC Board of Governors has identified district needs of $13.8 billion for State-supportable infrastructure. The $13.8 billion is composed of $8.6 billion, representing 62 percent for modernization of existing facilities, and $5.2 billion, representing 38 percent for new facilities to accommodate enrollment growth. Of this identified need, the Board of Governors has requested $6.6 billion over the next five years and has deferred $6.8 billion to future years. The deferral recognizes that the CCC could not modernize all of its aged buildings in five years.

For 2003-04, CCC requested $561.7 million to fund 97 projects (52 new and 45 continuing projects). Of the amount requested, $80.7 million and 13 projects are for projects where local community college districts have elected to fund the preliminary design phases using local bonds and are now seeking State funds to complete the project. In the project prioritization and selection process, the commitment of local funds makes the project more competitive in the selection process.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$31,164	$42,896	$45,346	$40,000	$40,000	$199,406
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$502,492	$571,122	$657,998	$1,250,793	$1,053,623	$4,036,028
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	$28,097	$115,976	$323,066	$1,231,885	$709,932	$2,408,956
Total	**$561,753**	**$729,994**	**$1,026,410**	**$2,522,678**	**$1,803,555**	**$6,644,390**

Proposal: Over the five-year period, $2.1 billion is proposed to address the CCC infrastructure needs. Of this, approximately 72 percent represents enrollment growth, 24 percent facility infrastructure modernization, and 4 percent critical infrastructure deficiencies. For fiscal years 2003-04, $562.2 million is proposed for 97 projects (52 new and 45 continuing projects). For fiscal years 2004-5 through 2007-08, $1.2 billion is proposed for conceptual proposals.

The Legislature, in enacting Chapter 33, Statutes of 2002, approved a higher funding level than previously approved for higher education. With the passage of Proposition 47 in 2002, CCC has $746 million for capital outlay projects. An additional $920 million will be available after March 2004, if approved by voters. The funding level authorized

in Chapter 33/2002 would provide CCC with an average of $460 million per year over the four-year period of 2002/03 to 2006/07, which represents an increase of 119 percent compared to the prior four-year period.

The CCC does not assume a standard enrollment growth projection, but instead projects enrollment growth individually for each district based on a number of factors, including college operating budgets, adult county populations, and student "out-of-pocket" price of enrollment that are used in an econometric regression model. A further review of the model will have to be completed to validate the assumptions and resulting projection of gross enrollment needs. Consequently, it is not possible at this time to establish the accuracy of the needs reported by the CCC.

The responsibility for funding community college infrastructure is shared by the State and local community college districts. The primary source of financing for the local share of construction costs is voter-approved local bonds. The five-year plan does not address the ability of local community college districts to fund part of their infrastructure needs with local bonds. In 2000, voters statewide approved the Smaller Classes, Safer Schools, and Financial Accountability Act (Proposition 39), that reduced voting requirements for passage of local school bonds from a two-thirds majority of voters to 55 percent of voters, provided certain accountability requirements were included. From June of 1998 through November 2000, when bond measures required two-thirds voter approval, only 38 percent of local community college bonds were passed providing $744.5 million for six community college districts. Since passage of Proposition 39, voters have approved 94 percent of local bond measures, authorizing $7.5 billion in bonds for 33 community college districts. In updating its next five-year plan, the CCC will address the impact of Proposition 39 on raising local funds for construction or improvement of community college facilities.

The CCC's fiscal year 2003-04 funding requests are grouped into project funding themes including: library/learning resource centers (29 percent), science building renovation/replacement (16 percent), and child development centers (6 percent) and technology buildings (5 percent). A review of a sample of the requested science facilities confirmed deficiencies in science buildings that included: 40-year old buildings with lab space utilizing marginal air handling equipment and fume hoods, resulting in air quality problems; equipment that no longer satisfies the student's programmatic needs; and space that is noncompliant with current Americans with Disabilities (ADA) access requirements. CCC districts also requested new libraries and learning resource centers to replace existing facilities. The new libraries and learning resource centers are proposed to be designed and constructed to meet current programmatic needs of students by including: conference rooms, computer centers, and ADA access requirements. The implementation of these projects will help satisfy the local community college district's ability to meet increasing enrollment demands and student programmatic needs.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$31,164	$18,711	$21,062	$5,529	$7,700	$84,166
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$502,983	$356,697	$306,436	$175,497	$204,400	$1,546,013
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$28,097	$38,491	$131,283	$168,974	$137,900	$504,745
Total	**$562,244**	**$413,899**	**$458,781**	**$350,000**	**$350,000**	**$2,134,924**
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	$562,244	$413,899	$458,781	$350,000	$350,000	$2,134,924
Total	**$562,244**	**$413,899**	**$458,781**	**$350,000**	**$350,000**	**$2,134,924**

Comparison to prior year plan: Funding for CCC remains similar to what was proposed in the 2002 Plan. The major change is the emphasis placed on meeting the enrolment demands at local districts. CCC's 2003 five-year plan focuses primarily on enrollment projects, with 92 percent of all projects identified as increasing capacity for enrollment growth. The CCC has been developing information that was not available for the 2002 Plan, including such things as enrollment and the corresponding weekly student contact hour (WSCH) projections by district and the difference between enrollment and WSCH at the beginning and end of the plan period.

General Government

Twenty-seven departments, boards, offices, and commissions do not belong to an Agency structure in State government. Collectively, they are referred to as "general government." These organizations have a total budget of approximately $10 billion. The organizations have various missions and responsibilities and report organizationally directly at the cabinet level in the Governor's Administration.

Three of these organizations identified current and future infrastructure needs and submitted five-year plans. They are the Departments of Food and Agriculture, Military, and 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:

1. **Agricultural Protection**—The objective of this program is to prevent the introduction and establishment of serious plant and animal pests and diseases, 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:
   - Protect the livestock industry against losses of animals by theft and straying
   - Facilitate the orderly marketing of nursery stock
   - Assure seed quality
   - Certify that agricultural commodities for the domestic and foreign export markets meet sanitary standards
2. **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

3. **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 conduct 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 square feet for 16 inspection facilities, nine employee residences, three non-veterinary laboratories, one greenhouse, two warehouses, four 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 flies for eventual release over designated agriculture areas of California to help eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Drivers of Need: One of the significant drivers of infrastructure need for the DFA is the volume of highway traffic that must pass through the inspection stations. As the number of vehicles increases and the highway system expands, more or larger facilities will be necessary to inspect the increased flow of visitors to California. The development of technology also drives the DFA's infrastructure needs. If a new method of eradication is developed, the DFA may need to develop a facility to store or produce the chemical or organism used in this process. In addition, the DFA's infrastructure need is driven by the inefficiencies associated with aging facilities.

Five-Year Needs: The DFA has identified $203.9 million in capital outlay needs over the next five years, which include the following:

- The construction phase of the Dorris Agricultural Inspection Station.
- Consolidation and program delivery expansion of three California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System (CAHFS) facilities currently at Turlock, Fresno, and Tulare into two new facilities located in Tulare and the Turlock vicinity.
- The renovation of the Food and Agriculture Annex Headquarters in Sacramento to address significant critical fire, life, safety deficiencies.
- The expansion of the Hawaii Med Fly Rearing Facility to add rearing capacity to produce an additional 650 million sterile larvae per week.
- The reconstruction and expansion of the Meadowview Greenhouse and Warehouse facilities.
- Three Backstretch Housing Improvement projects to address inadequate backstretch housing conditions.

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

Category Description	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$6,253	$58,096	$40,230	$8,300	$0	$112,879
Program Delivery Changes	$6,585	$0	$550	$800	$8,300	$16,235
Workload Space Deficiencies	$3,036	$11,078	$700	$60,000	$0	$74,814
Total	**$15,874**	**$69,174**	**$41,480**	**$69,100**	**$8,300**	**$203,928**

Proposal: It is proposed that $17.5 million be provided for the DFA, all of which is included in 2003-04 for two continuing projects. The two projects consist of the Dorris Agricultural Inspection station relocation project and the Hawaii Med Fly Rearing facility project. These projects will aid in the exclusion and eradication of harmful pests.

Not proposed at this time is $186.4 million requested for various new projects. This includes $59 million General Fund requested for the consolidation and program delivery expansion of three California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System (CAHFS) facilities. The need for program expansion and facility consolidation has not been adequately justified. The DFA should provide additional justification for this project and explore alternative funding sources for consideration in future plans. In addition, $9.6 million for a new agricultural inspection station at Winterhaven was not included as the proposal lacked specificity and detail. The DFA did not provide sufficient justification to validate the need for such a facility; however, we understand that the DFA is working on a more detailed request for the future.

Proposed Funding for the California Department of Food and Agriculture
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Program Delivery Changes	$6,585	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,585
Workload Space Deficiencies	$10,961	$0	$0	$0	$0	$10,961
Total	**$17,546**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$17,546**
Funding Source						
Special Funds	$6,585	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,585
Lease Revenue	$10,961	$0	$0	$0	$0	$10,961
Total	**$17,546**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$17,546**

Comparison to prior year plan: The 2002 Plan proposed over $46.2 million for fiscal years 2003-04 through 2006-07 and the 2003 Plan proposes approximately $17.5 million over the same time period. Because of fiscal constraints, funding for the Sacramento Headquarters Annex Renovation project has been deferred. In addition, because this project consists of the renovation of a major State office building, it is recommended that this project be budgeted under the Department of General Services (DGS). Therefore, while proposed future funding of this project will not be included in the DFA's plan, this project should be considered in future plans submitted by DGS.

This plan also proposes full funding of the Hawaii Med Fly Rearing Facility project in 2003-04, with no recommendations for funding other projects in future years. For the purposes of securing interim financing for lease-revenue projects, it is necessary to provide a construction appropriation for this project. The previous plan assumed pay-as-you-go financing for this project; therefore, funding was proposed in each of the subsequent years of the plan as each phase was completed. It should be noted that while the funding authorization for the entire project is proposed in the budget year, actual expenditures would take place as each phase is completed, just as it would for cash financing.

While this plan does not propose funding any new projects in the years beyond fiscal year 2003-04, this plan does recognize that some needs identified by the Department may at some time be sufficiently justified and included in future plans. However, based on the information provided at this time, these additional needs cannot be supported in this plan.

Military Department

The Military Department is responsible for the command, leadership, and management of the California Army and Air National Guard, which are reserve components of the U.S. Army and Air Force. They provide military support to the federal and State government and provide manpower and equipment in response to natural and civil emergencies. In addition, the Military Department conducts youth programs for the Los Angeles School District and opens its armories for community events and for homeless shelters.

Existing Facilities: The Military Department operates 118 armories, 26 organizational maintenance shops, two support maintenance shop complexes, and four aviation centers.

The armories provide assembly areas for troop deployments for civil and natural disasters. In addition, the armories are also available to serve local community needs for such things 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 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection during wild land fire activities. The various maintenance shops provide support services to the Department for the upkeep and repair of the ground equipment and aircraft.

Training sites currently in use were constructed as temporary facilities to support the World War II (WWII) efforts and do not meet modern standards. California's armories are based on a WWII unit design, which are now inadequate to meet modern requirements. Until recently, units were only staffed at 50 percent capacity. Now all units are authorized to be staffed at 100 percent capacity, which results in increased use that further strains facilities. In addition a number of other issues affecting the Military Department infrastructure were confirmed by a survey and study efforts that were undertaken to complete a Legislatively required Master Plan.

Maintenance shops were designed to support small vehicles, such as jeeps, however, they now support large equipment and trucks. Today, facilities must support units that

have as many as 60 tractor-trailer trucks. As a result, at many of the existing shops, doors are too narrow and short, maintenance bays are not long enough, and equipment problems, such as lifts, cranes, and hoists, are not adequate for the current program requirements.

Most facilities are not ADA-compliant for public use. Utilities such as electrical, sewage and telephone were sized for smaller facilities. The requirements of today's technology have outstripped the ability of the facilities to support the units assigned. The population of eligible Guard members has shifted from current sites into new growth areas, so some armories are not in optimal locations.

Drivers of Need: The four main drivers behind the need for Military Department projects fall under the categories of workload space deficiencies, critical infrastructure deficiencies, facility/infrastructure modernization, and enrollment/caseload/population changes. Under these categories, the requested projects for the Military Department can be classified as drivers that determine the type and number of military units assigned to California and drivers that determine needs related to supporting the mission and units assigned to California.

Essential programs operated by the Military Department, such as recruiting, maintaining, training, deploying, and supervising reserve forces are driving forces behind the need for capital outlay projects. The federal government establishes the requirements that drive the infrastructure required to support these programs by setting regulations and standards. The Military Department also functions as a supporting service to civilian programs such as fire and rescue, law enforcement, care and shelter, construction and engineering, hazardous material, and logistical support. These supportive programs also drive infrastructure needs for the Military Department.

Programmatic needs and shortfalls are not the only drivers behind infrastructure needs. Population shifts within the state have demonstrated a movement of eligible members and recipients of National Guard services away from existing armories and into new growth areas. Once stationing requirements are determined, the facility requirements become the drivers that specify the size and type of facility required to support specific types of units assigned to California including armories, maintenance facilities, aviation facilities, warehouse facilities, and related structures that support the mission of the Military Department.

The Military Department must also track the condition of its facilities. In some cases, inadequacies can be resolved with minor projects. However, the driver behind requested capital outlay projects is whether it is economically beneficial to renovate the facility or replace it with a new building. The drivers that determine whether an inadequate facility should be disposed, replaced, or renovated or expanded are:

- The age and condition of the facility
- The adequacy of the facility's size
- Whether or not it will cost more than 50 percent of the replacement value to renovate or increase the size of the building

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 Military Department reports the total cost to resolve its net infrastructure needs is $1.1 billion, of which $421.5 million is reflected for this five year period. This $1.1 billion would add 4.7 million sf of building space to its current 3.6 million sf. In addition, this would result in 1.2 million sf of parking space for vehicles and aircraft being added to its current 585,000 sf of parking space.

The overall needs are comprised of $31 million for its backlog of maintenance and repair, $260 million for armory renovation and modernization, $470 million for armory replacement, and $350 million for training site upgrades. California is faced with deteriorated, aging, and inadequate facilities, plus shortages of facilities to support its mission. The largest component of the Military Department's infrastructure deficiencies is the armories. Only two armories scheduled for future retention have space adequate to support the assigned units. The armory deficiencies range from 3,428 sf to 89,000 sf, with an average deficiency of 23,900 sf per building across the state.

Availability of additional federal funding is also a major concern. The federal and State governments jointly fund most of the Military Department's major capital projects, in the 2003 Plan. However, California has not received any significant funding for capital infrastructure projects from the federal government in recent years. As a result, State funds for requested projects have been withheld until federal funds are received.

Of the $1.1 billion total needs, the Military Department's five-year plan reflects $421 million, including $211 million of State funding and $210 million of federal funding. Projects that require matching federal funds are not approved for State funds until the federal funds are authorized.

The Department has requested the following:

- 9 new, replacement, or upgraded armories
- 2 firing ranges
- Barracks
- Bridges
- Demolition of WWII barracks
- 10 new, replacement, or upgraded organizational maintenance shops
- Dining facilities
- Training facilities
- Parking facilities
- Minor capital outlay projects for armories (including security fences, security lighting, and kitchen and latrine renovations and upgrades)

Funding Needs Reported by the Military Department
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$9,462	$19,348	$12,334	$0	$0	$41,144
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$1,963	$12,055	$0	$0	$0	$14,018
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$9,099	$5,863	$0	$0	$0	$14,962
Workload Space Deficiencies - Existing	$6,944	$22,747	$17,830	$25,527	$91,171	$155,097
Workload Space Deficiencies - New	$13,334	$72,155	$62,288	$22,104	$17,299	$187,180
Total	**$40,802**	**$132,168**	**$92,452**	**$47,631**	**$108,470**	**$421,523**

Proposal: The 2003 Plan proposes funding for the Military Department totaling $342 million. The following projects are proposed for Fiscal Year 2003-04:

- Continued construction of a new armory in Lancaster
- Continued replacement and upgrade of the airfield electrical system at Los Alamitos

The Los Alamitos project replaces the electrical system for the runway lights. Currently, the electrical system used for the runway lights is outdated, and dilapidated. Repairs can be made, but any parts that need to be replaced must be manufactured specially for this system because these parts are no longer in use. Any delay on this project will magnify the current safety concerns.

The Lancaster Armory project constructs a new armory that uses matching federal funds. The recommended appropriation would fund working drawings and the construction phase.

Because of the state of current infrastructure and the lack of space to house current programs, a number of armory, maintenance shop, and training facility projects have merit for the balance of the five years. The majority of requested Military projects in the 2003 Plan address these issues. Completion of these requests, however, does not completely meet the identified needs of the Military Department across the state. Most of the requested projects include matching federal funds. This makes planning for future Military Department projects difficult, as the federal government does not provide long-term funding commitments.

There are four requested projects that are not proposed at this time. The Camp San Luis Obispo (CSLO) water distribution system is being addressed by a project that the CDC is currently managing at the California Men's Colony (both institutions use the same water system). The CSLO Youth barracks project is not included because support funds for this program are proposed for reduction in the 2003-04 Governor's Budget. The Richmond Parking structure request was deleted from the Department's updated studies because the anticipated cost was excessive and not cost effective. The Ridgecrest armory was withdrawn at the Military Department's request.

Proposed Funding for the Military Department
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$8,262	$12,733	$12,334	$0	$0	$33,329
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$0	$14,962	$0	$0	$0	$14,962
Workload Space Deficiencies - Existing	$0	$8,699	$28,862	$30,676	$91,168	$159,405
Workload Space Deficiencies - New	$11,274	$62,062	$28,316	$15,987	$17,299	$134,938
Total	**$19,536**	**$98,456**	**$69,512**	**$46,663**	**$108,467**	**$342,634**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$14,674	$22,324	$43,662	$23,333	$34,467	$138,460
Reimbursements	$4,862	$76,132	$25,850	$23,330	$74,000	$204,174
Total	**$19,536**	**$98,456**	**$69,512**	**$46,663**	**$108,467**	**$342,634**

Comparison to prior year plan: There is a $204 million increase in proposed funding from the 2002 Plan to the 2003 Plan, largely because of a change in the way federal funds will be classified for Military Department projects. In the past, the Military Department reported that federal funds did not enter the State treasury. Therefore, federal funds were not appropriated in the State budget. The federal funds were reportedly used as co-payment for Military projects and paid directly to the contractor as work was completed. Consequently, only General Funds for Military projects were appropriated. However, upon further review, it appears the federal government reimburses the State for project costs in arrears. This necessitates budgeting these funds as reimbursements and results in the increase of $204 million for identified needs between the 2002 Plan and 2003 Plan.

There are no major project changes since the 2002 Plan. Any project differences between the 2002 Plan and 2003 Plan are because of minor changes in project schedules. It is anticipated that schedules and the requested funds for projects will be modified as the needs for future infrastructure plans are evaluated.

California Department of Veterans Affairs

The California Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) administers benefits for veterans and their dependents. More specifically, the DVA provides California veterans and their families with the following:

- Aid and assistance in presenting claims for veterans' benefits under the laws of the United States
- 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 California Veterans' Homes

To be admitted to a California 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, and be a resident of California. Veterans, their spouses, and their minor children are eligible for interment in national and state cemeteries.

In December 1999, a blue ribbon task force was commissioned to report on the condition of California Veterans Homes and make recommendations on ways to improve the quality of health care and management in the homes. Over the past several years, the Administration has sponsored initiatives to improve the services offered to veterans at the homes, including patient care, staff recruitment and retention incentives, increases in medical and related staff, additional therapeutic and recreational staff, as well as significant environmental and facility improvements.

In addition to the activities of the blue ribbon task force, Chapter 810, Statutes of 1999 created a Governor's Commission on Veterans Homes. Among other things, the Commission made recommendations regarding possible sites for new homes. The proximity and availability of medical services and medical staff were considered when choosing sites for new veterans' homes. Those new sites proposed by the Commission would be located in West Los Angeles, Fresno, and Redding. This plan includes funding for new veterans' homes as proposed by the Commission.

Last session, the Administration and the Legislature provided the following funding for building the above-mentioned new Veterans Homes and for renovating existing Veterans Homes:

- Chapter 219, 2002 (SB 1773) - This bill provides $15,000,000 from the Veterans' Home Fund for the renovation of the Veterans' Home of California, Yountville. These funds will be used as the State's share of the cost for these projects.
- Chapter 217, 2002 (SB 1234) - This bill provides $62,000,000 in lease-revenue bonds for building new homes in Shasta and Redding. It also allows these funds to be used for the construction of the new homes in Lancaster, Saticoy, and West Los Angeles and to renovate the veterans' homes at Yountville, Barstow, and Chula Vista, as needed and justified. These funds will be used as the State's share of the cost for these projects.
- Chapter 216, 2002 (AB 2559) - This bill provides $31,000,000 from the Veterans' Home Fund for the construction of veterans' homes in Lancaster, Saticoy and in West Los Angeles.

Existing Facilities: The DVA operates veterans' homes in Yountville, Barstow, and Chula Vista. Combined, these homes provide a total capacity of 1,925 beds. Depending on location, the homes offer a continuum of care consisting of residential domiciliary, licensed residential, intermediate nursing, skilled nursing, and acute care. These veterans' homes include:

- Veterans' Home of California, Yountville—Yountville is situated on 500 acres in the City of 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 and a capacity of

1,125 beds. Yountville also has a State veterans' cemetery with remaining capacity of 1,000 interments.

- Veterans' Home of California, Barstow—Barstow is located on 22 acres in the California high desert near the City of Barstow, San Bernardino County. The home opened in 1996 with six buildings comprising 213,000 sf of space and a 400-bed capacity.
- Veterans' Home of California, Chula Vista—Chula Vista is located on 25 acres in the City of Chula Vista, San Diego County. The home opened in 2000 and has the same six-building configuration as Barstow. Chula Vista has a 400-bed capacity.

In addition to operating the veterans' homes, the DVA is in the process of designing and constructing a new cemetery in Shasta County (the Northern California Veterans' Cemetery), and has completed initial studies for a second State cemetery in Monterey County.

Drivers of Need: DVA veterans' home and cemetery infrastructure needs are driven by changes and increases in veteran populations and increases in veteran deaths. More specifically, as the veteran population ages and becomes disabled, California will need to provide additional beds in veterans' homes to accommodate them. Similarly, when veterans pass away, additional cemetery space will be required to serve as their final resting place.

Aging infrastructure at the Yountville facility also drives the DVA's capital outlay needs, as the facility and some of its buildings are more than 100 years old and require renovation and modernization. Based on these drivers, the DVA has categorized its specific capital outlay needs into four areas—Enrollment/Caseload/Population, Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies, Facility/Infrastructure Modernization and Workload Space Deficiencies.

Five-Year Needs: For fiscal year 2002-03, DVA received funding, through a combination of federal cost sharing and State-issued GO and lease-revenue bonds, to proceed with the planning and construction of the veterans' homes in Lancaster, Saticoy and West Los Angeles (known as the Greater Los Angeles and Ventura Counties project) as well as to initiate four major projects in the renovation of the Yountville home. The bond appropriation will also fund the State's share of future projects to design and construct the homes in Redding and Fresno, as well as additional renovation projects for the existing homes as identified in the DVA's proposal. The DVA requested a total of $167.5 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Of this amount, $75.4 million is categorized as Enrollment/Caseload/Population, $75.1 million for Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies projects, $15.7 million for Facility/Infrastructure Modernization and $1.3 million, categorized as Workload Space Deficiencies.

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

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	**$75,358**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$75,358**
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies						
Yountville	$19,681	$0	$2,476	$0	$52,400	$74,557
Barstow	$196	$0	$0	$0	$0	$196
Chula Vista	$369	$0	$0	$0	$0	$369
Total for Category	**$20,246**	**$0**	**$2,476**	**$0**	**$52,400**	**$75,122**
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization						
Yountville	$2,182	$6,560	$3,432	$1,056	$1,824	$15,054
Chula Vista	$0	$720	$0	$0	$0	$720
Total for Category	**$2,182**	**$7,280**	**$3,432**	**$1,056**	**$1,824**	**$15,774**
Workload Space Deficiencies						
Barstow	$0	$132	$528	$0	$0	$660
Chula Vista	$0	$132	$528	$0	$0	$660
Total for Category	**$0**	**$264**	**$1,056**	**$0**	**$0**	**$1,320**
Total	**$97,786**	**$7,544**	**$6,964**	**$1,056**	**$54,224**	**$167,574**

Proposal: The plan proposes $167.5 million for the DVA's five-year capital outlay needs. This amount includes $75.4 million to construct two new veterans' homes in Fresno and Redding. It also includes $75.1 million, the majority of which will replace, renovate, and upgrade aging buildings and systems at the Yountville Veterans' Home. The plan also includes $15.7 million to expand the secure nursing facility dining area at the Chula Vista home and to renovate four buildings and restore the cemetery at the Yountville home. Finally, $1.3 million will construct new warehouses at Barstow and Chula Vista in which to store residents' belongings.

The new Veterans' homes proposed in this plan will provide services identified by the Blue Ribbon Task Force and the Governor's Commission on Veterans' Homes. These new homes will result in the need for additional operations funding for staff and services once they are completed.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	**$75,358**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$75,358**
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies						
Yountville	$18,473	$0	$3,684	$0	$52,400	$74,557
Barstow	$0	$196	$0	$0	$0	$196
Chula Vista	$0	$369	$0	$0	$0	$369
Total for Category	**$18,473**	**$565**	**$3,684**	**$0**	**$52,400**	**$75,122**
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization						
Yountville	$0	$8,742	$3,432	$1,056	$1,824	$15,054
Chula Vista	$0	$720	$0	$0	$0	$720
Total for Category	**$0**	**$9,462**	**$3,432**	**$1,056**	**$1,824**	**$15,774**
Workload Space Deficiencies						
Barstow	$0	$132	$528	$0	$0	$660
Chula Vista	$0	$132	$528	$0	$0	$660
Total for Category	**$0**	**$264**	**$1,056**	**$0**	**$0**	**$1,320**
Total	**$93,831**	**$10,291**	**$8,172**	**$1,056**	**$54,224**	**$167,574**
Funding Source						
General Fund	$399	$3,011	$2,264	$1,056	$1,824	$8,554
General Obligation Bonds	$6,327	$2,548	$2,068	$0	$18,340	$29,283
Lease Revenue Bonds	$26,375	$0	$0	$0	$0	$26,375
Federal Funds	$60,730	$4,732	$3,840	$0	$34,060	$103,362
Total	**$93,831**	**$10,291**	**$8,172**	**$1,056**	**$54,224**	**$167,574**

Comparison to prior year plan: There were no significant changes for the DVA in the 2003 Plan.

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Details of the Five-Year Plan

The proposed infrastructure projects discussed in this section are displayed in project-specific detail in the following two tables. The first table, *Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department,* contains the infrastructure needs identified by agencies and departments. The second table, *Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan,* contains the Governor's proposed infrastructure plan. The tables are organized by department in the same order as they are presented in the report. Project categories are shown on the tables as are the funding sources requested and proposed for the projects.

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Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Legislative, Judicial and Executive						
0250 Judiciary						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Consolidate Mandated Training & Judicial Administrative Programs	229	2,481	0	0	0	2,710
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	229	2,481	0	0	0	2,710
Program Delivery Changes - New						
602 Local Courts	0	0	348,600	348,600	348,600	1,045,800
Program Delivery Changes - New Total	0	0	348,600	348,600	348,600	1,045,800
Judiciary Total	229	2,481	348,600	348,600	348,600	1,048,510
0690 Office of Emergency Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 New Headquarters Perimeter Fencing	1,631	1,396	0	0	0	3,027
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,631	1,396	0	0	0	3,027
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Fire And Telecom Shop	1,291	327	5,870	0	0	7,488
603 Southern Ca State Coordination Center	0	3,780	1,050	22,095	3,000	29,925
604 New Coastal Region Emergency Operation Center	0	1,830	310	6,395	750	9,285
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,291	5,937	7,230	28,490	3,750	46,698
Office of Emergency Services Total	2,922	7,333	7,230	28,490	3,750	49,725
0820 Department of Justice						
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
603 Oakland Expansion to 19th Floor	0	2,300	0	0	0	2,300
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	2,300	0	0	0	2,300
Program Delivery Changes-New						
602 4949 Broadway	400	0	0	0	0	400
604 Statewide DNA Laboratory	5,000	1,600	2,700	71,000	0	80,300
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	5,400	1,600	2,700	71,000	0	80,700
Department of Justice Total	5,400	3,900	2,700	71,000	0	83,000
0860 Board of Equalization						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 San Jose District Office- Update the security for the public lobby	168	0	0	0	0	168
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	168	0	0	0	0	168

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Program Delivery Changes-New						
602 Investigations Division - Establish Secured Area for New Division	246	0	0	0	0	246
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	246	0	0	0	0	246
Board of Equalization Total	414	0	0	0	0	414
0890 Secretary of State						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies - Existing						
601 Information Technology Computer room facilities upgrade	150	0	0	0	0	150
602 Safe at Home Program security improvements	100	0	0	0	0	100
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies – Existing Total 250	0	0	0	0	250	
Secretary of State Total	250	0	0	0	0	250
Legislative, Judicial and Executive Total	9,215	13,714	358,530	448,090	352,350	1,181,899
State and Consumer Services						
1100 California Science Center						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Installation of Down Escalator	328	0	0	0	0	328
606 Install Acoustical Treatment for Science Center Atrium	0	0	410	0	0	410
607 Install Security/Monitoring Video Cameras	0	0	179	0	0	179
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	328	0	589	0	0	917
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
605 California Science Center Phase 3 Preliminary Plans	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,500
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,500
California Science Center Total	328	3,500	589	0	0	4,417
1730 Franchise Tax Board						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies - Existing						
601 FTB Butterfield Campus Renovations	997	9,819	0	0	0	10,816
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies - Existing Total	997	9,819	0	0	0	10,816
Franchise Tax Board Total	997	9,819	0	0	0	10,816
1760 Department of General Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Structural Retrofit - Stockton State Office Building	264	5,021	0	0	0	5,285
602 Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital - Volunteer Center	169	1,734	0	0	0	1,903
603 Structural Retrofit - Atascadero State Hospital - East West Corridor	99	674	0	0	0	773

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
604 Structural Retrofit - DMH Metropolitan State Hospital, Wards 313 and 315	219	976	0	0	0	1,195
606 Structural Retrofit - CMF Vacaville - Wing U	569	2,711	0	0	0	3,280
607 Structural Retrofit - Tehachapi State Prison - Dorms F5, F6, F7, F8	402	2,565	0	0	0	2,967
608 Structural Retrofit - DMH Metropolitan State Hospital, Replace Library	3,750	0	0	0	0	3,750
611 Structural Retrofit - CDC Jamestown Buildings E, F, G	454	2,978	0	0	0	3,432
612 Structural Retrofit - Hospital B50 Bldg - Lanterman State Hospital, Pomona	782	18,985	0	0	0	19,767
614 Van Nuys State Building Elevator	1,247	0	0	0	0	1,247
615 EDD Office Building Renovation	106,557	0	0	0	0	106,557
616 Library & Courts Building Renovation	2,245	34,743	0	0	0	36,988
622 Resources Building Renovation	0	153,163	0	0	0	153,163
632 Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital - Vocational Rehab	389	2,274	0	0	0	2,663
633 Structural Retrofit - Sonoma Developmental Center - Multipurpose Center	194	1,135	0	0	0	1,329
634 Structural Retrofit - Building 22, San Quentin	14,282	0	0	0	0	14,282
635 Fresno State Office Building	2,237	0	0	0	0	2,237
636 Structural Retrofit - 30 Building, Patton Developmental Center, Patton	19,232	0	0	0	0	19,232
637 Structural Retrofit - 70 Building, Patton Developmental Center, Patton	0	412	8,898	0	0	9,310
638 Structural Retrofit - N Building, Residence Hall, Patton Developmental Center, Patton	0	0	740	14,947	0	15,687
639 Structural Retrofit - Program Management	744	766	0	0	0	1,510
640 Structural Retrofit - Demolish Ward 306 - Metropolitan State Hospital	661	0	0	0	0	661
641 Central Plant Renovation	159,722	0	0	0	0	159,722
645 Marysville District Office Building Replacement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	314,218	228,137	9,638	14,947	0	566,939
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
617 Redding State Office Building	0	15,719	0	0	0	15,719
618 CAP/Unidentified San Francisco Office Building	0	0	140,320	0	0	140,320
619 San Bernardino State Office Building	64,500	0	0	0	0	64,500
620 San Jose State Office Building	10,627	0	80,136	0	0	90,763
621 Sacramento/Capital Area Plan Downtown	0	0	0	182,353	0	182,353
623 Energy Commission Building Backfill	0	0	0	700	0	700

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
624 CAP/4949 Broadway Building	0	101,420	0	0	0	101,420
625 Bakersfield State Office Building	0	23,168	0	0	0	23,168
626 State Controller - Unidentified Agencies Office Buildings	0	178,520	0	0	0	178,520
627 LA - Coastal State Office Building	0	0	0	66,493	0	66,493
628 San Gabriel Valley State Office Building	0	0	0	47,125	0	47,125
629 Fresno State Office Building	74,207	0	0	0	0	74,207
630 Los Angeles - Civic Center State Office Building	0	0	0	148,335	0	148,335
631 PRISM - Public Safety Radio Integrated System Mgmt	0	21,000	23,360	0	0	44,360
642 West End Project: New State Office Building, Sacramento	0	391,000	0	0	0	391,000
643 CDC New Headquarters facility	160,000	0	0	0	0	160,000
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	309,334	730,827	243,816	445,006	0	1,728,983
Department of General Services Total	623,552	958,964	253,454	459,953	0	2,295,922
State and Consumer Services Total	624,877	972,283	254,043	459,953	0	2,311,155

Business, Transportation and

2660 Dept of Transportation

Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing

601 Marysville District Office Building Replacement	56,575	0	0	0	0	56,575
606 Critical Infrastructure Deficiency Projects	0	75	300	1,980	6,920	9,275
609 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Available for Programming	281,000	464,000	792,000	1,690,000	1,500,000	4,727,000
610 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Local Assistance	1,045,000	1,074,000	1,139,000	1,199,000	1,206,000	5,663,000
611 State Highway Operation Protection Program (SHIPP)	1,378,000	1,482,000	1,641,000	1,717,000	1,676,000	7,894,000
612 (STIP) 5-Year Estimate -Public Transportation Account Fund	248,075	247,051	297,803	297,123	610,000	1,700,052
613 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)	1,480,000	1,230,000	742,000	365,000	132,000	3,949,000
614 Transportation Investment Fund	1,121,000	1,153,000	1,186,000	866,000	1,240,000	5,566,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	5,609,650	5,650,126	5,798,103	6,136,103	6,370,920	29,564,902
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
605 Studies, Preplanning, Budget Packages,	825	200	200	200	200	1,625
607 Facility/Infrastructure Modernization Projects	0	2,700	0	3,448	5,172	11,320
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	825	2,900	200	3,648	5,372	12,945
Program Delivery Changes-New						
615 High Speed Rail authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
608 Workload Space Deficiency Projects	0	75	300	97,498	0	97,873
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	75	300	97,498	0	97,873
Dept of Transportation Total	5,610,475	5,653,101	5,798,603	6,237,249	6,376,292	29,675,720
2720 Dept of the California Highway Patrol						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Santa Fe Springs Area Office -- Replacement Facility	3,134	6,910	0	0	0	10,044
602 San Diego Area Office -- Alterations	308	1,999	0	0	0	2,307
603 Oceanside Area Office -- Replacement	2,674	7,616	0	0	0	10,290
604 Fresno Area Office -- Replacement	1,008	8,058	0	0	0	9,066
605 Bridgeport Area Office -- Replacement	760	5,150	0	0	0	5,910
606 Studies, Preplanning, and Budget Packages	170	0	0	0	0	170
607 Options and Appraisals	20	0	0	0	0	20
608 Williams Area Office -- Replacement Facility	2,969	0	0	0	0	2,969
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	11,043	29,733	0	0	0	40,776
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
610 CHP Area/Division Office Replacement	0	30,466	26,063	23,125	2,615	82,269
611 CHP Area Office Alteration	0	1,999	243	1,738	1,333	5,313
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	32,465	26,306	24,863	3,948	87,582
Dept of the California Highway Patrol Total	11,043	62,198	26,306	24,863	3,948	128,358
2740 Department of Motor Vehicles						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Sacramento HQ 3rd Floor Asbestos Removal and Office Renovation	7,006	0	0	0	0	7,006
602 Sacramento HQ 5th Floor Asbestos Removal and Office Renovation	325	6,966	0	0	0	7,291
603 Sacramento HQ 6th Floor Asbestos Abatement, 6th/7th Floor Renovation, Re-skin Building	513	673	13,227	0	0	14,413
605 San Ysidro - Replacement Facility	5,865	0	0	0	0	5,865
606 South Sacramento - Facility Replacement	5,854	0	0	0	0	5,854
607 Poway - Facility Replacement	840	504	5,153	0	0	6,497
608 Riverside East - Facilities Replacement and Programs Consolidation	1,035	577	5,706	0	0	7,318
609 Stockton - Facility Replacement & Programs Consolidation	1,228	382	6,836	0	0	8,446
610 Study Funds - Statewide	100	0	0	0	0	100
614 Existing critical infrastructure deficiencies	0	4,453	179	0	0	4,632
615 Existing critical infrastructure deficiencies 05	0	0	3,132	1,021	0	4,153

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	22,766	13,555	34,233	1,021	0	71,575
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
611 Work load space deficiencies	0	22,913	8,671	0	0	31,584
612 Work load space deficiencies 06	0	0	0	23,896	0	23,896
613 Work load space deficiencies 07	0	0	0	0	25,146	25,146
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	22,913	8,671	23,896	25,146	80,626
Department of Motor Vehicles Total	22,766	36,468	42,904	24,917	25,146	152,201
Business, Transportation and Housing Total	5,644,284	5,751,767	5,867,813	6,287,029	6,405,386	29,956,279
Resources						
3125 California Tahoe Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500
602 Stream Environment Zone (SEZ) and Watershed Restoration Program	4,000	2,535	2,535	2,535	2,535	14,140
604 Wildlife Enhancement Program	2,000	4,513	4,513	4,513	4,543	20,082
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	7,500	8,548	8,548	8,548	8,578	41,722
Public Access and Recreation-New						
603 Public Access and Recreation Projects	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	7,900
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	7,900
California Tahoe Conservancy Total	9,000	10,148	10,148	10,148	10,178	49,622
3340 California Conservation Corps						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Inland Empire Acquisition	2,145	861	10,757	0	0	13,763
604 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	753	0	0	0	0	753
605 Los Padres Site Reconstruction	0	428	147	2,077	0	2,652
606 Pomona - Electrical Upgrade, Fire Alarm, HVAC	0	26	35	490	0	551
607 Sierra Placer - Kitchen/Dining Room Construction	0	228	303	4,300	0	4,831
608 Sierra Placer - Municipal Sewer Connection	0	28	37	534	0	599
611 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	140	0	0	0	140
617 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	102	0	0	102
620 Los Padres Ti Renovate Admin Bldg Foundation	0	0	0	21	27	48
624 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	0	59	0	59
627 Shasta Pacific-- Leggett Kitchen/Dining Bldg	0	0	0	0	53	53
628 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	0	0	396	396
631 Pomona - Restroom Renovation	0	0	0	55	73	128
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	2,898	1,711	11,381	7,536	550	24,076

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
610 Los Angeles - Norwalk-HVAC System	0	28	38	534	0	600
613 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	525	0	0	0	525
619 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	594	0	0	594
622 Sierra Placer Renovate Education Bldg.	0	0	0	19	26	45
626 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	0	235	0	235
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	553	632	788	26	1,999
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Pacific Bays Residential Construction	5,629	839	10,483	0	0	16,951
609 Klamath Center- Relocation	0	200	750	747	995	2,692
612 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	440	0	0	0	440
614 Sequoia Warehouse Construction	0	0	126	168	2,373	2,667
615 SP Ukiah Cabin/Restroom Construction	0	0	33	44	616	693
616 SP Fortuna Dorm Construction	0	0	102	137	1,926	2,165
618 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	587	0	0	587
621 Los Padres Classroom 1541 Renovation	0	0	0	30	40	70
625 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	0	321	0	321
629 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	0	0	22	22
630 Tahoe Relocation	5,500	677	903	11,291	0	18,371
632 Sequoia Center Construction (Porterville)	14,382	0	0	0	0	14,382
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	25,511	2,156	12,984	12,738	5,972	59,361
California Conservation Corps Total	28,410	4,420	24,997	21,062	6,548	85,436
3540 Department of Forestry and Fire Protect						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Aviation Management Unit - Relocate Facility	359	275	6,251	0	0	6,885
602 Alma Helitack Base - Replace Facility	706	4,291	0	0	0	4,997
603 Batterson FFS - Relocate Facility	2,406	0	0	0	0	2,406
604 Baseline Conservation Camp - Remodel Facility	3,949	0	0	0	0	3,949
605 Ukiah Air Attack Base - Relocate Facility	7,308	0	0	0	0	7,308
606 Hollister Air Attack Base - Relocate Facility	6,054	0	0	0	0	6,054
607 Blasingame FFS - Replace Facility	1,605	0	0	0	0	1,605
608 Elsinore FFS - Relocate Facility	638	0	95	2,029	0	2,762
609 Twain Harte FFS	300	2,632	0	0	0	2,932
610 Lassen Lodge FFS - Relocate Facility	326	2,820	0	0	0	3,146
611 Cuyamaca Forest Fire Station - Relocate Facility	336	1,721	0	0	0	2,057
612 Statewide - Construct Communications Facilities	3,150	6,154	5,998	5,000	5,100	25,402

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
613 Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Headquarters - Relocate Facility	835	0	510	9,353	0	10,698
614 Humboldt-Del Norte UH & Fortuna FFS- Replace Facilities	765	0	997	12,385	0	14,147
615 Warner Springs Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	282	1,970	0	0	0	2,252
616 Blanchard Forest Fire Station - Relocate Facility	560	0	220	2,834	0	3,614
617 Boonville Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	412	3,687	0	0	0	4,099
618 Colfax Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	239	1,883	0	0	0	2,122
619 Badger Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	193	2,201	0	0	0	2,394
620 CDF Academy - Construct Barracks Buildings	481	5,372	0	0	0	5,853
621 Nevada City FFS - Replace Facility	534	5,584	0	0	0	6,118
622 Temecula Forest Fire Station - Relocate Facility	810	0	221	2,903	0	3,934
623 MacDoel Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	475	0	226	1,985	0	2,686
624 Miramonte CC - Replace Facility	1,863	22,413	0	0	0	24,276
625 Intermountain Conservation Camp - Replace Facility	549	635	9,009	0	0	10,193
626 Weott Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	260	2,200	0	0	0	2,460
627 Mount Bullion YCC - Improve Access Road	260	0	684	4,614	0	5,558
628 Butte Unit Headquarters - Relocate Auto Shop	600	0	198	3,464	0	4,262
629 Cuesta Conservation Camp - Replace Facility	627	559	0	6,897	0	8,083
630 Santa Clara Unit Headquarters - Construct Service Center, Remodel Apparatus	288	2,530	0	0	0	2,818
631 Shasta-Trinity Unit Headquarters - Relocate Facility	715	504	8,303	0	0	9,522
632 Bridgeville FFS - Relocate Facility	291	2,739	0	0	0	3,030
633 Parkfield Forest Fire Station	560	0	213	6,689	0	7,462
634 Sky Londa Forest Fire Station	108	3,037	0	0	0	3,145
635 Amador-El Dorado Unitwide Vehicle Washrack	330	2,369	2,187	0	0	4,886
636 Los Posadas Forest Fire Station- Replace Facility	251	3,852	0	0	0	4,103
637 Las Tablas Forest fire Station	560	0	205	6,455	0	7,220
638 Yreka Forest Fire Station	573	15,285	0	0	0	15,858
639 Millerton Forest Fire Station	230	5,510	0	0	0	5,740
640 Higgins Corner Forest Fire Station	1,106	0	265	5,300	0	6,671
641 Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit Headquarters- Replace Facility	921	21,748	0	0	0	22,669
642 San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit Headquarters- Relocate Auto Shop	434	7,177	0	0	0	7,611
643 Beaver Dam Forest Fire Station- Relocate Facility	560	0	212	6,650	0	7,422
644 Parlin Fork Conservation Camp - Remodel Facility	1,602	1,233	16,468	0	0	19,303
645 Garden Valley Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	560	0	231	7,151	0	7,942
646 Tehama-Glenn Unit HQ-Replace Vehicle Repair Facility, Construct Dozer Shed	413	247	2,816	0	0	3,476
647 Devore Forest Fire Station- Replace Facility	297	6,247	0	0	0	6,544

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
648 Cloverdale Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	279	4,089	0	0	0	4,368
649 Potrero Forest Fire Station	304	6,452	0	0	0	6,756
650 Bieber Forest Fire Station/Helitack Base-Relocate Facility	204	0	531	427	6,047	7,209
651 Altaville Forest Fires Station - Relocate Automotive Repair Facility	438	9,960	0	0	0	10,398
652 Alta Forest Fire Station - Relocate Facility	550	0	220	4,474	0	5,244
653 Paso Robles Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	398	8,916	0	0	0	9,314
654 Ishi Conservation Camp - Facility Rplacement	1,438	1,118	12,727	0	0	15,283
655 San Andreas Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	560	0	231	7,151	0	7,942
656 Soquel Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility; Construct Office/Education Center	267	4,717	0	0	0	4,984
657 Bishop Forest Fire Station- Replace Facility	279	5,799	0	0	0	6,078
658 Almaden Forest Fire Station - Relocate Facility	1,064	0	217	4,151	0	5,432
659 Witch Creek Forest Fire Station - Relocate Facility	835	0	264	6,692	0	7,791
660 Woodlake Forest Fire Station - Acquire Site	500	0	0	0	0	500
661 Air Attack Base Improvements	0	1,065	7,400	440	6,500	15,405
662 Acquire Options and Appraisals	0	125	125	125	125	500
663 Facility Acquisitions	0	750	600	0	0	1,350
664 Administration Headquarters Improvements	0	1,945	11,420	28,224	22,597	64,186
665 CDF Camp Improvements	0	30,472	52,138	94,889	136,300	313,799
666 Replace/Relocate CDF Forest Fire Stations	0	5,968	37,239	49,240	49,565	142,012
667 Pavement and Access Road Construction	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
668 ADA Compliance for Facilities	0	2,500	4,000	5,000	5,000	16,500
669 Davis Mobile Equipment Facility - Remodel	0	87	1,599	0	0	1,686
670 Minor Capital Outlay Projects	9,077	4,500	4,500	5,000	5,000	28,077
673 Construct Vehicle Washracks	0	1,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	22,500
674 CDF Nurseries - Combine Nursery Sites	0	0	660	450	550	1,660
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	62,874	231,838	201,180	301,972	248,784	1,046,648
Public Access and Recreation-New						
671 Soquel DSF - Construct Education Center and Access Road	0	2,750	400	510	7,500	11,160
672 Jackson DSF - Construct Education Center and Access Road	0	400	510	7,500	0	8,410
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	0	3,150	910	8,010	7,500	19,570
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
675 Training Facilities	0	1,088	6,657	6,792	6,263	20,800
676 Battalion Chief, Resource Management, Fire Prevention Field Offices	0	1,300	2,200	2,300	2,200	8,000
677 CDF Academy - Expand Dining Hall	0	82	928	0	0	1,010
678 CDF Academy - Remodel/Replace Apparatus Building/Shop	0	0	500	450	5,761	6,711

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
679 CDF Academy - Paving and Safety Lighting	0	0	398	5,261	0	5,659
680 CDF Academy - Construct Fitness Center	0	0	0	0	525	525
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	2,470	10,683	14,803	14,749	42,705
Department of Forestry and Fire Protect Total	62,874	237,458	212,773	324,785	271,033	1,108,923
3600 Department of Fish and Game						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Minor Projects Summary COBCP	1,694	925	0	0	0	2,619
602 Project Planning	160	160	160	160	160	800
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,854	1,085	160	160	160	3,419
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Elkhorn Slough Ecological Reserve Research and Education Center	1,600	0	0	0	0	1,600
604 Redding New Office Building	138	182	2,052	0	0	2,372
605 Bishop Office Buildings	700	263	358	4,167	0	5,488
606 Yountville Expanded Office Building	150	196	2,267	0	0	2,613
607 Yreka New Office Building	113	160	1,721	0	0	1,994
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	2,701	801	6,398	4,167	0	14,067
Department of Fish and Game Total	4,555	1,886	6,558	4,327	160	17,486
3640 Wildlife Conservation Board						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Funding from Habitat Conservation Fund for Capital Outlay	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	105,000
602 Funding from the Wildlife Restoration Fund for Capital Outlay	500	1,000	500	500	500	3,000
603 Oak Woodlands Program Implementation	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
608 Prop 40 and 50 Programs	382,000	157,000	111,500	79,000	0	729,500
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	408,500	179,000	133,000	100,500	21,500	842,500
Wildlife Conservation Board Total	408,500	179,000	133,000	100,500	21,500	842,500
3680 Dept of Boating & Waterways						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Project Planning	300	300	325	350	375	1,650
602 San Luis Creek Boat Launching Facility Rehabilitation and Expansion	270	260	4,721	0	0	5,251
603 Brannan Island SRA - Boat Launching Facility Rehabilitation	4,104	0	0	0	0	4,104
605 Cleghorn Area, Silverwood Lake SRA - Boating Facilities Renovation	121	1,450	0	0	0	1,571
606 Castaic East Ramp Boat Launching Facility Rehabilitation and Expansion	212	200	3,557	0	0	3,969

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
607 Minor Capital Outlay Program	3,710	0	0	0	0	3,710
616 ECID - Major for FYs 2004-2007	0	160	305	1,815	1,925	4,205
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	8,717	2,370	8,908	2,165	2,300	24,460
Public Access and Recreation-New						
621 NPA - BISC for FYs 2004-2007	0	2,275	610	4,130	4,150	11,165
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	0	2,275	610	4,130	4,150	11,165
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Natoma Phase II	169	2,297	0	0	0	2,466
619 EWSD - Major for FYs 2004-2007	0	150	280	1,780	1,780	3,990
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	169	2,447	280	1,780	1,780	6,456
Dept of Boating & Waterways Total	8,886	7,092	9,798	8,075	8,230	42,081
3760 State Coastal Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Conservancy Programs	53,500	172,000	153,000	153,000	158,000	689,500
602 Watershed/Water Quality Protection and Enhancement Program	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	8,000
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	57,500	176,000	153,000	153,000	158,000	697,500
Public Access and Recreation-New						
603 San Francisco Bay Conservancy Program	6,000	5,000	5,400	0	0	16,400
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	6,000	5,000	5,400	0	0	16,400
State Coastal Conservancy Total	63,500	181,000	158,400	153,000	158,000	713,900
3790 Dept of Parks and Recreation						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
611 Angel Island SP: Immigration Station Area Restoration	605	12,259	0	0	0	12,864
614 Big Basin SP: Additional Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	156	1,048	0	0	0	1,204
617 Calaveras Big Trees SP: New Visitor Center	192	245	3,358	0	0	3,795
622 Donner Memorial SP: New Visitor Center	457	5,355	0	0	0	5,812
626 Fort Ross SHP: Water System Improvements	220	1,072	0	0	0	1,292
627 Humboldt Redwoods SP: Replace Five Restrooms Buildings	1,473	0	0	0	0	1,473
629 John Marsh Home: John Marsh Home Stabilization	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000
631 La Purisima Mission SHP: Restore Historic Adobe Structures	1,148	0	0	0	0	1,148
632 Lake Perris SRA: Replace Lifeguard Headquarters	133	810	0	0	0	943
635 Morro Bay SP: Sewer System Improvements	155	951	0	0	0	1,106
636 Mount Diablo SP: Primary Road System Improvements	4,797	0	0	0	0	4,797

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
640 Will Rogers SHP: Restore Historic Ranch House	1,846	0	0	0	0	1,846
641 Statewide: Budget Development	500	0	0	0	0	500
642 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
647 Plumas-Eureka SP: Historic Stamp Mill Restoration	0	500	915	5,068	0	6,483
648 Samuel P. Taylor SP: Install Underground Reservoirs	0	269	1,527	0	0	1,796
649 Shasta SHP: Stabilize Historic Ruins on Southside of	0	357	2,023	0	0	2,380
651 Statewide: Budget Development	0	500	500	500	500	2,000
652 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
659 Statewide Minor Capital Outlay - Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	3,750	0	0	0	0	3,750
662 Statewide Minor Capital Outlay - Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000
666 Statewide: OHV Minor Capital Outlay-Minor Projects	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
671 Statewide: Interpretive Exhibits Program - Minor Projects	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
672 Statewide: Interpretive Exhibits Program	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
675 Statewide: OHV Minor Capital Outlay-Minor Projects	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
686 Big Basin Redwoods SP: Wastewater System Improvements	1,530	0	0	0	0	1,530
691 DPR Statewide Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	0	0	4,646	26,537	10,565	41,748
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	29,962	33,366	22,969	42,105	21,065	149,467
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
602 Statewide: Habitat Conservation Program	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
605 Santa Lucia Mountain Range Purchases: Habitat Conservation Program	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500
607 Statewide: Habitat Conservation Program	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
609 Santa Lucia Mountain Range Purchases: Habitat Conservation Program	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
688 DPR Statewide Environmental Acquisition and Restoration	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	2,000
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoratio-New Total	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,500	3,500	14,500
Environmental Restoration-Existing						
619 Chino Hills State Park: Coal Canyon Wildlife Corridor Restoration	164	1,036	0	0	0	1,200
661 Statewide Minor Capital Outlay - Environmental Restoration	655	0	0	0	0	655
687 DPR Statewide Environmental Restoration	0	0	1,225	10,150	6,200	17,575
Environmental Restoration-Existing Total	819	1,036	1,225	10,150	6,200	19,430
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
613 Anza-Borrego SP: Rehabilitate Visitor Center Exhibits	1,134	0	0	0	0	1,134
616 Border Field SP: Develop and Rehabilitate Facilities	1,852	0	0	0	0	1,852
621 Doheny SB: New Lifeguard Headquarters	191	1,102	0	0	0	1,293
628 Huntington SB: Expand Lifeguard Headquarters/Training Facility	190	3,675	0	0	0	3,865
634 Malibu Creek SP: Restore Sepulveda Adobe	96	1,218	0	0	0	1,314

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
637 Pfeiffer Big Sur SP: Entrance, Circulation and Day Use	3,222	0	0	0	0	3,222
638 Prairie Creek Redwoods SP: Public Use Improvements	1,810	0	0	0	0	1,810
645 Malibu Creek SP: Rehab/Develop Day Use Facilities At Tapia	0	914	5,177	0	0	6,091
650 Topanga SP: Public Use Improvements	0	307	1,741	0	0	2,048
660 Statewide Minor Capital Outlay - Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	651	0	0	0	0	651
668 Statewide: Volunteer Enhancement Program-Minor Projects	305	0	0	0	0	305
669 Statewide: Volunteer Enhancement Program-Minor Projects	250	0	0	0	0	250
674 Statewide: Volunteer Enhancement Program-Minor Projects	0	850	250	250	250	1,600
690 DPR Statewide Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	0	0	1,819	8,994	19,306	30,119
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	9,701	8,066	8,987	9,244	19,556	55,554
Public Access and Recreation-New						
601 Statewide 2002 Bond State Park System-Acquisition Program	40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000
603 Statewide: Federal Trust Fund Program	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
606 Statewide State Park System-Acquisition Program	0	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	140,000
608 Statewide: Federal Trust Fund Program	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
612 Ano Nuevo SR: Marine Education Center	2,950	0	0	0	0	2,950
618 Chino Hills SP: Entrance Road and Facilities	262	192	11,565	0	0	12,019
620 Chino Hills SP: Visitor Center	203	1,638	0	0	0	1,841
625 Fort Ross SHP: Reconstruct Historic Fur Warehouse	1,740	0	0	0	0	1,740
630 Kenneth Hahn SRA: Vista Pacifica Visitor Center	740	673	8,604	0	0	10,017
633 MacKerricher SP: Rehab Pudding Creek Trestle and Coastal Trail	235	1,905	0	0	0	2,140
639 Railroad Technology Museum: Rehabilitation & Facilities	686	11,414	0	0	0	12,100
643 Crystal Cove SP: El Morro Mobile home Park Conversion	0	9,985	0	0	0	9,985
644 Candlestick Point SRA: Off-Leash Dog Area	0	75	425	0	0	500
646 Old Sacramento SHP: Reconstruct City Hotel, Museum Rm, & Exhibits	0	300	1,700	0	0	2,000
663 Carnegie SVRA: Alameda/Tesla	0	1,100	0	0	0	1,100
664 Hudner/Renz Public Use Facilities	1,400	0	0	0	0	1,400
665 Statewide Opportunity Purchase and Pre-budget Schematics	400	0	0	0	0	400
667 Statewide: California Snow-Park-Minor Project	257	0	0	0	0	257
670 Statewide: Recreational Trails Program - Minor Projects	336	0	0	0	0	336
673 Statewide: Recreational Trails Program	0	300	300	300	300	1,200
676 Statewide Opportunity Purchase and Pre-budget Schematics	0	400	400	400	400	1,600
677 Statewide: OHV Winter Recreation Project	0	5,000	2,250	0	0	7,250
680 Empire Mine SHP: Empire Mine Underground Tour	2,222	0	0	0	0	2,222
689 DPR Statewide Public Access and Recreation Needs	0	0	7,650	22,550	22,388	52,588

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
692 Prairie City SVRA: Improvement Project	428	16,221	0	0	0	16,649
695 California Heritage Center: Acquisition and Phase I Development	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
696 California Indian Museum: Master Plan and Phase I Development	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
697 Leland Stanford Mansion SHP: Rehabilitation of Mansion Grounds	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	73,359	89,203	72,894	63,250	63,088	361,794
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
685 DPR Statewide Workload Space Deficiencies	0	0	0	1,858	6,089	7,947
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	0	0	1,858	6,089	7,947
Dept of Parks and Recreation Total	116,341	134,171	108,575	130,107	119,498	608,692
3810 Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Capital Outlay and Grants	22,000	14,400	10,000	10,000	500	56,900
602 Capital Outlay and Grants	77	0	0	0	0	77
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	22,077	14,400	10,000	10,000	500	56,977
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Total	22,077	14,400	10,000	10,000	500	56,977
3825 San Gabriel/Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
602 Capital Outlay and Grants	10,700	10,600	10,600	4,500	0	36,400
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	10,700	10,600	10,600	4,500	0	36,400
San Gabriel/Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy Total	10,700	10,600	10,600	4,500	0	36,400
3830 San Joaquin River Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 San Joaquin River Conservancy Acquisitions	9,500	7,325	11,735	11,250	11,484	51,294
602 San Joaquin River Conservancy Restoration Program	1,575	575	575	688	75	3,488
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	11,075	7,900	12,310	11,938	11,559	54,782
Public Access and Recreation-New						
603 San Joaquin River Conservancy Public Access and	2,500	3,175	1,265	1,200	1,200	9,340
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	2,500	3,175	1,265	1,200	1,200	9,340
San Joaquin River Conservancy Total	13,575	11,075	13,575	13,138	12,759	64,122

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
3835 Baldwin Hills Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Acquisition and Improvement Program	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	80,000
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	80,000
Baldwin Hills Conservancy Total	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	80,000
3850 Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 NCCP lands acquisitions	10,062	5,062	5,062	5,062	5,061	30,309
602 Mountainous lands acquisitions	10,673	10,673	10,673	10,673	10,671	53,363
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	20,735	15,735	15,735	15,735	15,732	83,672
Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy Total	20,735	15,735	15,735	15,735	15,732	83,672
3860 Department of Water Resources						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
641 South Delta Improvements Program	0	254,200	181,300	3,000	0	438,500
646 Through-Delta Facility Construction	0	0	0	30,000	70,000	100,000
647 North Delta Flood Control Improvements	0	15,000	22,800	0	0	37,800
648 Poso Creek Feasibility Study	486	838	0	287	287	1,898
649 Sacramento River Bank Protection Project	0	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	6,400
650 Marysville-Yuba City Levee Reconstruction Project	885	0	0	0	0	885
651 American River (Common Features) Project	9,951	8,883	11,032	11,061	0	40,927
652 Yuba River Basin Project	2,431	0	1,064	0	0	3,495
653 South Sacramento County Streams	2,846	5,316	4,471	0	0	12,633
654 Terminus Dam, Lake Kaweah Project	5,175	0	0	0	0	5,175
655 Middle Creek Flood Damage Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration	0	338	338	16,894	1,390	18,960
656 Hamilton City Project	0	2,300	0	0	0	2,300
657 Tule River Basin, Success Reservoir Enlargement Project	4,262	0	0	0	0	4,262
658 Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins - Early Implementation Program	1,455	3,446	7,395	9,295	8,000	29,591
659 Sutter County Flood Control Project	275	1,000	5,100	6,100	2,200	14,675
660 Rock Creek / Keefer Slough - Feasibility Study	725	350	650	10,800	5,100	17,625
661 West Stanislaus County	471	474	3,725	4,850	3,850	13,370
662 American River Long-Term Flood Protection Project	11,657	13,461	16,154	18,847	16,154	76,273
663 Lower Cache Creek, Yolo County, Woodland Area Project	1,255	9,645	6,385	690	0	17,975
664 Folsom Dam Modifications Project	0	0	11,827	11,827	15,296	38,950
665 Cherokee Canal Restoration Project	0	0	1,763	0	0	1,763
666 Frazier Creek/Strathmore Creek Feasibility Study	558	525	525	287	287	2,182
667 White River/Deer Creek Feasibility Study	558	525	525	287	287	2,182

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
668 Merced County Streams Project, Bear Creek Unit	0	4,911	4,914	14,537	14,638	39,000
669 Floodplain Protection Project	300	450	2,120	1,620	1,750	6,240
670 Yolo Bypass Improvement Project	1,700	1,700	2,300	2,450	8,470	16,620
671 San Joaquin River - Paradise Cut to Stanislaus River	750	875	1,000	1,425	1,575	5,625
672 Reservoir Flood Control Reoperation Project	300	500	650	2,390	1,960	5,800
673 Upper San Joaquin River - Friant Dam Enlargement Project	300	500	650	3,370	3,605	8,425
674 Sutter Bypass Project, Second Phase of the Yolo Bypass Project	0	0	500	500	800	1,800
675 Lower San Joaquin River -Tuolumne River to Stanislaus River	0	500	1,500	1,500	2,450	5,950
676 Lower San Joaquin River Project-Merced River to Tuolumne River	0	0	400	750	700	1,850
677 Lower San Joaquin River - Paradise Cut to Stockton	0	0	750	1,250	1,750	3,750
678 Tracy Fish Test Facility	5,760	0	0	0	0	5,760
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	52,100	327,337	291,438	155,617	162,149	988,641
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
642 In-Delta Storage Program	0	127,793	284,787	191,876	109,644	714,100
643 Los Vaqueros Reservoir Enlargement	0	0	90,000	227,000	227,000	544,000
644 North of the Delta Off-stream Storage	0	50,000	100,000	290,000	290,000	730,000
645 Shasta Lake Enlargement	0	0	55,000	50,000	50,000	155,000
679 Upper San Joaquin River Storage	0	0	0	75,000	90,000	165,000
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	0	177,793	529,787	833,876	766,644	2,308,100
Department of Water Resources Total	52,100	505,130	821,225	989,493	928,793	3,296,741
Resources Total	841,253	1,327,115	1,550,384	1,799,870	1,567,931	7,086,552
Environmental Protection						
3960 Toxic Substances Control						
Environmental Restoration-Existing						
601 Stringfellow Pretreatment Site Procurement	0	2,620	1,380	13,176	0	17,176
Environmental Restoration-Existing Total	0	2,620	1,380	13,176	0	17,176
Toxic Substances Control Total	0	2,620	1,380	13,176	0	17,176
Environmental Protection Total	0	2,620	1,380	13,176	0	17,176
Health and Human Services						
4260 Department of Health Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Southern CA Laboratory Needs Study	200	0	0	0	0	200
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	200	0	0	0	0	200

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
601 Various Minor Capital Outlay Proposals	497	0	0	0	0	497
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	497	0	0	0	0	497
Department of Health Services Total	697	0	0	0	0	697
4300 Department of Developmental Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Porterville - ADA Upgrades	800	1,217	16,225	0	0	18,242
605 DC Critical Infrastructure and FLS Needs	0	582	73,664	57,908	2,972	135,126
606 Steam Distribution System Study	0	125	0	0	0	125
607 Sonoma - Kitchen/Dining Renovations	0	855	900	14,339	0	16,094
608 Porterville - Kitchen/Dining Renovations	0	849	899	12,903	0	14,651
609 Fairview - Kitchen/Dining Renovations	0	993	1,037	16,746	0	18,776
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	800	4,621	92,725	101,896	2,972	203,014
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
601 Porterville - 96 Bed Expansion - Forensic	1,319	1,941	29,410	0	0	32,670
604 Porterville - Protective Services Facility	206	268	3,295	0	0	3,769
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	1,525	2,209	32,705	0	0	36,439
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
602 Porterville - Forensic Recreation Complex	238	269	4,461	0	0	4,968
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	238	269	4,461	0	0	4,968
Department of Developmental Services Total	2,563	7,099	129,891	101,896	2,972	244,421
4440 Department of Mental Health						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Metro SH - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Room	832	942	16,952	0	0	18,726
603 Upgrade Electrical Generator Plant - Patton State Hospital	3,556	0	0	0	0	3,556
606 Napa SH - Upgrade Air Conditioning Systems	75	2,118	0	0	0	2,193
607 Metro SH - FLS, Exhaust Hoods in Serving Kitchens-&T	25	0	0	0	0	25
608 Metro SH - Floodlight the Children's Program Play Area	58	0	0	0	0	58
609 Metro SH - Construct Restroom Building	87	0	0	0	0	87
610 Napa SH - Install Security Alert System	325	0	0	0	0	325
611 Napa SH - Construct Property Warehouse	284	0	0	0	0	284
612 Patton SH - Install Patio Covers - N Building	24	0	0	0	0	24
613 Patton SH - Renovate Residences 13 & 14 for Energy Efficiency	197	0	0	0	0	197

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
614 Patton SH - Renovate Staff Development Center & SDC	293	0	0	0	0	293
616 Patton SH - Renovate Admissions Suite- EB Building	7,609	0	0	0	0	7,609
617 Napa SH - Remodel Building 194, S Units	1,102	1,760	28,204	0	0	31,066
618 Atascadero SH - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Dining Rooms	0	536	930	16,469	0	17,935
620 Napa SH - Provide New Maintenance Complex	0	0	200	4,763	0	4,963
621 Patton SH - Provide Aquatic Recreation Building	0	0	35	841	0	876
622 Demolish Buildings 303, 304, 306, & Switchgear Buildings	0	0	0	166	62	228
624 Patton SH - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Room	0	557	955	16,898	0	18,410
625 Napa SH - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Room	0	745	1,267	23,074	0	25,086
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	14,467	6,658	48,543	62,211	62	131,941
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
615 Construct New SVP Treatment Facility	20,229	0	0	0	0	20,229
619 Construct a 258 Bed Addition at Atascadero State Hospital	0	0	2,000	40,000	1,025	43,025
623 Patton SH - Construct 350 Bed Building Addition	0	0	0	2,000	59,250	61,250
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	20,229	0	2,000	42,000	60,275	124,504
Department of Mental Health Total	34,696	6,658	50,543	104,211	60,337	256,445
Health and Human Services Total	37,956	13,757	180,434	206,107	63,309	501,563
5240 Dept of Corrections						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 California State Prison, San Quentin, Condemned Inmate Complex	220,000	0	0	0	0	220,000
605 CA Correctional Institution, Replacement of Unit I Security Fence	1,014	0	0	0	0	1,014
608 Deuel Vocational Institution, New Well	551	0	0	0	0	551
610 CVSP, Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning System	1,234	24,039	0	0	0	25,273
611 Deuel Vocational Institution, Renovate Y and Z Dorms	3,312	0	0	0	0	3,312
612 California Rehabilitation Center-Replace Men's Dorms (W/D's III, C II)	10,505	10,945	15,275	0	17,866	54,591
617 Richard J. Donovan, Substance Abuse Program Modular Replacement	2,074	0	0	0	0	2,074
618 SCC, Filtration/Sedimentation Structure	112	1,530	0	0	0	1,642
626 HDSP, Upgrade Emergency Circuit Transformer and Transfer Switch	64	877	0	0	0	941
628 CRC-Patton State Hospital Double Perimeter Security Fence	11,786	0	0	0	0	11,786
636 SCC, Mariposa/Calaveras Dorm Renovation	468	8,705	0	0	0	9,173
642 Folsom State Prison, Install Emergency Generator at Water Filtration Plant	53	379	0	0	0	432
644 Statewide Budget Packages and Advanced Planning	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
645 Statewide Minor Projects	7,600	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	27,600
649 ISP, Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning System	0	1,424	31,870	0	0	33,294
650 California Men's Colony, West Facility Dorm Replacement	0	1,163	11,245	133	11,586	24,127
679 California Men's Colony, East Facility, Fire Alarm System Upgrade	1,355	26,754	0	0	0	28,109
682 HDSP/CCC, Arsenic Removal From Potable Water Supply	0	416	6,329	0	0	6,745
683 CA Correctional Institution, Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade	15,743	0	0	0	0	15,743
687 California Men's Colony, Potable Water Treatment Facility Upgrade	648	9,280	0	0	0	9,928
689 CMC San Luis Obispo, Central Kitchen Replacement (West Facility)	0	7,830	0	0	0	7,830
690 CIM Cell Security Lighting/Reception Center, Central Facility	1,250	656	0	0	0	1,906
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	278,769	99,998	70,719	6,133	35,452	491,071
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
602 California State Prison Sacramento, Psychiatric Services Unit/EOP, Ph II	15,248	0	0	0	0	15,248
635 Avenal State Prison: Receiving and Release Expansion	1,302	0	0	0	0	1,302
665 Folsom State Prison, Construct a New 100 Bed Administrative Segreg. Unit	0	0	1,091	7,909	0	9,000
684 California Medical Facility, Mental Health Crisis Beds	18,645	0	0	0	0	18,645
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	35,195	0	1,091	7,909	0	44,195
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
625 Statewide Health Care Assisted Living	500	0	0	0	0	500
680 Statewide Evaluation of Mental Health Facilities	1,000	329,000	0	0	0	330,000
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	1,500	329,000	0	0	0	330,500
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
606 CIM-E Electrified Fence	466	5,310	0	0	0	5,776
614 Statewide Electrical Power Additions To Support Communications Infrastructure	1,775	15,368	0	0	0	17,143
615 Statewide Water Study	500	0	0	0	0	500
619 Deuel Vocational Institution, Infirmary Heating/Ventilation/Air-Conditioning	1,060	0	0	0	0	1,060
621 California Institution for Women, Perimeter Security	786	9,359	0	0	0	10,145
623 PVSP, Bar Screen, Pre-Lift Station	675	0	0	0	0	675
624 Wasco State Prison, Prescreening Facility at Wastewater Treatment Plant	1,070	0	0	0	0	1,070

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
627 Folsom State Prison, Renovate Branch Circuit Wiring, Building # 5	1,163	0	0	0	0	1,163
630 California Men's Colony, Electrified Fence-East Facility	3,803	0	0	0	0	3,803
631 SCC, Electrified Fence	3,060	0	0	0	0	3,060
632 CTF - Electrified Fence	366	6,863	0	0	0	7,229
639 California Institution for Women, Infrastructure Upgrade	224	193	4,887	0	0	5,304
641 ISP, Cogeneration Plant	410	7,171	0	0	0	7,581
643 Folsom State Prison, Renovate Gas, Storm, Sewer and Water	1,136	867	14,857	0	0	16,860
646 Statewide Minor Projects- Joint Venture	225	225	225	225	225	1,125
647 CA Correctional Institution, Engineering Study: Unit II Quick-Chill Kitchen	0	100	0	0	0	100
648 DVI - Electrified Fence	0	240	3,932	0	0	4,172
651 Correctional Training Center, Cadet Dorm HVAC Retrofit	0	247	1,053	0	0	1,300
652 Statewide Group IV Electrified Fence	0	1,500	3,000	45,000	0	49,500
653 CA Correctional Institution, Unit I Security Lighting Underground	0	836	0	0	0	836
654 California Men's Colony, West Facility Unit #4 Dining Hall Replacement	0	342	1,458	0	0	1,800
656 California Medical Facility, Ranch Dorm Replacement	0	338	1,786	0	0	2,124
657 Deuel Vocational Institution, Administrative Segregation Expansion	0	608	0	0	0	608
658 Folsom State Prison, Convert Officer & Guards Bldg to Office Space	0	128	792	0	0	920
659 Folsom State Prison, Renovate Various Guard Towers, Phase I of IV	0	868	1,702	0	0	2,570
660 California State Prison - Solano, Administration Building Addition	0	203	1,520	0	0	1,723
662 Correctional Training Center, Indoor Gun Range	0	0	1,718	7,323	0	9,041
664 CIM Personal Alarm Device System-MSF Hospital	0	0	58	485	0	543
666 Richard J. Donovan, Potable Water Filtration System	0	0	405	0	0	405
668 CIM High Mast Lighting	0	0	0	76	639	715
669 CIM Construct Family Visiting R.C. East	0	0	0	152	1,273	1,425
670 CIM Construct Family Visiting R.C. Central	0	0	0	76	704	780
671 California Medical Facility, Ranch Support Services Building	0	0	0	365	1,927	2,292
673 California Medical Facility, Renovation of W-Wing Admin. Segregation Unit	0	0	0	416	1,997	2,413
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	16,719	50,766	37,393	54,118	6,765	165,761
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
613 Statewide Small Management Exercise Yards	5,627	0	0	0	0	5,627

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
637 Correctional Training Center, 16-Week Basic Correctional Officer Academy	5,818	0	0	0	0	5,818
686 California State Prison-Solano, Reception Center Conversion	0	7,961	0	0	0	7,961
688 Northern California Women's Facility, Reception Center Conversion	10,831	0	0	0	0	10,831
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	22,276	7,961	0	0	0	30,237
Program Delivery Changes-New						
616 CRC, Substance Abuse Office and Program Space	404	290	7,434	0	4,034	12,162
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	404	290	7,434	0	4,034	12,162
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
622 California Men's Colony, East Facility Pharmacy Relocation	73	689	0	0	0	762
638 HDSP, Courtroom Expansion	21	459	0	0	0	480
655 California Men's Colony, East/West Administration Building	0	2,470	10,530	0	0	13,000
661 Statewide Modular Replacements - Substance Abuse	0	0	1,291	11,504	18,182	30,977
663 CA Correctional Institution, Records Building for Unit III Reception Center	0	0	501	0	0	501
667 California State Prison, San Quentin, Replace Warehouse Space	0	0	161	1,689	0	1,850
672 California Medical Facility, New Receiving Warehouse	0	0	0	737	3,892	4,629
674 CIM Construct Medical Supply Warehouse	0	0	0	0	84	84
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	94	3,618	12,483	13,930	22,158	52,283
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
629 PVSP, Mental Health Professional Building	178	1,732	0	0	0	1,910
633 PVSP, Medical Records Annex Building	122	1,304	0	0	0	1,426
634 CCC, Construct New Investigation Services Unit Bldg. (ISU)	162	1,412	0	0	0	1,574
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	462	4,448	0	0	0	4,910
Dept of Corrections Total	355,419	496,081	129,120	82,090	68,409	1,131,119
5460 Dept of the Youth Authority						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Statewide-Install Color Digital Video Camera Surveillance System in all Detention Units	312	2,928	0	0	0	3,240
602 Statewide-Install Fire Protection Sprinkler Systems	1,680	11,240	0	0	0	12,920
603 Statewide-Underground Communications Study	700	17,160	0	0	0	17,860
604 Statewide-Study of Existing CYA Buildings	850	0	0	0	0	850
605 Statewide-Study to Build New Correctional Complex	300	0	0	0	0	300
606 EPDRYCF-Upgrade Backup Emergency Generator	91	854	0	0	0	945
607 FCNYCF-Upgrade Backup Emergency Generator	91	854	0	0	0	945
608 NCYCC-Upgrade Backup Emergency Generators	474	3,886	0	0	0	4,360

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
609 HGSYCF-Upgrade Backup Emergency Generator	325	3,050	0	0	0	3,375
610 HGSYCF-Upgrade Perimeter Security Fence	143	1,342	0	0	0	1,485
611 NCYCC-Upgrade Perimeter Security Fence	705	7,171	0	0	0	7,876
612 NACYCF-Expand Emergency Power System	85	794	0	0	0	879
613 VYCF-Upgrade Emergency Power Generator	91	854	0	0	0	945
614 SYCRCC-Construct New Perimeter Fence	247	2,318	0	0	0	2,565
615 NCYCC-Central Kitchen Renovation of Floor and Blast	224	1,008	0	0	0	1,232
618 HGSYCF-Upgrade H.V.A.C. in Education Building	755	7,563	0	0	0	8,318
619 PYCF-Academic School Air Conditioning	410	3,267	0	0	0	3,677
620 NCYCC-Construct Backup Water Source	78	732	0	0	0	810
621 PYCF-New Kitchen	765	7,490	0	0	0	8,255
622 PYCF-Upgrade Perimeter Security Sensors	192	1,796	0	0	0	1,988
623 OHCYCF-Construct New Education Complex	325	3,050	0	0	0	3,375
624 Minor Capital Outlay Projects	7,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	25,500
625 Pre-schematic Master Planning	250	250	250	250	250	1,250
627 NYCRCC-Replace Wintu ITP Modulars	0	216	2,034	0	0	2,250
629 FCNYCF-Upgrade Perimeter Security Fence	0	439	4,111	0	0	4,550
630 EPDRYCF-Upgrade and Increase the Capacity of Lock-up	0	289	2,861	0	0	3,150
631 HGSYCF-Install Camera's in Temporary Detention	0	520	4,880	0	0	5,400
632 DWNYCF-YCC Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
633 KHYCDATF-YCC Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
634 OHCYCF-YCC-Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
635 PYCF-Upgrade YCC Security Stations	0	68	654	0	0	722
636 NACYCF-Convert Doors to California Doors	0	351	3,294	0	0	3,645
637 PYCF-Remodel Old Kitchen/Dining into Education Complex	0	74	725	0	0	799
639 NYCRCC-Renovate Main Education Building	0	145	1,380	0	0	1,525
640 DWNYCF-Construct New Education Complex	0	286	2,502	0	0	2,788
642 SYCRCC-Construct Education Complex	0	283	2,696	0	0	2,979
646 HGSYCF-Replace Program Building #3 Modular	0	138	1,385	0	0	1,523
649 EPDRYCF-Upgrade Perimeter Security Fence	0	0	59	550	0	609
650 NCYCC-Pave Perimeter Security Road	0	0	702	6,588	0	7,290
652 HGSYCF-Construct Program Building Unit 2	0	0	138	1,385	0	1,523
653 DWNYCF-Administration Building Modifications	0	0	52	498	0	550
654 FCNYCF-New Education Complex	0	0	597	5,703	0	6,300
655 PYCF-Construct Plant Operations Complex	0	0	520	4,915	0	5,435
656 SYCRCC-Construct Plant Operations Building/Warehouse Expansion	0	0	198	1,897	0	2,095
657 KHYCDATF-Extend Visiting Hall	0	0	91	869	0	960

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
658 OHCYCF-Remodel Visiting Hall	0	0	169	1,606	0	1,775
662 HGSYCF-Construct Plant Operations Complex	0	0	0	760	7,215	7,975
665 HGSYCF-Construct Commissary Warehouse	0	0	0	287	2,759	3,046
666 VYCF-Upgrade Ward Rooms	0	0	0	202	1,898	2,100
671 HGSYCF-Construct Program Building Unit 1	0	0	0	0	138	138
673 EPDRYCF-New Library Building	0	0	0	0	252	252
676 OHCYCF-Construct a Canteen Facility	0	0	0	0	54	54
677 FCNYCF-Replace Nine (9) Cottages	0	0	0	0	2,793	2,793
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	16,593	85,120	35,760	30,010	19,859	187,342
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
638 HGSYCF-Upgrade Classrooms	0	195	1,865	0	0	2,060
659 HGSYCF-Remodel Chapels	0	0	96	904	0	1,000
667 FCNYCF-Upgrade Culinary Arts Dinning/Classroom	0	0	0	96	934	1,030
674 HGSYCF-Remodel Culinary Arts Classroom	0	0	0	0	42	42
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	195	1,961	1,000	976	4,132
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
616 OHCYCF-Renovate and Upgrade 99 Dry Rooms	416	3,974	0	0	0	4,390
617 KHYCDATF-Convert 122 Dry Rooms to Wet	424	3,849	0	0	0	4,273
626 PYCF - 75 Bed Specialized Behavior Treatment Program	0	1,143	7,948	0	0	9,091
628 FCNYCF-Convert 150 Dry Rooms to Wet	0	421	3,983	0	0	4,404
641 KHYCDATF-Construct Special Edu. Bldg. & Special Assessment Center	0	122	1,171	0	0	1,293
643 OHCYCF-Construct Staff Training Center Addition on SOP Bldg.	0	59	571	0	0	630
644 SYCRCC-Construct New Training Center	0	111	1,055	0	0	1,166
645 HGSYCF-Construct Training Center	0	263	2,497	0	0	2,760
651 EPDRYCF-Convert 112 Dry Rooms to Wet	0	0	424	3,849	0	4,273
668 HGSYCF-Construct 50 Bed ITP	0	0	0	804	7,696	8,500
672 YATC-Expand Training Center	0	0	0	0	1,430	1,430
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	840	9,942	17,649	4,653	9,126	42,210
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
663 HGSYCF-Construct Free Venture Building	0	0	0	364	3,436	3,800
664 VYCF-Construct Free Venture Buildings	0	0	0	650	6,130	6,780
675 DWNYCF-Construct Delta Room Vocational/Education Building	0	0	0	0	62	62
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	0	0	1,014	9,628	10,642
Dept of the Youth Authority Total	17,433	95,257	55,370	36,677	39,589	244,326
Youth and Adult Correctional Total	372,852	591,338	184,490	118,767	107,998	1,375,445

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
K-12 Education						
6110 Dept of Education--State Special Schools						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Multipurpose / Activity Center	597	4,949	54	0	0	5,600
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	597	4,949	54	0	0	5,600
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
602 Career/Technical Education Complex and Service Yard	1,531	12,779	207	0	0	14,517
603 Athletic Complex	436	3,655	50	0	0	4,141
604 Preschool / Kindergarten Support Core	0	329	2,545	41	0	2,915
605 Gym Renovation	0	698	5,897	212	0	6,807
606 Dormitory Replacement	0	678	5,529	204	0	6,411
609 High School Activity	0	0	133	1,071	84	1,288
610 High School & Support Core	0	0	0	957	7,551	8,508
611 Auditorium & Amphitheater	0	0	0	531	4,396	4,927
612 Dining Hall	0	0	0	0	315	315
613 Warehouse and Shop buildings	0	0	0	0	305	305
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	1,967	18,139	14,361	3,016	12,651	50,134
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
607 Commons Building	0	1,007	8,391	307	0	9,705
608 Elementary School / Support Core	0	0	0	500	3,907	4,407
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	1,007	8,391	807	3,907	14,112
Dept of Education--State Special Schools Total	2,564	24,095	22,806	3,823	16,558	69,846
6350 School Facilities Aid Program						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 K-12 Facility Needs from Proposed New Bonds	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	10,400,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	10,400,000
School Facilities Aid Program Total	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	10,400,000
K-12 Education Total	3,602,564	1,724,095	1,722,806	1,703,823	1,716,558	10,469,846
Higher Education						
6440 University of California						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Berkeley-Doe Library Seismic, Step 4	16,920	0	0	0	0	16,920
604 Davis - Seismic Corrections -- Phase 4	574	6,581	0	0	0	7,155
605 Davis - Thurman Laboratory Seismic	356	0	0	0	0	356
609 Los Angeles - Kinsey Hall Seismic Correction, Phase 2	17,387	0	0	0	0	17,387

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
610 Los Angeles - Campbell Hall Seismic Correction	534	4,984	0	0	0	5,518
611 Los Angeles - Geology Seismic Correction	978	9,302	0	0	0	10,280
612 Los Angeles - Boelter Hall Fire Sprinkler System	5,081	0	0	0	0	5,081
613 Los Angeles - Campus Fire Alarm System Upgrade, Phase 3	2,654	0	0	0	0	2,654
614 Los Angeles - Electrical Distribution System Expansion, Step 6B	6,228	0	0	0	0	6,228
622 Santa Barbara - Snidecor Hall Office Wing Seismic Replacement	10,566	0	536	0	0	11,102
623 Santa Cruz - Seismic Corrections, Phase 2A	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
624 Santa Cruz - Emergency Response Center	6,592	0	0	0	0	6,592
628 San Diego - Campus Emergency Services Facility	3,987	0	0	0	0	3,987
641 Seismic Safety Corrections	0	55,200	67,464	95,600	95,600	313,864
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	74,857	76,067	68,000	95,600	95,600	410,124
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
601 University wide - Northern Regional Library Facility, Phase 3	16,177	499	0	0	0	16,676
603 Davis - Robert Mondavi Institute for Wine & Food Science	600	31,500	0	0	0	32,100
606 Irvine - Central Plant Chiller Expansion, Step 5	18,800	0	0	0	0	18,800
607 Irvine - Biological Sciences Unit 3	3,592	49,130	0	3,150	0	55,872
608 Irvine - Computer Science Unit 3	29,089	0	3,000	0	0	32,089
615 Merced-Site and Infrastructure Development, Phase 3	12,799	0	0	0	0	12,799
616 Riverside - College of Humanities, Arts & Social Sciences Instruction & Research Facility	31,227	0	900	0	0	32,127
617 Riverside - East Campus Infrastructure Improvements	8,400	0	0	0	0	8,400
618 Riverside - Psychology Building	2,241	29,595	0	1,924	0	33,760
619 Santa Barbara - Education and Social Sciences Building	4,116	48,724	0	2,432	0	55,272
620 Santa Barbara - Psychology Building Addition and Renewal	9,817	410	0	0	0	10,227
625 Santa Cruz - Engineering Alterations, Phase 2	396	3,923	0	0	0	4,319
626 Santa Cruz - McHenry Project	3,602	1,432	31,370	1,551	35,736	73,691
627 Santa Cruz - Humanities and Social Sciences Facility	25,826	2,000	0	0	0	27,826
629 San Diego - Biomedical Library Renovations and Addition	14,503	0	700	0	0	15,203
630 San Diego - Satellite Utilities Plant Phase 1	647	8,038	0	0	0	8,685
631 San Diego - Mayer Hall Addition and Renovation	3,559	24,600	441	11,400	0	40,000
632 San Diego - Applied Physics and Mathematics Renovation	845	8,635	0	0	0	9,480
633 San Diego - West Campus Utilities Improvements	3,940	0	0	0	0	3,940
634 San Diego - Student Academic Services Building	1,172	19,077	500	0	0	20,749
639 Enrollment Caseload Population Concept	0	356,021	357,141	407,700	407,700	1,528,562
644 Merced-Logistical Support/Service Facilities	874	9,126	0	0	0	10,000
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	192,222	592,710	394,052	428,157	443,436	2,050,577

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
621 Santa Barbara - Biological Sciences Building Renovation	1,000	9,500	0	0	0	10,500
636 San Francisco-Health Sciences West Improvements, Phase	12,934	0	0	0	0	12,934
637 San Francisco- Medical Sciences Building Improvements, Phase 2	1,400	1,600	14,225	14,225	0	31,450
638 DANR - Desert Research & Extension Center Irrigation Water System	763	0	0	0	0	763
642 Infrastructure Modernization	0	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	760,000
643 Merced-Castle Facilities Improvements	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	19,097	201,100	204,225	204,225	190,000	818,647
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
635 San Diego - Pharmaceutical Sciences Building	24,714	2,049	0	0	0	26,763
640 San Diego - School of Pharmacy	0	33,549	0	0	0	33,549
646 California Institutes for Science and Innovation	11,000	0	0	0	0	11,000
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	35,714	35,598	0	0	0	71,312
University of California Total	321,890	905,475	666,277	727,982	729,036	3,350,660
6600 Hastings College of Law						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 200 McAllister Street - Code Compliance Upgrade	1,044	0	18,416	0	0	19,460
603 100 McAllister Street Building Remodel- Student Housing	0	1,010	1,254	10,000	0	12,264
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,044	1,010	19,670	10,000	0	31,724
Hastings College of Law Total	1,044	1,010	19,670	10,000	0	31,724
6610 California State University						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Chico: Student Services Center	32,840	0	2,080	0	0	34,920
604 San Bernardino: Science Buildings Addition/Renovation, Phase II	21,786	0	0	1,480	0	23,266
609 Sacramento: Infrastructure Upgrade, Phase 2	18,691	0	0	0	0	18,691
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	73,317	0	2,080	1,480	0	76,877
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
602 Fresno - Science II Replacement Building	1,958	0	0	0	0	1,958
605 San Jose: Joint Library - Secondary Effects	19,633	2,051	0	0	0	21,684
606 Maritime Academy: Land Acquisition	1,301	0	0	0	0	1,301
610 Minor Capital Outlay Program	6,194	0	0	0	0	6,194
617 New Facilities/Infrastructure	0	349,480	289,780	162,525	169,594	971,379
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	29,086	351,531	289,780	162,525	169,594	1,002,516
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
603 San Diego: Social Science/Art Gallery/PS #8	25,384	0	0	0	0	25,384

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
607 Stanislaus: Science II (Seismic)	45,696	0	7,585	0	0	53,281
608 Sonoma: Renovate Darwin Hall	26,012	0	3,414	0	0	29,426
618 Existing Facilities/Infrastructure	0	205,197	659,203	399,408	326,935	1,590,743
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	97,092	205,197	670,202	399,408	326,935	1,698,834
California State University Total	199,495	556,728	962,062	563,413	496,529	2,778,227
6870 Board of Governors of California Community Colleges						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
605 Cerritos CCD, Cerritos College, Seismic	2,080	0	0	0	0	2,080
606 Cerritos CCD, Cerritos College, Science & Math Complex-Life Safety	432	0	0	0	0	432
607 Chaffey CCD, Chaffey College, Science Building	64	0	0	0	0	64
608 Coast CCD, Golden West College, Structural Repair Campus-wide	199	2,450	0	0	0	2,649
616 Foothill-DeAnza CCD, Foothill College, Seismic Replacement, Campus Center	11,438	0	4,749	0	0	16,187
617 Foothill-DeAnza CCD, Foothill College, Seismic Replacement, Student Services	3,606	0	0	0	0	3,606
618 Foothill-DeAnza CCD, Foothill College, Seismic Replacement, Field Locker Room	132	1,589	0	0	0	1,721
619 Foothill-DeAnza CCD, Foothill College, Seismic Replacement, Maintenance Buildings	68	929	0	0	0	997
647 Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College, Science Building Replacement	326	0	0	0	0	326
663 San Jose-Evergreen CCD, San Jose City College, Science Building	12,535	0	0	0	0	12,535
668 Santa Barbara CCD, Santa Barbara City College, Physical Science Renovation	159	1,646	0	0	0	1,805
704 System wide Projects-Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	0	36,282	40,597	40,000	40,000	156,879
708 San Bernardino CCD, San Bernardino Valley College --Child Development Center	125	0	0	0	0	125
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	31,164	42,896	45,346	40,000	40,000	199,406
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
601 Allan Hancock CCD, Allan Hancock College, Library/Media Technology Center	9,079	0	0	0	0	9,079
602 Allan Hancock CCD, Allan Hancock College, Science /Health Occupations Complex	1,109	15,203	0	0	0	16,312
603 Barstow CCD, Barstow College, Remodel for Efficiency	266	2,857	0	0	0	3,123
604 Butte-Glenn CCD, Butte College, Learning Resource Center	17,280	0	0	0	0	17,280
609 Coast CCD, Orange Coast College, Learning Resource	1,024	19,606	1,192	0	0	21,822
610 Compton CCD, Compton College, Performing Arts & Recreation Complex	825	10,518	1,600	0	0	12,943

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
611 Contra Costa CCD, Diablo Valley College, Life Science Remodel for Labs	5,041	0	0	0	0	5,041
613 Contra Costa CCD, Los Medanos College, Math/Science/Technology Building	716	1,192	18,168	1,921	0	21,997
614 Contra Costa CCD, San Ramon Valley Center, Phase 1 Building	24,609	0	0	0	0	24,609
620 Fremont-Newark CCD, Ohlone College, Child Development Center	251	0	0	0	0	251
621 Glendale CCD, Glendale College, Allied Health/Aviation Lab	9,196	0	0	0	0	9,196
622 Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD, Cuyamaca College, Science & Technology Mall	18,349	0	0	0	0	18,349
623 Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD, Grossmont College, New Science Building	12,141	0	0	0	0	12,141
624 Hartnell CCD, Hartnell College, Library/LRC Complex	20,198	0	0	0	0	20,198
626 Kern CCD, Porterville College, Library Expansion	507	6,618	1,187	0	0	8,312
627 Kern CCD, Delano Center, Laboratory Building	4,965	0	0	0	0	4,965
629 Lake Tahoe CCD, Lake Tahoe College, Learning Resource Center	7,133	0	0	0	0	7,133
630 Long Beach CCD, Long Beach City College, PCC, Industrial Technology Complex, Phase 1	698	9,089	808	0	0	10,595
631 Los Angeles CCD, East Los Angeles College, Fine & Performing Arts Center	15,882	0	0	0	0	15,882
632 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Harbor College, Applied Technology Building	613	7,260	938	0	0	8,811
633 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Mission College, Child Development Center	5,432	0	0	0	0	5,432
634 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Southwest College, Child Development Center	4,482	0	0	0	0	4,482
635 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Trade Tech College, Child Development Center	3,851	0	0	0	0	3,851
636 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Valley College, Health Sciences Building	14,214	0	0	0	0	14,214
637 Los Rios CCD, American River College, LRC Expansion	9,065	0	0	0	0	9,065
639 Los Rios CCD, Consumnes River College, Instructional & Library Facilities 1	6,753	0	0	0	0	6,753
641 Los Rios CCD, El Dorado Center, New Instructional & Library Facilities 1	5,896	0	0	0	0	5,896
642 Los Rios CCD, Folsom Lake Campus, New Instructional Space, Phase 1C	10,749	0	0	0	0	10,749
644 Merced CCD, Merced College, Science Building Remodel	1,048	11,036	583	0	0	12,667
645 Merced CCD, Los Banos Center, Site Development and Permanent Facilities	1,032	8,957	979	0	0	10,968
646 Mira Costa CCD, Mira Costa College, Horticulture Project	3,356	0	0	0	0	3,356
649 North Orange Co CCD, Cypress College, Library/Learning Resource Center	13,396	0	0	0	0	13,396

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
650 North Orance County CCD, Fullerton College, Library/Learning Resource Center	402	0	0	0	0	402
651 Palo Verde CCD, Palo Verde College, Technology Building, Phase II	7,390	0	0	0	0	7,390
652 Palo Verde CCD, Palo Verde College, Physical Education Complex	806	10,371	828	0	0	12,005
653 Peralta CCD, Vista College, Vista College Permanent Facility	28,533	0	0	0	0	28,533
654 Rancho Santiago CCD, Santa Ana College, PE Seismic Replacement/Expansion - Physical Education	5,524	0	0	0	0	5,524
655 Rancho Santiago CCD, Santiago Canyon College, Science Building	773	10,339	819	0	0	11,931
656 Riverside CCD, Riverside College, Martin Luther King High Tech Center	8,711	0	0	0	0	8,711
657 Riverside CCD, Moreno Valley Center, Child Development Center	2,090	0	0	0	0	2,090
658 Riverside CCD, Norco Valley Center, Child Development Center	2,233	0	0	0	0	2,233
659 South Orange County CCD, Irvine Valley College, Performing Arts Center	14,472	0	0	0	0	14,472
661 San Francisco CCD, SF City-Mission Center, Mission Center Building	28,557	0	0	0	0	28,557
662 San Francisco CCD, SF - Chinatown Center, Campus	33,180	0	0	0	0	33,180
664 San Luis Obispo County CCD, Cuesta College, Theater Arts Building	11,665	0	0	0	0	11,665
665 San Luis Obispo County CCD, North County Center, Initial Bldg. Science Cluster	1,650	0	0	0	0	1,650
666 San Luis Obispo County CCD, North County Center, Learning Resource Center	702	9,352	1,439	0	0	11,493
667 Santa Barbara CCD, Santa Barbara City College, Gymnasium Reconstruction	3,701	0	0	0	0	3,701
669 Santa Clarita CCD, College of the Canyons, Classroom/High Tech Center	8,878	0	0	0	0	8,878
670 Santa Monica CCD, Santa Monica College, Liberal Arts Replacement	4,458	0	0	0	0	4,458
671 Sequoias CCD, College of the Sequoias, PE & Disabled Program Center	505	6,204	249	0	0	6,958
672 Sequoias CCD, College of the Sequoias, Science Center	10,586	0	0	0	0	10,586
673 Shasta-Tehama-Trinity CCD, Shasta College, Library	6,919	0	0	0	0	6,919
675 Sonoma County CCD, Petaluma Center, Petaluma Center Phase 2	1,669	21,224	4,472	0	0	27,365
676 Sonoma County CCD, Santa Rosa Junior College, Learning Resource Center	31,935	0	0	0	0	31,935

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
677 Chabot-Las Positas CCD, Las Positas College, Physical Education - Phase 1(Gym)	12,496	0	0	0	0	12,496
678 Chabot Las Positas CCD, Las Positas College, Multi-Disciplinary Education Building	701	9,453	1,477	0	0	11,631
679 Southwestern CCD, Southwestern College, Child Development Center	5,322	0	0	0	0	5,322
680 Southwestern CCD, Southwestern College, Learning Assistance Center	2,367	0	0	0	0	2,367
681 State Center CCD, Fresno City College, Applied Technology Modernization	962	10,714	684	0	0	12,360
682 State Center CCD, Reedley College, LRC Reconstruction and Addition	5,498	0	0	0	0	5,498
683 State Center CCD, Vocational Training Center, VTC Modernization/Expansion	777	871	18,212	2,529	0	22,389
684 Ventura County CCD, Moorpark College, Child Development Center	2,901	0	0	0	0	2,901
685 Victor Valley CCD, Victor Valley College, Speech/Drama Studio Addition	591	7,679	921	0	0	9,191
686 West Hills CCD, West Hills College, Library Expansion	2,117	0	0	0	0	2,117
687 West Hills CCD, Kings County Center, Phase 2B Classrooms/Laboratories	9,730	0	0	0	0	9,730
688 West Hills CCD, West Hills College at Lemoore, Child Development Center	1,902	0	0	0	0	1,902
689 West Kern CCD, Taft College, Child Development Center	221	2,232	212	0	0	2,665
690 West Valley-Mission CCD, West Valley College, Campus Technology Center	791	7,919	3,025	0	0	11,735
691 West Valley-Mission CCD, Mission College, Main Building 3rd Floor Reconstruction	4,323	0	0	0	0	4,323
692 Yosemite CCD, Modesto Junior College, Auditorium Renovation/Expansion	1,026	11,673	537	0	0	13,236
693 Yuba CCD, Yuba College, Adaptive Physical Therapy	44	0	0	0	0	44
694 Yuba CCD, Yuba College, Engineering, Math & Science	685	6,438	1,082	0	0	8,205
695 Yuba CCD, Woodland Center, Science Building	714	0	0	0	0	714
696 Yuba CCD, Woodland Center, Learning Resource/Technology Center	1,908	17,414	3,291	0	0	22,613
697 Copper Mountain CCD, Copper Mountain College, Multi-use Sports Complex	885	11,321	496	0	0	12,702
709 Glendale CCD, Glendale College, New Science Building Equipment	735	0	0	0	0	735
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	501,191	235,540	63,199	4,450	0	804,380
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
674 Sierra Jt. CCD, Sierra College, Construct New Classroom/Laboratories	1,301	14,638	2,422	0	0	18,361
705 System wide Projects--ECP	0	320,944	592,377	1,246,343	1,053,623	3,213,287
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	1,301	335,582	594,799	1,246,343	1,053,623	3,231,648

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
612 Contra Costa CCD, Los Medanos College, Learning Resource Center	8,176	0	0	0	0	8,176
615 Foothill-DeAnza CCD, DeAnza College, Planetarium	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
625 Kern CCD, Bakersfield College, Applied Science & Technology Modernization	4,017	0	0	0	0	4,017
628 Kern CCD, Southwest Center, Modernization, Phase I	2,636	0	0	0	0	2,636
638 Los Rios CCD, American River College, Allied Health Modernization	1,724	0	0	0	0	1,724
640 Los Rios CCD, Sacramento City College, Technology Building Modernization	1,562	0	0	0	0	1,562
648 Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College, Remodel Classroom Buildings	8,982	0	0	0	0	8,982
706 System wide Projects--Facility Infrastructure Modernization	0	115,976	323,066	1,231,885	709,932	2,380,859
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	28,097	115,976	323,066	1,231,885	709,932	2,408,956
Board of Governors of California Community Colleges Total	561,753	729,994	1,026,410	2,522,678	1,803,555	6,644,390
Higher Education Total	1,084,182	2,193,207	2,674,419	3,824,073	3,029,120	12,805,001
General Government						
8570 Department of Food and Agriculture						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 CAHFS Laboratory Consolidation and Replacement	3,913	55,113	0	0	0	59,026
605 Meadowview Greenhouse	705	728	10,743	0	0	12,176
606 Sacramento Headquarters Annex Renovation	1,079	1,105	20,705	0	0	22,889
607 Meadowview Warehouse	556	600	7,982	0	0	9,138
608 Winterhaven Agricultural Inspection Station Relocation	0	550	800	8,300	0	9,650
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	6,253	58,096	40,230	8,300	0	112,879
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
602 Dorris Agriculture Inspection Station - Relocation	6,585	0	0	0	0	6,585
609 Blythe Agricultural Inspection Station Relocation	0	0	550	800	8,300	9,650
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	6,585	0	550	800	8,300	16,235
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Hawaii Medfly Rearing Facility	583	10,378	0	0	0	10,961
604 Meadowview Chemistry Laboratory Feasibility Study	250	700	700	60,000	0	61,650
610 Fresno Backstretch Housing Improvements	1,196	0	0	0	0	1,196
611 Cal Expo Backstretch Housing Improvements	781	0	0	0	0	781
612 San Joaquin County Fair Backstretch Housing Improvements	226	0	0	0	0	226
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	3,036	11,078	700	60,000	0	74,814
Department of Food and Agriculture Total	15,874	69,174	41,480	69,100	8,300	203,928

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
8940 Military Department						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Los Alamitos Electrical Distribution Upgrade	8,262	0	0	0	0	8,262
607 Camp San Luis Obispo Domestic Water Distribution System	1,200	6,615	0	0	0	7,815
612 Camp San Luis Obispo Consolidated Dining Hall	0	4,805	0	0	0	4,805
616 Ontario Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	2,832	0	0	0	2,832
618 Camp San Luis Obispo Modified Record Fire Range	0	259	3,324	0	0	3,583
619 Camp San Luis Obispo Combat Pistol Qualification Course	0	201	2,489	0	0	2,690
620 CSLO Demolition and Site Remediation	0	1,186	6,521	0	0	7,707
621 CSLO Facilities Demolition (Miscellaneous Buildings)	0	3,450	0	0	0	3,450
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	9,462	19,348	12,334	0	0	41,144
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
609 Camp San Luis Obispo Youth Program Barracks	1,963	12,055	0	0	0	14,018
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	1,963	12,055	0	0	0	14,018
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
603 San Diego Organizational Maintenance Shop	7,949	0	0	0	0	7,949
610 Camp San Luis Obispo Bridge 102 Replacement	575	0	0	0	0	575
611 Camp San Luis Obispo Bridge 104 Replacement	575	0	0	0	0	575
614 Camp San Luis Obispo Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	2,991	0	0	0	2,991
617 Inglewood Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	2,872	0	0	0	2,872
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	9,099	5,863	0	0	0	14,962
Minor Capital Outlay						
643 Statewide Security Lighting	855	793	0	0	0	1,648
644 Statewide Security Fencing	587	542	0	0	0	1,129
645 Kitchen and Latrine Renovations (Statewide)	776	768	735	51	0	2,330
646 Kitchen and Latrine Renovations (Statewide)	0	0	0	725	776	1,501
647 Statewide Security Alarms	482	506	499	512	0	1,999
648 Statewide Security Alarms	0	0	0	0	515	515
Minor Capital Outlay Total	2,700	2,609	1,234	1,288	1,291	9,122
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Bakersfield Armory (ADRS)	1,646	9,159	0	0	0	10,805
605 Escondido Armory Addition and Renovation	1,393	7,971	0	0	0	9,364
606 Roseville Armory Addition and Renovation	244	292	5,203	0	0	5,739
608 Advance Plans and Studies	961	0	0	0	0	961
622 San Francisco Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	396	4,053	0	0	4,449
623 Riverside Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	495	3,923	0	0	4,418
624 Advance Plans and Studies	0	961	0	0	0	961

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
625 Santa Rosa OMS	0	431	453	4,730	0	5,614
626 Ventura OMS	0	433	454	4,730	0	5,617
629 Bakersfield Armory Replacement (Fairgrounds)	0	0	1,048	1,207	13,958	16,213
630 Bakersfield OMS Replacement (Fairgrounds)	0	0	364	372	2,837	3,573
632 Long Beach OMS	0	0	433	454	4,730	5,617
633 Chino Armory	0	0	122	612	749	1,483
636 Brawley Armory	0	0	543	514	6,612	7,669
637 Advance Plans and Studies	0	0	0	961	0	961
639 Camp San Luis Obispo Urban Training Center	0	0	0	8,805	50,848	59,653
640 Camp San Luis Obispo Classroom Facilities	0	0	0	1,376	7,587	8,963
641 Sacramento Depot Development (Logistics, Admin & Classroom Facilities)	0	0	0	478	2,559	3,037
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	4,244	20,138	16,596	24,239	89,880	155,097
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Lancaster Armory	11,274	0	0	0	0	11,274
613 Richmond Parking Structure	2,060	5,031	28,931	0	0	36,022
615 Fresno AVCRAD Modification	0	57,062	0	0	0	57,062
627 Woodland Armory	0	5,000	2,235	12,100	0	19,335
628 Ridgecrest Armory	0	5,062	5,041	6,117	0	16,220
631 Advance Plans and Studies	0	0	961	0	0	961
634 San Lorenzo Armory Replacement	0	0	15,060	810	990	16,860
635 San Lorenzo Organizational Maintenance Shop Replacement	0	0	10,060	371	506	10,937
638 CSLO Senior Enlisted / Officers Quarters	0	0	0	2,706	14,842	17,548
642 Advance Plans and Studies	0	0	0	0	961	961
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	13,334	72,155	62,288	22,104	17,299	187,180
Military Department Total	40,802	132,168	92,452	47,631	108,470	421,523
8955 Department of Veterans Affairs						
Enrollment/Caseload/Population - New						
601 Veterans Home of California-Fresno	48,325	0	0	0	0	48,325
603 Veterans Home of California-Shasta	27,033	0	0	0	0	27,033
Enrollment/Caseload/Population - New Total	75,358	0	0	0	0	75,358
Department of Veterans Affairs Total	75,358	0	0	0	0	75,358
8960 Veteran's Home of California-Yountville						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
628 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	1,607	0	0	0	0	1,607

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
630 Renovate Steam Distribution System	5,028	0	0	0	0	5,028
631 Electrical Distribution System Renovation	3,590	0	0	0	0	3,590
632 Recreation Center Renovation	9,456	0	0	0	0	9,456
637 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Replacement	0	0	2,476	0	0	2,476
638 New Skilled Nursing Facility	0	0	0	0	52,400	52,400
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	19,681	0	2,476	0	52,400	74,557
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
613 Veterans Home Cemetery Restoration	2,182	0	0	0	0	2,182
633 Central Power Plant Renovation	0	2,028	0	0	0	2,028
634 Administration Building Renovation	0	4,532	0	0	0	4,532
635 Renovate & Expand Hostess House	0	0	0	1,056	1,824	2,880
636 Renovate Plant Operations Building	0	0	3,432	0	0	3,432
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	2,182	6,560	3,432	1,056	1,824	15,054
Veteran's Home of California-Yountville Total	21,863	6,560	5,908	1,056	54,224	89,611
8965 Veterans' Home of California -- Barstow						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Minor Capital Outlay	196	0	0	0	0	196
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	196	0	0	0	0	196
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
603 Member Storage and Warehouse	0	132	528	0	0	660
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	132	528	0	0	660
Veterans' Home of California -- Barstow Total	196	132	528	0	0	856
8966 Veterans' Home of California--Chula Vista						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Various Minor Capital Outlay	369	0	0	0	0	369
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	369	0	0	0	0	369
Facility Infrastructure Modernization						
606 SNF Dining Area	0	720	0	0	0	720
Facility Infrastructure Modernization Total	0	720	0	0	0	720
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
605 Member Storage and Warehouse	0	132	528	0	0	660
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	132	528	0	0	660
Veterans' Home of California--Chula Vista Total	369	852	528	0	0	1,749

Five-Year Infrastructure Needs Reported by Department

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
General Government Total	154,462	208,886	140,896	117,787	170,994	793,025
Unallocated						
9860 Budget Package/Planning						
601 Budget Package Funding	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Budget Package/Planning Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Unallocated Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Grand Total	12,372,645	12,799,781	12,936,194	14,979,675	13,414,646	66,502,94

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Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Legislative, Judicial and Executive						
0250 Judiciary						
Program Delivery Changes - New						
602 Local Courts	0	0	348,600	348,600	348,600	1,045,800
	0	0	348,600	348,600	348,600	1,045,800
Judiciary Total	0	0	348,600	348,600	348,600	1,045,800
0690 Office of Emergency Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 New Headquarters Perimeter Fencing	235	1,396	0	0	0	1,631
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	235	1,396	0	0	0	1,631
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Southern Ca State Coordination Center	0	0	3,000	1,830	22,095	26,925
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	0	3,000	1,830	22,095	26,925
Office of Emergency Services Total	235	1,396	3,000	1,830	22,095	28,556
0820 Department of Justice						
Program Delivery Changes-New						
604 Statewide DNA Laboratory	0	5,000	1,600	2,700	71,000	80,300
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	0	5,000	1,600	2,700	71,000	80,300
Department of Justice Total	0	5,000	1,600	2,700	71,000	80,300
0860 Board of Equalization						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 San Jose District Office- Update the security for the public lobby	168	0	0	0	0	168
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	168	0	0	0	0	168
Program Delivery Changes-New						
602 Investigations Division - Establish Secured Area for New Division	0	246	0	0	0	246
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	0	246	0	0	0	246
Board of Equalization Total	168	246	0	0	0	414
Legislative, Judicial and Executive Total	403	6,642	353,200	353,130	441,695	1,155,070
State and Consumer Services						
1760 Department of General Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Structural Retrofit - Stockton State Office Building	0	264	5,021	0	0	5,285
602 Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital - Volunteer Center	0	169	1,734	0	0	1,903
603 Structural Retrofit - Atascadero State Hospital - East West Corridor	0	99	674	0	0	773
604 Structural Retrofit - DMH Metropolitan State Hospital, Wards 313 and 315	0	219	976	0	0	1,195
606 Structural Retrofit - CMF Vacaville - Wing U	0	569	2,711	0	0	3,280
607 Structural Retrofit - Tehachapi State Prison - Dorms F5, F6, F7, F8	0	402	2,565	0	0	2,967
608 Structural Retrofit - DMH Metropolitan State Hospital, Replace Library	0	3,750	0	0	0	3,750
611 Structural Retrofit - CDC Jamestown Buildings E, G	0	454	2,978	0	0	3,432
612 Structural Retrofit - Hospital B50 Bldg - Lanterman State Hospital, Pomona	0	782	18,985	0	0	19,767
616 Library &Courts Building Renovation	0	36,988	0	0	0	36,988

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
622 Resources Building Renovation	0	0	153,163	0	0	153,163
632 Structural Retrofit - Metropolitan State Hospital - Vocational Rehab	0	389	2,274	0	0	2,663
633 Structural Retrofit - Sonoma Developmental Center – Multipurpose Center	0	194	1,135	0	0	1,329
634 Structural Retrofit - Building 22, San Quentin	0	14,282	0	0	0	14,282
635 Structural Retrofit -Fresno State Office Building	2,237	0	0	0	0	2,237
636 Structural Retrofit - 30 Building, Patton Developmental Center, Patton	0	19,232	0	0	0	19,232
637 Structural Retrofit - 70 Building, Patton Developmental Center, Patton	0	412	8,898	0	0	9,310
638 Structural Retrofit - Building, Residence Hall, Patton Developmental Center, Patton	0	0	740	14,947	0	15,687
639 Structural Retrofit - Program Management	744	766	0	0	0	1,510
640 Structural Retrofit - Demolish Ward 306 - Metropolitan State Hospital	0	661	0	0	0	661
641 Central Plant Renovation	159,722	0	0	0	0	159,722
645 Marysville District Office Building Replacement	56,575	0	0	0	0	56,575
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	219,278	79,632	201,854	14,947	0	515,711
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
617 Redding State Office Building	0	0	15,719	0	0	15,719
619 San Bernardino State Office Building	0	0	64,500	0	0	64,500
620 San Jose State Office Building	0	0	90,763	0	0	90,763
621 Sacramento/Capital Area Plan Downtown	0	0	0	0	182,353	182,353
623 Energy Commission Building Backfill	0	0	0	700	0	700
627 LA - Coastal State Office Building	0	0	0	66,493	0	66,493
628 San Gabriel Valley State Office Building	0	0	0	47,125	0	47,125
629 Fresno State Office Building	0	0	74,207	0	0	74,207
630 Los Angeles - Civic Center State Office Building	0	0	0	0	148,335	148,335
642 West End Project: New State Office Building, Sacramento	0	391,000	0	0	0	391,000
643 CDC New Headquarters facility	160,000	0	0	0	0	160,000
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	160,000	391,000	245,189	114,318	330,688	1,241,195
Department of General Services Total	379,278	470,632	447,043	129,265	330,688	1,756,906
State and Consumer Services Total	379,278	470,632	447,043	129,265	330,688	1,756,906
Business, Transportation and						
2660 Dept of Transportation						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
609 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Available for Programming	281,000	464,000	792,000	1,690,000	1,500,000	4,727,000
610 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Local Assistance	1,045,000	1,074,000	1,139,000	1,199,000	1,206,000	5,663,000
611 State Highway Operation Protection Program (SHIPP)	1,378,000	1,482,000	1,641,000	1,717,000	1,676,000	7,894,000
612 (STIP) 5-Year Estimate -Public Transportation Account Fund	137,000	247,051	297,803	297,123	610,000	1,588,977
613 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)	1,480,000	1,230,000	742,000	365,000	132,000	3,949,000
614 Transportation Investment Fund	0	1,153,000	1,186,000	866,000	1,240,000	4,445,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	4,321,000	5,650,051	5,797,803	6,134,123	6,364,000	28,266,977
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
605 Studies, Preplanning, Budget Packages,	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Program Delivery Changes-New						
615 High Speed Rail authority	0	0	40,000	80,000	80,000	200,000
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	0	0	40,000	80,000	80,000	220,000
Dept of Transportation Total	4,321,200	5,650,251	5,838,003	6,214,323	6,444,200	28,467,977

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
2720 Dept of the California Highway Patrol						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Santa Fe Springs Area Office -- Replacement Facility	0	3,134	0	6,910	0	10,044
602 San Diego Area Office -- Alterations	0	308	1,999	0	0	2,307
603 Oceanside Area Office -- Replacement	0	2,674	0	7,616	0	10,290
604 Fresno Area Office -- Replacement	0	0	0	0	1,008	1,008
605 Bridgeport Area Office -- Replacement	0	0	760	0	5,150	5,910
606 Studies, Preplanning, and Budget Packages	120	0	0	0	0	120
608 Williams Area Office -- Replacement Facility	2,969	0	0	0	0	2,969
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	3,089	6,116	2,759	14,526	6,158	32,648
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
610 CHP Area/Division Office Replacement	0	0	0	0	30,466	30,466
611 CHP Area Office Alteration	0	0	0	0	1,999	1,999
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	0	0	0	32,465	32,465
Dept of the California Highway Patrol Total	3,089	6,116	2,759	14,526	38,623	65,113
2740 Department of Motor Vehicles						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Sacramento HQ 3rd Floor Asbestos Removal and Office Renovation	7,006	0	0	0	0	7,006
602 Sacramento HQ 5th Floor Asbestos Removal and Office Renovation	325	6,966	0	0	0	7,291
603 Sacramento HQ 6th Floor Asbestos Abatement, 6th/7th Floor Renovation Re-skin Bldg	513	673	13,227	0	0	14,413
605 San Ysidro - Replacement Facility	5,865	0	0	0	0	5,865
606 South Sacramento - Facility Replacement	5,854	0	0	0	0	5,854
607 Poway - Facility Replacement	0	1,048	0	5,449	0	6,497
608 Riverside East - Facilities Replacement and Programs Consolidation	0	1,277	0	6,041	0	7,318
609 Stockton - Facility Replacement & Programs Consolidation	0	1,228	0	7,218	0	8,446
614 Existing critical infrastructure deficiencies	0	0	0	4,453	179	4,632
615 Existing critical infrastructure deficiencies 05	0	0	0	0	3,132	3,132
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	19,563	11,192	13,227	23,161	3,311	70,454
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
611 Work load space deficiencies	0	0	0	22,914	8,671	31,585
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	0	0	22,914	8,671	31,585
Department of Motor Vehicles Total	19,563	11,192	13,227	46,075	11,982	102,039
Business, Transportation and Housing Total	4,343,852	5,667,559	5,853,989	6,274,924	6,494,805	28,635,129
Resources						
3125 California Tahoe Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500
602 Stream Environment Zone (SEZ) and Watershed Restoration Program	4,000	2,535	2,535	2,535	2,535	14,140
604 Wildlife Enhancement Program	2,000	4,513	4,513	4,513	4,543	20,082
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	7,500	8,548	8,548	8,548	8,578	41,722
Public Access and Recreation-New						
603 Public Access and Recreation Projects	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	7,900
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	7,900
California Tahoe Conservancy Total	9,000	10,148	10,148	10,148	10,178	49,622

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
3340 California Conservation Corps						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	567	0	0	567
605 Los Padres Site Reconstruction	0	0	318	0	0	318
606 Pomona - Electrical Upgrade, Fire Alarm, HVAC	0	0	26	35	490	551
608 Sierra Placer - Municipal Sewer Connection	0	28	37	534	0	599
617 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	69	0	0	69
620 Los Padres Ti Renovate Admin Bldg Foundation	0	0	0	21	27	48
624 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	0	59	0	59
627 Shasta Pacific-- Leggett Kitchen/Dining Bldg	0	0	0	0	53	53
631 Pomona - Restroom Renovation	0	0	0	55	73	128
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	28	1,017	704	643	2,392
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
622 Sierra Placer Renovate Education Building	0	0	0	19	26	45
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	0	0	19	26	45
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
609 Klamath Center- Relocation	0	0	200	0	0	200
618 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	352	0	0	352
621 Los Padres Classroom 1541 Renovation	0	0	0	30	40	70
630 Tahoe Relocation	18,371	0	0	0	0	18,371
632 Sequoia Center Construction (Porterville)	14,382	0	0	0	0	14,382
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	32,753	0	552	30	40	33,375
California Conservation Corps Total	32,753	28	1,569	753	709	35,812
3540 Department of Forestry and Fire Protect						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Alma Helitack Base - Replace Facility	5,331	0	0	0	0	5,331
603 Batterson FFS - Relocate Facility	2,406	0	0	0	0	2,406
604 Baseline Conservation Camp - Remodel Facility	3,949	0	0	0	0	3,949
606 Hollister Air Attack Base - Relocate Facility	6,039	0	0	0	0	6,039
607 Blasingame FFS - Replace Facility	1,605	0	0	0	0	1,605
609 Twain Harte FFS	3,757	0	0	0	0	3,757
610 Lassen Lodge FFS - Relocate Facility	4,258	0	0	0	0	4,258
612 Statewide - Construct Communications Facilities	0	0	3,150	0	0	3,150
615 Warner Springs Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	2,212	0	0	0	0	2,212
661 Air Attack Base Improvements	0	565	670	6,810	0	8,045
664 Administration Headquarters Improvements	0	1,530	3,440	9,900	4,900	19,770
665 CDF Camp Improvements	0	1,350	2,250	31,800	13,700	49,100
666 Replace/Relocate CDF Forest Fire Stations	0	3,560	4,750	21,500	27,500	57,310
670 Minor Capital Outlay Projects	491	500	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,991
674 CDF Nurseries - Combine Nursery Sites	0	450	550	8,166	0	9,166
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	30,048	7,955	20,810	84,176	52,100	195,089
Public Access and Recreation-New						
671 Soquel DSF - Construct Education Center and Access Road	0	0	400	510	7,500	8,410
672 Jackson DSF - Construct Education Center and Access Road	0	0	0	400	1,400	1,800
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	0	0	400	910	8,900	10,210
Department of Forestry and Fire Protect Total	30,048	7,955	21,210	85,086	61,000	205,299

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
3600 Department of Fish and Game						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Minor Projects Summary COBCP	1,439	0	0	0	0	1,439
602 Project Planning	160	160	160	160	160	800
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,599	160	160	160	160	2,239
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Elkhorn Slough Ecological Reserve Research and Education Center	1,600	0	0	0	0	1,600
604 Redding New Office Building	0	2,372	0	0	0	2,372
605 Bishop Office Buildings	0	5,488	0	0	0	5,488
606 Yountville Expanded Office Building	0	2,613	0	0	0	2,613
607 Yreka New Office Building	0	1,994	0	0	0	1,994
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,600	12,467	0	0	0	14,067
Department of Fish and Game Total	3,199	12,627	160	160	160	16,306
3640 Wildlife Conservation Board						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Funding from Habitat Conservation Fund for Capital Outlay	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	105,000
602 Funding from the Wildlife Restoration Fund for Capital Outlay	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
603 Oak Woodlands Program Implementation	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
608 Prop 40 and 50 Programs	382,000	157,000	111,500	79,000	0	729,500
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	408,500	178,500	133,000	100,500	21,500	842,000
Wildlife Conservation Board Total	408,500	178,500	133,000	100,500	21,500	842,000
3680 Dept of Boating & Waterways						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Project Planning	225	300	325	350	375	1,575
602 San Luis Creek Boat Launching Facility Rehabilitation and Expansion	299	286	4,621	0	0	5,206
603 Brannan Island SRA - Boat Launching Facility Rehabilitation	4,104	0	0	0	0	4,104
605 Cleghorn Area, Silverwood Lake SRA - Boating Facilities Renovation	121	1,450	0	0	0	1,571
606 Castaic East Ramp Boat Launching Facility Rehabilitation and Expansion	260	231	3,543	0	0	4,034
607 Minor Capital Outlay Program	3,481	0	0	0	0	3,481
616 ECID - Major for FYs 2004-2007	0	160	305	1,815	1,925	4,205
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	8,490	2,427	8,794	2,165	2,300	24,176
Public Access and Recreation-New						
621 NPA - BISC for FYs 2004-2007	0	2,275	610	4,130	4,150	11,165
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	0	2,275	610	4,130	4,150	11,165
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Natoma Phase II - BISC	169	2,297	0	0	0	2,466
619 EWSD - Major for FYs 2004-2007	0	150	280	1,780	1,780	3,990
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	169	2,447	280	1,780	1,780	6,456
Dept of Boating & Waterways Total	8,659	7,149	9,684	8,075	8,230	41,797
3760 State Coastal Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						

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	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
601 Conservancy Programs	53,500	20,000	0	0	0	73,500
602 Watershed/Water Quality Protection and Enhancement Program	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	8,000
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	57,500	24,000	0	0	0	81,500
Public Access and Recreation-New						
603 San Francisco Bay Conservancy Program	6,000	5,000	5,400	0	0	16,400
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	6,000	5,000	5,400	0	0	16,400
State Coastal Conservancy Total	63,500	29,000	5,400	0	0	97,900
3790 Dept of Parks and Recreation						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
611 Angel Island SP: Immigration Station Area Restoration	605	12,259	0	0	0	12,864
614 Big Basin SP: Additional Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	0	156	1,048	0	0	1,204
617 Calaveras Big Trees SP: New Visitor Center	192	245	3,358	0	0	3,795
622 Donner Memorial SP: New Visitor Center	457	5,355	0	0	0	5,812
626 Fort Ross SHP: Water System Improvements	220	1,072	0	0	0	1,292
627 Humboldt Redwoods SP: Replace Five Restrooms Buildings	1,473	0	0	0	0	1,473
629 John Marsh Home: John Marsh Home Stabilization	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000
631 La Purisima Mission SHP: Restore Historic Adobe Structures	1,148	0	0	0	0	1,148
632 Lake Perris SRA: Replace Lifeguard Headquarters	133	810	0	0	0	943
635 Morro Bay SP: Sewer System Improvements	155	951	0	0	0	1,106
636 Mount Diablo SP: Primary Road System Improvements	4,797	0	0	0	0	4,797
640 Will Rogers SHP: Restore Historic Ranch House	1,846	0	0	0	0	1,846
641 Statewide: Budget Development	500	0	0	0	0	500
642 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
647 Plumas-Eureka SP: Historic Stamp Mill Restoration	0	500	915	5,068	0	6,483
648 Samuel P. Taylor SP: Install Underground Reservoirs	0	269	1,527	0	0	1,796
649 Shasta SHP: Stabilize Historic Ruins on Southside of	0	357	2,023	0	0	2,380
652 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
659 Statewide Minor Capital Outlay - Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	3,750	0	0	0	0	3,750
666 Statewide: OHV Minor Capital Outlay-Minor Projects	1,658	0	0	0	0	1,658
671 Statewide: Interpretive Exhibits Program - Minor Projects	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
686 Big Basin Redwoods SP: Wastewater System Improvements	1,530	0	0	0	0	1,530
691 DPR Statewide Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	0	0	1,600	12,150	0	13,750
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	29,464	24,974	13,471	20,218	3,000	91,127
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
602 Statewide: Habitat Conservation Program	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
605 Santa Lucia Mountain Range Purchases: Habitat Conservation Program	900	0	0	0	0	900
607 Statewide: Habitat Conservation Program	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
609 Santa Lucia Mountain Range Purchases: Habitat Conservation Program	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	1,900	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	11,900
Environmental Restoration-Existing						
619 Chino Hills State Park: Coal Canyon Wildlife Corridor Restoration	164	1,036	0	0	0	1,200
661 Statewide Minor Capital Outlay - Environmental Restoration	655	0	0	0	0	655
687 DPR Statewide Environmental Restoration	0	0	100	650	0	750

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	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Environmental Restoration-Existing Total	819	1,036	100	650	0	2,605
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
613 Anza-Borrego SP: Rehabilitate Visitor Center Exhibits	1,134	0	0	0	0	1,134
616 Border Field SP: Develop and Rehabilitate Facilities	1,852	0	0	0	0	1,852
621 Doheny SB: New Lifeguard Headquarters	191	1,102	0	0	0	1,293
628 Huntington SB: Expand Lifeguard Headquarters/Training Facility	190	3,675	0	0	0	3,865
634 Malibu Creek SP: Restore Sepulveda Adobe	96	1,218	0	0	0	1,314
637 Pfeiffer Big Sur SP: Entrance, Circulation and Day Use	3,222	0	0	0	0	3,222
638 Prairie Creek Redwoods SP: Public Use Improvements	1,810	0	0	0	0	1,810
645 Malibu Creek SP: Rehab/Develop Day Use Facilities At Tapia	0	912	5,082	0	0	5,994
650 Topanga SP: Public Use Improvements	0	307	1,741	0	0	2,048
660 Statewide Minor Capital Outlay - Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	651	0	0	0	0	651
668 Statewide: Volunteer Enhancement Program-Minor Projects	305	0	0	0	0	305
669 Statewide: Volunteer Enhancement Program-Minor Projects	250	0	0	0	0	250
690 DPR Statewide Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	0	0	100	800	0	900
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	9,701	7,214	6,923	800	0	24,638
Public Access and Recreation-New						
601 Statewide 2002 Bond State Park System-Acquisition Program	35,000	0	0	0	0	35,000
603 Statewide: Federal Trust Fund Program	3,700	0	0	0	0	3,700
606 Statewide State Park System-Acquisition Program	0	12,000	0	0	0	12,000
608 Statewide: Federal Trust Fund Program	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	14,800
612 Ano Nuevo SR: Marine Education Center	2,950	0	0	0	0	2,950
618 Chino Hills SP: Entrance Road and Facilities	262	192	11,565	0	0	12,019
620 Chino Hills SP: Visitor Center	203	1,638	0	0	0	1,841
625 Fort Ross SHP: Reconstruct Historic Fur Warehouse	1,740	0	0	0	0	1,740
633 Mac Kerricher SP: Rehab Pudding Creek Trestle and Coastal Trail	235	1,905	0	0	0	2,140
639 Railroad Technology Museum: Rehabilitation & Facilities	686	11,414	0	0	0	12,100
643 Crystal Cove SP: El Morro Mobile home Park Conversion	0	9,985	0	0	0	9,985
646 Old Sacramento SHP: Reconstruct City Hotel, Museum Room, & Exhibits	0	300	1,700	0	0	2,000
663 Carnegie SVRA: Alameda/Tesla	0	1,100	0	0	0	1,100
664 Hudner/Renz Public Use Facilities	1,400	0	0	0	0	1,400
665 Statewide Opportunity Purchase and Pre-budget Schematics	400	0	0	0	0	400
667 Statewide: California Snow-Park-Minor Project	257	0	0	0	0	257
670 Statewide: Recreational Trails Program - Minor Projects	336	0	0	0	0	336
680 Empire Mine SHP: Empire Mine Underground Tour	2,222	0	0	0	0	2,222
689 DPR Statewide Public Access and Recreation Needs	0	0	6,500	14,500	8,500	29,500
692 Prairie City SVRA: Improvement Project	168	6,405	0	0	0	6,573
695 California Heritage Center: Acquisition and Phase I Development	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
696 California Indian Museum: Master Plan and Phase I Development	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
697 Leland Stanford Mansion SHP: Rehabilitation of Mansion Grounds	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	66,059	48,639	23,465	18,200	12,200	168,563
Dept of Parks and Recreation Total	107,943	84,363	46,459	42,368	17,700	298,833
3810 Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Capital Outlay and Grants	21,500	13,900	9,500	9,500	0	54,400
602 Capital Outlay and Grants	77	0	0	0	0	77

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	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	21,577	13,900	9,500	9,500	0	54,477
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Total	21,577	13,900	9,500	9,500	0	54,477
3825 San Gabriel/Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
602 Capital Outlay and Grants	10,700	10,600	10,600	4,500	0	36,400
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	10,700	10,600	10,600	4,500	0	36,400
San Gabriel/Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy Total	10,700	10,600	10,600	4,500	0	36,400
3830 San Joaquin River Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 San Joaquin River Conservancy Acquisitions	8,500	7,325	485	0	0	16,310
602 San Joaquin River Conservancy Restoration Program	500	500	0	0	0	1,000
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	9,000	7,825	485	0	0	17,310
Public Access and Recreation-New						
603 San Joaquin River Conservancy Public Access and	2,500	3,175	265	0	0	5,940
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	2,500	3,175	265	0	0	5,940
San Joaquin River Conservancy Total	11,500	11,000	750	0	0	23,250
3835 Baldwin Hills Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Acquisition and Improvement Program	8,200	7,200	7,200	0	0	22,600
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	8,200	7,200	7,200	0	0	22,600
Baldwin Hills Conservancy Total	8,200	7,200	7,200	0	0	22,600
3850 Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 NCCP lands acquisitions	10,062	2,200	0	0	0	12,262
602 Mountainous lands acquisitions	2,938	0	0	0	0	2,938
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	13,000	2,200	0	0	0	15,200
Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy Total	13,000	2,200	0	0	0	15,200
3860 Department of Water Resources						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
641 South Delta Improvements Program	0	254,200	181,300	3,000	0	438,500
646 Through-Delta Facility Construction	0	0	0	30,000	70,000	100,000
648 Poso Creek Feasibility Study	0	0	486	838	0	1,324
649 Sacramento River Bank Protection Project	0	0	1,600	1,600	1,600	4,800
650 Marysville-Yuba City Levee Reconstruction Project	497	388	0	0	0	885
651 American River (Common Features) Project	0	0	9,951	8,883	11,032	29,866
652 Yuba River Basin Project	0	940	940	940	940	3,760
653 South Sacramento County Streams	0	2,565	2,565	2,565	2,565	10,260
654 Terminus Dam, Lake Kaweah Project	2,587	2,587	0	0	0	5,174
655 Middle Creek Flood Damage Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration	0	0	338	338	16,894	17,570
656 Hamilton City Project	0	0	2,300	0	0	2,300
657 Tule River Basin, Success Reservoir Enlargement Project	2,100	2,099	0	0	0	4,199
658 Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins - Early Implementation Program	0	0	1,455	3,446	7,395	12,296

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	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
659 Sutter County Flood Control Project	0	0	275	1,000	5,100	6,375
660 Rock Creek / Keefer Slough - Feasibility Study	0	0	725	350	650	1,725
661 West Stanislaus County	0	0	471	474	3,725	4,670
662 American River Long-Term Flood Protection Project	0	0	11,657	13,461	16,154	41,272
663 Lower Cache Creek, Yolo County, Woodland Area Project	0	0	1,255	9,645	6,385	17,285
664 Folsom Dam Modifications Project	0	0	11,827	11,827	15,296	38,950
665 Cherokee Canal Restoration Project	0	0	1,763	0	0	1,763
666 Frazier Creek/Strathmore Creek Feasibility Study	0	0	558	525	525	1,608
667 White River/Deer Creek Feasibility Study	0	0	558	525	525	1,608
668 Merced County Streams Project, Bear Creek Unit	0	0	4,911	4,914	14,537	24,362
669 Floodplain Protection Project	0	0	300	450	2,120	2,870
670 Yolo Bypass Improvement Project	0	0	1,700	1,700	2,300	5,700
671 San Joaquin River - Paradise Cut to Stanislaus River	0	0	750	875	1,000	2,625
672 Reservoir Flood Control Re-operation Project	0	0	300	500	650	1,450
673 Upper San Joaquin River - Friant Dam Enlargement Project	0	0	300	500	650	1,450
674 Sutter Bypass Project, Second Phase of the Yolo Bypass Project	0	0	500	500	800	1,800
675 Lower San Joaquin River -Tuolumne River to Stanislaus River	0	0	500	1,500	1,500	3,500
676 Lower San Joaquin River Project-Merced River to Tuolumne River	0	0	400	750	700	1,850
677 Lower San Joaquin River - Paradise Cut to Stockton	0	0	750	1,250	1,750	3,750
678 Tracy Fish Test Facility	5,760	0	0	0	0	5,760
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	10,944	262,779	240,435	102,356	184,793	801,307
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
642 In-Delta Storage Program	0	127,793	284,787	191,876	109,644	714,100
643 Los Vaqueros Reservoir Enlargement	0	0	90,000	227,000	227,000	544,000
644 North of the Delta Off-stream Storage	0	50,000	100,000	290,000	290,000	730,000
645 Shasta Lake Enlargement	0	0	55,000	50,000	50,000	155,000
679 Upper San Joaquin River Storage	0	0	0	75,000	90,000	165,000
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	0	177,793	529,787	833,876	766,644	2,308,100
Department of Water Resources Total	10,944	440,572	770,222	936,232	951,437	3,109,407
Resources Total	739,523	815,242	1,025,902	1,197,322	1,070,914	4,848,903
Environmental Protection						
3960 Toxic Substances Control						
Environmental Restoration-Existing						
601 Stringfellow Pretreatment Site Procurement	0	2,620	1,380	13,176	0	17,176
Environmental Restoration-Existing Total	0	2,620	1,380	13,176	0	17,176
Toxic Substances Control Total	0	2,620	1,380	13,176	0	17,176
Environmental Protection Total	0	2,620	1,380	13,176	0	17,176
Health and Human Services						
4260 Department of Health Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Southern CA Laboratory Needs Study	0	200	0	0	0	200
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	200	0	0	0	200
Department of Health Services Total	0	200	0	0	0	200

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	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
4300 Department of Developmental Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
605 DC Critical Infrastructure and FLS Needs	0	582	73,664	57,908	2,972	135,126
606 Steam Distribution System Study	0	125	0	0	0	125
607 Sonoma - Kitchen/Dining Renovations	0	855	900	14,339	0	16,094
608 Porterville - Kitchen/Dining Renovations	0	849	899	12,903	0	14,651
609 Fairview - Kitchen/Dining Renovations	0	993	1,037	16,746	0	18,776
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	3,404	76,500	101,896	2,972	184,772
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
601 Porterville - 96 Bed Expansion - Forensic	44,511	0	0	0	0	44,511
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	44,511	0	0	0	0	44,511
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
602 Porterville - Forensic Recreation Complex	5,743	0	0	0	0	5,743
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	5,743	0	0	0	0	5,743
Department of Developmental Services Total	50,254	3,404	76,500	101,896	2,972	235,026
4440 Department of Mental Health						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Metro State Hospital - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Room	18,726	0	0	0	0	18,726
603 Upgrade Electrical Generator Plant - Patton State Hospital	3,556	0	0	0	0	3,556
606 Napa State Hospital - Upgrade Air Conditioning Systems	0	75	125	1,993	0	2,193
608 Metro State Hospital - Floodlight the Children's Program Play Area	0	58	0	0	0	58
609 Metro State Hospital - Construct Restroom Building	0	87	0	0	0	87
610 Napa State Hospital - Install Security Alert System	325	0	0	0	0	325
611 Napa State Hospital - Construct Property Warehouse	0	284	0	0	0	284
612 Patton State Hospital - Install Patio Covers - Building	0	24	0	0	0	24
613 Patton State Hospital - Renovate Residences 13 & 14 for Energy Efficiency	0	197	0	0	0	197
614 Patton State Hospital - Renovate Staff Development Center & SDC	0	293	0	0	0	293
616 Patton State Hospital - Renovate Admissions Suite- EB Building	7,609	0	0	0	0	7,609
617 Napa State Hospital - Remodel Building 194, Units	0	1,102	29,964	0	0	31,066
618 Atascadero State Hospital - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Dining Rooms	0	536	930	16,469	0	17,935
620 Napa State Hospital - Provide New Maintenance Complex	0	0	200	4,763	0	4,963
621 Patton State Hospital - Provide Aquatic Recreation Building	0	0	35	841	0	876
622 Demolish Buildings 303, 304, 306, & Switchgear Buildings	0	0	0	166	62	228
624 Patton State Hospital - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Room	0	557	955	16,898	0	18,410
625 Napa State Hospital - Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Room	0	745	1,267	23,074	0	25,086
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	30,216	3,958	33,476	64,204	62	131,916
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
615 Construct New SVP Treatment Facility	16,955	0	0	0	0	16,955
619 Construct a 258 Bed Addition at Atascadero State Hospital	0	0	2,000	40,000	1,025	43,025
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	16,955	0	2,000	40,000	1,025	59,980
Department of Mental Health Total	47,171	3,958	35,476	104,204	1,087	191,896
Health and Human Services Total	97,425	7,562	111,976	206,100	4,059	427,122

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	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Youth and Adult Correctional						
5240 Dept of Corrections						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 California State Prison, San Quentin, Condemned Inmate Complex	220,000	0	0	0	0	220,000
605 CA Correctional Institution, Replacement of Unit I Security Fence	0	1,014	0	0	0	1,014
608 Deuel Vocational Institution, New Well	551	0	0	0	0	551
610 CVSP, Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning System	0	1,234	24,039	0	0	25,273
611 Deuel Vocational Institution, Renovate Y and Z Dorms	0	3,312	0	0	0	3,312
612 California Rehabilitation Center-Replace Men's Dorms (W/D's III, C II)	0	10,505	10,945	15,275	0	36,725
617 Richard J. Donovan, Substance Abuse Program Modular Replacement	2,074	0	0	0	0	2,074
626 HDSP, Upgrade Emergency Circuit Transformer and Transfer Switch	0	0	64	877	0	941
628 CRC-Patton State Hospital Double Perimeter Security Fence	0	11,786	0	0	0	11,786
644 Statewide Budget Packages and Advanced Planning	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
645 Statewide Minor Projects	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
679 California Men's Colony, East Facility, Fire Alarm System Upgrade	0	1,355	26,754	0	0	28,109
682 HDSP/CCC, Arsenic Removal From Potable Water Supply	0	416	6,329	0	0	6,745
683 CA Correctional Institution, Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade	15,743	0	0	0	0	15,743
687 California Men's Colony, Potable Water Treatment Facility Upgrade	0	648	9,280	0	0	9,928
690 CIM Cell Security Lighting/Reception Center, Central Facility	1,250	656	0	0	0	1,906
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	245,618	36,926	83,411	22,152	6,000	394,107
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
602 California State Prison Sacramento, Psychiatric Services Unit/EOP, Ph II	15,248	0	0	0	0	15,248
635 Avenal State Prison: Receiving and Release Expansion	0	1,302	0	0	0	1,302
684 California Medical Facility, Mental Health Crisis Beds	18,645	0	0	0	0	18,645
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	33,893	1,302	0	0	0	35,195
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
680 Statewide Evaluation of Mental Health Facilities	1,000	329,000	0	0	0	330,000
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	1,000	329,000	0	0	0	330,000
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
606 CIM-E Electrified Fence	466	5,310	0	0	0	5,776
614 Statewide Electrical Power Additions To Support Communications Infrastructure	0	1,775	15,368	0	0	17,143
615 Statewide Water Study	0	500	0	0	0	500
619 Deuel Vocational Institution, Infirmary Heating/Ventilation/Air-Conditioning	1,060	0	0	0	0	1,060
623 PVSP, Bar Screen, Pre-Lift Station	0	675	0	0	0	675
624 Wasco State Prison, Prescreening Facility at Wastewater Treatment Plant	0	1,070	0	0	0	1,070
627 Folsom State Prison, Renovate Branch Circuit Wiring, Building # 5	0	1,163	0	0	0	1,163

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	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
630 California Men's Colony, Electrified Fence-East Facility	0	0	3,803	0	0	3,803
631 SCC, Electrified Fence	0	0	3,060	0	0	3,060
632 CTF - Electrified Fence	0	0	366	6,863	0	7,229
641 ISP, Cogeneration Plant	0	410	7,171	0	0	7,581
643 Folsom State Prison, Renovate Gas, Storm, Sewer and Water	0	1,136	867	14,857	0	16,860
648 DVI - Electrified Fence	0	0	240	3,932	0	4,172
651 Correctional Training Center, Cadet Dorm HVAC Retrofit	0	0	247	1,053	0	1,300
652 Statewide Group IV Electrified Fence	0	0	1,500	3,000	45,000	49,500
664 CIM Personal Alarm Device System-MSF Hospital	0	0	58	485	0	543
668 CIM High Mast Lighting	0	0	0	76	639	715
673 California Medical Facility, Renovation of W-Wing Admin. Segregation Unit	0	0	0	416	1,997	2,413
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	1,526	12,039	32,680	30,682	47,636	124,563
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
686 California State Prison-Solano, Reception Center Conversion	0	7,961	0	0	0	7,961
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	0	7,961	0	0	0	7,961
Program Delivery Changes-New						
616 CRC, Substance Abuse Office and Program Space	0	404	290	7,434	0	8,128
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	0	404	290	7,434	0	8,128
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
661 Statewide Modular Replacements - Substance Abuse	0	0	1,291	11,504	18,182	30,977
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	0	1,291	11,504	18,182	30,977
Dept of Corrections Total	282,037	387,632	117,672	71,772	71,818	930,931
5460 Dept of the Youth Authority						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Statewide-Underground Communications Study	0	700	0	0	0	700
618 HGSYCF-Upgrade HVAC in Education Building	0	755	7,563	0	0	8,318
619 PYCF-Academic School Air Conditioning	0	410	3,267	0	0	3,677
621 PYCF-New Kitchen	0	8,255	0	0	0	8,255
624 Minor Capital Outlay Projects	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500
625 Pre-schematic Master Planning	250	250	250	250	250	1,250
627 NYCRCC-Replace Winter ITP Modulars	0	216	2,034	0	0	2,250
632 DWNYCF-YCC Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
633 KHYCDATF-YCC Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
634 OHCYCF-YCC - Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
635 PYCF-Upgrade YCC Security Stations	0	68	654	0	0	722
653 DWNYCF-Administration Building Modifications	0	0	52	498	0	550
657 KHYCDATF-Extend Visiting Hall	0	0	91	869	0	960
658 OHCYCF-Remodel Visiting Hall	0	0	169	1,606	0	1,775
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	2,750	13,358	18,542	5,723	2,750	43,123
Dept of the Youth Authority Total	2,750	13,358	18,542	5,723	2,750	43,123
Youth and Adult Correctional Total	284,787	400,990	136,214	77,495	74,568	974,054
K-12 Education						
6110 Dept of Education--State Special Schools						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Multipurpose / Activity Center	5,600	0	0	0	0	5,600

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	5,600	0	0	0	0	5,600
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
602 Career/Technical Education Complex and Service Yard	0	14,517	0	0	0	14,517
603 Athletic Complex	0	0	0	436	3,655	4,091
604 Preschool / Kindergarten Support Core	0	0	329	2,545	41	2,915
605 Gym Renovation	0	0	698	5,897	212	6,807
606 Dormitory Replacement	0	6,411	0	0	0	6,411
609 High School Activity	0	0	0	133	1,071	1,204
610 High School & Support Core	0	0	0	957	7,551	8,508
611 Auditorium & Amphitheater	0	0	0	531	4,396	4,927
612 Dining Hall	0	0	0	0	315	315
613 Warehouse & Shop buildings	0	0	0	0	305	305
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	20,928	1,027	10,499	17,546	50,000
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
607 Commons Building	0	0	0	0	1,007	1,007
608 Elementary School / Support Core	0	0	0	500	3,907	4,407
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	0	0	500	4,914	5,414
Dept of Education--State Special Schools Total	5,600	20,928	1,027	10,999	22,460	61,014
6350 School Facilities Aid Program						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 K-12 Facility Needs from Proposed New Bonds	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	10,400,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	10,400,000
School Facilities Aid Program Total	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	10,400,000
K-12 Education Total	3,605,600	1,720,928	1,701,027	1,710,999	1,722,460	10,461,014
Higher Education						
6440 University of California						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Berkeley-Doe Library Seismic, Step 4	16,920	0	0	0	0	16,920
604 Davis - Seismic Corrections -- Phase 4	574	6,581	0	0	0	7,155
605 Davis - Thurman Laboratory Seismic	0	0	356	0	0	356
609 Los Angeles - Kinsey Hall Seismic Correction, Phase 2	17,387	0	0	0	0	17,387
610 Los Angeles - Campbell Hall Seismic Correction	534	4,984	0	0	0	5,518
611 Los Angeles - Geology Seismic Correction	978	9,302	0	0	0	10,280
612 Los Angeles - Boelter Hall Fire Sprinkler System	5,081	0	0	0	0	5,081
613 Los Angeles - Campus Fire Alarm System Upgrade, Phase 3	2,654	0	0	0	0	2,654
614 Los Angeles - Electrical Distribution System Expansion, Step 6B	6,228	0	0	0	0	6,228
622 Santa Barbara - Snidecor Hall Office Wing Seismic Replacement	10,566	0	536	0	0	11,102
623 Santa Cruz - Seismic Corrections, Phase 2A	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
624 Santa Cruz - Emergency Response Center	6,592	0	0	0	0	6,592
628 San Diego - Campus Emergency Services Facility	3,987	0	0	0	0	3,987
641 Seismic Safety Corrections	0	3,100	31,000	42,000	41,000	117,100
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	74,501	23,967	31,892	42,000	41,000	213,360
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
601 University wide - Northern Regional Library Facility, Phase 3	16,177	499	0	0	0	16,676
603 Davis - Robert Mondavi Institute for Wine & Food Science	600	31,500	0	0	0	32,100
606 Irvine - Central Plant Chiller Expansion, Step 5	18,800	0	0	0	0	18,800

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
607 Irvine - Biological Sciences Unit 3	3,592	49,130	0	3,150	0	55,872
608 Irvine - Computer Science Unit 3	29,089	0	3,000	0	0	32,089
615 Merced-Site and Infrastructure Development, Phase 3	12,799	0	0	0	0	12,799
616 Riverside - College of Humanities, Arts & Social Sciences Instruction & Research Facility	31,227	0	900	0	0	32,127
617 Riverside - East Campus Infrastructure Improvements	8,400	0	0	0	0	8,400
618 Riverside - Psychology Building	2,241	29,595	0	1,924	0	33,760
619 Santa Barbara - Education and Social Sciences Building	4,116	48,724	0	2,432	0	55,272
620 Santa Barbara - Psychology Building Addition and Renewal	9,817	410	0	0	0	10,227
625 Santa Cruz - Engineering Alterations, Phase 2	396	3,923	0	0	0	4,319
626 Santa Cruz - McHenry Project	3,602	1,432	31,370	1,551	35,736	73,691
627 Santa Cruz - Humanities and Social Sciences Facility	25,826	2,000	0	0	0	27,826
629 San Diego - Biomedical Library Renovations and Addition	14,503	0	700	0	0	15,203
630 San Diego - Satellite Utilities Plant Phase 1	647	8,038	0	0	0	8,685
631 San Diego - Mayer Hall Addition and Renovation	3,559	24,600	441	11,400	0	40,000
632 San Diego - Applied Physics and Mathematics Renovation	845	8,635	0	0	0	9,480
633 San Diego - West Campus Utilities Improvements	3,940	0	0	0	0	3,940
634 San Diego - Student Academic Services Building	1,172	19,077	500	0	0	20,749
639 Enrollment Caseload Population Concept	0	21,000	166,000	180,000	180,000	547,000
644 Merced-Logistical Support/Service Facilities	874	9,126	0	0	0	10,000
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	192,222	257,689	202,911	200,457	215,736	1,069,015
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
621 Santa Barbara - Biological Sciences Building Renovation	1,000	9,500	0	0	0	10,500
636 San Francisco-Health Sciences West Improvements, Phase	12,934	0	0	0	0	12,934
637 San Francisco- Medical Sciences Building Improvements, Phase 2	1,400	1,600	14,225	14,225	0	31,450
638 DANR - Desert Research & Extension Center Irrigation Water System	763	0	0	0	0	763
642 Infrastructure Modernization	0	10,400	90,000	82,000	82,000	264,400
643 Merced-Castle Facilities Improvements	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	19,097	21,500	104,225	96,225	82,000	323,047
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
635 San Diego - Pharmaceutical Sciences Building	24,714	2,049	0	0	0	26,763
640 San Diego - School of Pharmacy	0	33,549	0	0	0	33,549
646 California Institutes for Science and Innovation	11,000	0	0	0	0	11,000
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	35,714	35,598	0	0	0	71,312
University of California Total	321,534	338,754	339,028	338,682	338,736	1,676,734
6600 Hastings College of Law						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 200 McAllister Street - Code Compliance Upgrade	1,044	0	18,416	0	0	19,460
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,044	0	18,416	0	0	19,460
Hastings College of Law Total	1,044	0	18,416	0	0	19,460
6610 California State University						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Chico: Student Services Center	32,840	0	2,080	0	0	34,920
604 San Bernardino: Science Buildings Addition/Renovation, Phase II	21,786	0	0	1,480	0	23,266
609 Sacramento: Infrastructure Upgrade, Phase 2	18,691	0	0	0	0	18,691

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	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	73,317	0	2,080	1,480	0	76,877
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
602 Fresno - Science II Replacement Building	1,958	0	0	0	0	1,958
605 San Jose: Joint Library - Secondary Effects	19,633	2,051	0	0	0	21,684
610 Minor Capital Outlay Program	6,194	0	0	0	0	6,194
617 New Facilities/Infrastructure	0	213,000	102,000	98,000	115,000	528,000
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	27,785	215,051	102,000	98,000	115,000	557,836
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
603 San Diego: Social Science/Art Gallery/PS #8	25,384	0	0	0	0	25,384
607 Stanislaus: Science II (Seismic)	45,696	0	7,585	0	0	53,281
608 Sonoma: Renovate Darwin Hall	26,012	0	3,414	0	0	29,426
618 Existing Facilities/Infrastructure	0	125,000	226,000	241,000	225,000	817,000
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	97,092	125,000	236,999	241,000	225,000	925,091
California State University Total	198,194	340,051	341,079	340,480	340,000	1,559,804
6870 Board of Governors of California Community Colleges						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
605 Cerritos CCD, Cerritos College, Seismic	2,080	0	0	0	0	2,080
606 Cerritos CCD, Cerritos College, Science & Math Complex-Life Safety	432	0	0	0	0	432
607 Chaffey CCD, Chaffey College, Science Building	64	0	0	0	0	64
608 Coast CCD, Golden West College, Structural Repair Campus-wide	199	2,450	0	0	0	2,649
616 Foothill-DeAnza CCD, Foothill College, Seismic Replacement, Campus Center	11,438	0	4,749	0	0	16,187
617 Foothill-DeAnza CCD, Foothill College, Seismic Replacement, Student Services	3,606	0	0	0	0	3,606
618 Foothill-DeAnza CCD, Foothill College, Seismic Replacement, Field Locker Room	132	1,589	0	0	0	1,721
619 Foothill-DeAnza CCD, Foothill College, Seismic Replacement, Maintenance Buildings	68	929	0	0	0	997
647 Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College, Science Building Replacement	326	0	0	0	0	326
663 San Jose-Evergreen CCD, San Jose City College, Science Building	12,535	0	0	0	0	12,535
668 Santa Barbara CCD, Santa Barbara City College, Physical Science Renovation	159	1,646	0	0	0	1,805
704 System wide Projects-Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	0	12,097	16,313	5,529	7,700	41,639
708 San Bernardino CCD, San Bernardino Valley College --Child Development Center	125	0	0	0	0	125
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	31,164	18,711	21,062	5,529	7,700	84,166
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
601 Allan Hancock CCD, Allan Hancock College, Library/Media Technology Center	9,079	0	0	0	0	9,079
602 Allan Hancock CCD, Allan Hancock College, Science /Health Occupations Complex	1,109	15,203	0	0	0	16,312
603 Barstow CCD, Barstow College, Remodel for Efficiency	266	2,857	0	0	0	3,123
604 Butte-Glenn CCD, Butte College, Learning Resource Center	17,280	0	0	0	0	17,280
609 Coast CCD, Orange Coast College, Learning Resource	1,024	19,606	1,192	0	0	21,822

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
610 Compton CCD, Compton College, Performing Arts & Recreation Complex	825	10,518	1,600	0	0	12,943
611 Contra Costa CCD, Diablo Valley College, Life Science Remodel for Labs	5,041	0	0	0	0	5,041
613 Contra Costa CCD, Los Medanos College, Math/Science/Technology Building	716	1,192	18,168	1,921	0	21,997
614 Contra Costa CCD, San Ramon Valley Center, Phase 1 Building	24,609	0	0	0	0	24,609
620 Fremont-Newark CCD, Ohlone College, Child Development Center	251	0	0	0	0	251
621 Glendale CCD, Glendale College, Allied Health/Aviation Lab	9,196	0	0	0	0	9,196
622 Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD, Cuyamaca College, Science & Technology Mall	18,349	0	0	0	0	18,349
623 Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD, Grossmont College, New Science Building	12,141	0	0	0	0	12,141
624 Hartnell CCD, Hartnell College, Library/LRC Complex	20,198	0	0	0	0	20,198
626 Kern CCD, Porterville College, Library Expansion	507	6,618	1,187	0	0	8,312
627 Kern CCD, Delano Center, Laboratory Building	4,965	0	0	0	0	4,965
629 Lake Tahoe CCD, Lake Tahoe College, Learning Resource Center	7,133	0	0	0	0	7,133
630 Long Beach CCD, Long Beach City College, PCC, Industrial Technology Complex, Phase 1	698	9,089	808	0	0	10,595
631 Los Angeles CCD, East Los Angeles College, Fine & Performing Arts Center	15,882	0	0	0	0	15,882
632 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Harbor College, Applied Technology Building	613	7,260	938	0	0	8,811
633 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Mission College, Child Development Center	5,432	0	0	0	0	5,432
634 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Southwest College, Child Development Center	4,482	0	0	0	0	4,482
635 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Trade Tech College, Child Development Center	3,851	0	0	0	0	3,851
636 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Valley College, Health Sciences Building	14,214	0	0	0	0	14,214
637 Los Rios CCD, American River College, LRC Expansion	9,065	0	0	0	0	9,065
639 Los Rios CCD, Consumnes River College, Instructional & Library Facilities 1	6,753	0	0	0	0	6,753
641 Los Rios CCD, El Dorado Center, New Instructional & Library Facilities 1	5,896	0	0	0	0	5,896
642 Los Rios CCD, Folsom Lake Campus, New Instructional Space, Phase 1C	10,749	0	0	0	0	10,749
644 Merced CCD, Merced College, Science Building Remodel	1,048	11,036	583	0	0	12,667
645 Merced CCD, Los Banos Center, Site Development and Permanent Facilities	1,032	8,957	979	0	0	10,968
646 Mira Costa CCD, Mira Costa College, Horticulture Project	3,356	0	0	0	0	3,356
649 North Orange Co CCD, Cypress College, Library/Learning Resource Center	13,396	0	0	0	0	13,396
650 North Orance County CCD, Fullerton College, Library/Learning Resource Center	402	0	0	0	0	402

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
651 Palo Verde CCD, Palo Verde College, Technology Building, Phase II	7,881	0	0	0	0	7,881
652 Palo Verde CCD, Palo Verde College, Physical Education Complex	806	10,371	828	0	0	12,005
653 Peralta CCD, Vista College, Vista College Permanent Facility	28,533	0	0	0	0	28,533
654 Rancho Santiago CCD, Santa Ana College, PE Seismic Replacement/Expansion - Physical Education	5,524	0	0	0	0	5,524
655 Rancho Santiago CCD, Santiago Canyon College, Science Building	773	10,339	819	0	0	11,931
656 Riverside CCD, Riverside College, Martin Luther King High Tech Center	8,711	0	0	0	0	8,711
657 Riverside CCD, Moreno Valley Center, Child Development Center	2,090	0	0	0	0	2,090
658 Riverside CCD, Norco Valley Center, Child Development Center	2,233	0	0	0	0	2,233
659 South Orange County CCD, Irvine Valley College, Performing Arts Center	14,472	0	0	0	0	14,472
661 San Francisco CCD, SF City-Mission Center, Mission Center Building	28,557	0	0	0	0	28,557
662 San Francisco CCD, SF - Chinatown Center, Campus	33,180	0	0	0	0	33,180
664 San Luis Obispo County CCD, Cuesta College, Theater Arts Building	11,665	0	0	0	0	11,665
665 San Luis Obispo County CCD, North County Center, Initial Bldg. Science Cluster	1,650	0	0	0	0	1,650
666 San Luis Obispo County CCD, North County Center, Learning Resource Center	702	9,352	1,439	0	0	11,493
667 Santa Barbara CCD, Santa Barbara City College, Gymnasium Reconstruction	3,701	0	0	0	0	3,701
669 Santa Clarita CCD, College of the Canyons, Classroom/High Tech Center	8,878	0	0	0	0	8,878
670 Santa Monica CCD, Santa Monica College, Liberal Arts Replacement	4,458	0	0	0	0	4,458
671 Sequoias CCD, College of the Sequoias, PE & Disabled Program Center	505	6,204	249	0	0	6,958
672 Sequoias CCD, College of the Sequoias, Science Center	10,586	0	0	0	0	10,586
673 Shasta-Tehama-Trinity CCD, Shasta College, Library	6,919	0	0	0	0	6,919
675 Sonoma County CCD, Petaluma Center, Petaluma Center Phase 2	1,669	21,224	4,472	0	0	27,365
676 Sonoma County CCD, Santa Rosa Junior College, Learning Resource Center	31,935	0	0	0	0	31,935
677 Chabot-Las Positas CCD, Las Positas College, Physical Education - Phase 1(Gym)	12,496	0	0	0	0	12,496
678 Chabot Las Positas CCD, Las Positas College, Multi-Disciplinary Education Building	701	9,453	1,477	0	0	11,631
679 Southwestern CCD, Southwestern College, Child Development Center	5,322	0	0	0	0	5,322
680 Southwestern CCD, Southwestern College, Learning Assistance Center	2,367	0	0	0	0	2,367
681 State Center CCD, Fresno City College, Applied Technology Modernization	962	10,714	684	0	0	12,360

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	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
682 State Center CCD, Reedley College, LRC Reconstruction and Addition	5,498	0	0	0	0	5,498
683 State Center CCD, Vocational Training Center, VTC Modernization/Expansion	777	871	18,212	2,529	0	22,389
684 Ventura County CCD, Moorpark College, Child Development Center	2,901	0	0	0	0	2,901
685 Victor Valley CCD, Victor Valley College, Speech/Drama Studio Addition	591	7,679	921	0	0	9,191
686 West Hills CCD, West Hills College, Library Expansion	2,117	0	0	0	0	2,117
687 West Hills CCD, Kings County Center, Phase 2B Classrooms/Laboratories	9,730	0	0	0	0	9,730
688 West Hills CCD, West Hills College at Lemoore, Child Development Center	1,902	0	0	0	0	1,902
689 West Kern CCD, Taft College, Child Development Center	221	2,232	212	0	0	2,665
690 West Valley-Mission CCD, West Valley College, Campus Technology Center	791	7,919	3,025	0	0	11,735
691 West Valley-Mission CCD, Mission College, Main Building 3rd Floor Reconstruction	4,323	0	0	0	0	4,323
692 Yosemite CCD, Modesto Junior College, Auditorium Renovation/Expansion	1,026	11,673	537	0	0	13,236
693 Yuba CCD, Yuba College, Adaptive Physical Therapy	44	0	0	0	0	44
694 Yuba CCD, Yuba College, Engineering, Math & Science	685	6,438	1,082	0	0	8,205
695 Yuba CCD, Woodland Center, Science Building	714	0	0	0	0	714
696 Yuba CCD, Woodland Center, Learning Resource/Technology Center	1,908	17,414	3,291	0	0	22,613
697 Copper Mountain CCD, Copper Mountain College, Multi-use Sports Complex	885	11,321	496	0	0	12,702
709 Glendale CCD, Glendale College, New Science Building Equipment	735	0	0	0	0	735
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	501,682	235,540	63,199	4,450	0	804,871
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
674 Sierra Jt. CCD, Sierra College, Construct New Classroom/Laboratories	1,301	14,638	2,422	0	0	18,361
705 System wide Projects--ECP	0	106,519	240,815	171,047	204,400	722,781
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	1,301	121,157	243,237	171,047	204,400	741,142
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
612 Contra Costa CCD, Los Medanos College, Learning Resource Center	8,176	0	0	0	0	8,176
615 Foothill-DeAnza CCD, DeAnza College, Planetarium	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
625 Kern CCD, Bakersfield College, Applied Science & Technology Modernization	4,017	0	0	0	0	4,017
628 Kern CCD, Southwest Center, Modernization, Phase I	2,636	0	0	0	0	2,636
638 Los Rios CCD, American River College, Allied Health Modernization	1,724	0	0	0	0	1,724
640 Los Rios CCD, Sacramento City College, Technology Building Modernization	1,562	0	0	0	0	1,562
648 Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College, Remodel Classroom Buildings	8,982	0	0	0	0	8,982
706 System wide Projects--Facility Infrastructure Modernization	0	38,491	131,283	168,974	137,900	476,648
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	28,097	38,491	131,283	168,974	137,900	504,745

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
Board of Governors of California Community Colleges Total	562,244	413,899	458,781	350,000	350,000	2,134,924
Higher Education Total	1,083,016	1,092,704	1,157,304	1,029,162	1,028,736	5,390,922
General Government						
8570 Department of Food and Agriculture						
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
602 Dorris Agriculture Inspection Station - Relocation	6,585	0	0	0	0	6,585
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	6,585	0	0	0	0	6,585
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Hawaii Medfly Rearing Facility	10,961	0	0	0	0	10,961
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	10,961	0	0	0	0	10,961
Department of Food and Agriculture Total	17,546	0	0	0	0	17,546
8940 Military Department						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Los Alamitos Electrical Distribution Upgrade	8,262	0	0	0	0	8,262
612 Camp San Luis Obispo Consolidated Dining Hall	0	4,805	0	0	0	4,805
616 Ontario Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	2,832	0	0	0	2,832
618 Camp San Luis Obispo Modified Record Fire Range	0	259	3,324	0	0	3,583
619 Camp San Luis Obispo Combat Pistol Qualification Course	0	201	2,489	0	0	2,690
620 CSLO Demolition and Site Remediation	0	1,186	6,521	0	0	7,707
621 CSLO Facilities Demolition (Miscellaneous Buildings)	0	3,450	0	0	0	3,450
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	8,262	12,733	12,334	0	0	33,329
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
603 San Diego Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	7,949	0	0	0	7,949
610 Camp San Luis Obispo Bridge 102 Replacement	0	575	0	0	0	575
611 Camp San Luis Obispo Bridge 104 Replacement	0	575	0	0	0	575
614 Camp San Luis Obispo Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	2,991	0	0	0	2,991
617 Inglewood Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	2,872	0	0	0	2,872
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	14,962	0	0	0	14,962
Minor Projects						
643 Statewide Security Lighting	0	855	793	0	0	1,648
644 Statewide Security Fencing	0	587	542	0	0	1,129
645 Kitchen and Latrine Renovations (Statewide)	0	776	768	735	51	2,330
646 Kitchen and Latrine Renovations (Statewide)	0	0	0	0	725	725
647 Statewide Security Alarms	0	482	506	499	512	1,999
Minor Projects Total	0	2,700	2,609	1,234	1,288	7,831
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Bakersfield Armory (ADRS)	0	1,646	9,159	0	0	10,805
605 Escondido Armory Addition and Renovation	0	1,393	5,409	0	0	6,802
606 Roseville Armory Addition and Renovation	0	244	292	5,203	0	5,739
622 San Francisco Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	396	4,053	0	0	4,449
623 Riverside Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	495	3,923	0	0	4,418
624 Advance Plans and Studies	0	961	0	0	0	961
625 Santa Rosa OMS	0	431	453	4,730	0	5,614
626 Ventura OMS	0	433	454	4,730	0	5,617

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
629 Bakersfield Armory Replacement (Fairgrounds)	0	0	1,048	1,207	13,958	16,213
630 Bakersfield OMS Replacement (Fairgrounds)	0	0	364	372	2,837	3,573
632 Long Beach OMS	0	0	433	454	4,730	5,617
633 Chino Armory	0	0	122	612	749	1,483
636 Brawley Armory	0	0	543	514	6,612	7,669
637 Advance Plans and Studies	0	0	0	961	0	961
639 Camp San Luis Obispo Urban Training Center	0	0	0	8,805	50,848	59,653
640 Camp San Luis Obispo Classroom Facilities	0	0	0	1,376	7,587	8,963
641 Sacramento Depot Development (Logistics, Admin & Classroom Facilities)	0	0	0	478	2,559	3,037
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	5,999	26,253	29,442	89,880	151,574
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Lancaster Armory	11,274	0	0	0	0	11,274
615 Fresno AVCRAD Modification	0	57,062	0	0	0	57,062
627 Woodland Armory	0	5,000	2,235	12,100	0	19,335
631 Advance Plans and Studies	0	0	961	0	0	961
634 San Lorenzo Armory Replacement	0	0	15,060	810	990	16,860
635 San Lorenzo Organizational Maintenance Shop Replacement	0	0	10,060	371	506	10,937
638 CSLO Senior Enlisted / Officers Quarters	0	0	0	2,706	14,842	17,548
642 Advance Plans and Studies	0	0	0	0	961	961
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	11,274	62,062	28,316	15,987	17,299	134,938
Military Department Total	19,536	98,456	69,512	46,663	108,467	342,634
8955 Department of Veterans Affairs						
Enrollment/Caseload/Population - New						
601 Veterans Home of California-Fresno	48,325	0	0	0	0	48,325
603 Veterans Home of California-Shasta	27,033	0	0	0	0	27,033
Enrollment/Caseload/Population - New Total	75,358	0	0	0	0	75,358
Department of Veterans Affairs Total	75,358	0	0	0	0	75,358
8960 Veteran's Home of California-Yountville						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
628 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	399	0	1,208	0	0	1,607
630 Renovate Steam Distribution System	5,028	0	0	0	0	5,028
631 Electrical Distribution System Renovation	3,590	0	0	0	0	3,590
632 Recreation Center Renovation	9,456	0	0	0	0	9,456
637 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Replacement	0	0	2,476	0	0	2,476
638 New Skilled Nursing Facility	0	0	0	0	52,400	52,400
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	18,473	0	3,684	0	52,400	74,557
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
613 Veterans Home Cemetery Restoration	0	2,182	0	0	0	2,182
633 Central Power Plant Renovation	0	2,028	0	0	0	2,028
634 Administration Building Renovation	0	4,532	0	0	0	4,532
635 Renovate & Expand Hostess House	0	0	0	1,056	1,824	2,880
636 Renovate Plant Operations Building	0	0	3,432	0	0	3,432
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	8,742	3,432	1,056	1,824	15,054
Veteran's Home of California-Yountville Total	18,473	8,742	7,116	1,056	54,224	89,611

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	5-Year Total
8965 Veterans' Home of California -- Barstow						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Minor Capital Outlay	0	196	0	0	0	196
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	196	0	0	0	196
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
603 Member Storage and Warehouse	0	132	528	0	0	660
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	132	528	0	0	660
Veterans' Home of California -- Barstow Total	0	328	528	0	0	856
8966 Veterans' Home of California--Chula Vista						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Various Minor Capital Outlay	0	369	0	0	0	369
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	369	0	0	0	369
Facility Infrastructure Modernization						
606 SNF Dining Area	0	720	0	0	0	720
Facility Infrastructure Modernization Total	0	720	0	0	0	720
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
605 Member Storage and Warehouse	0	132	528	0	0	660
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	132	528	0	0	660
Veterans' Home of California--Chula Vista Total	0	1,221	528	0	0	1,749
General Government Total	130,913	108,747	77,684	47,719	162,691	527,754
Unallocated						
9860 Budget Package/Planning						
601 Budget Package Funding	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Budget Package/Planning Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Unallocated Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Grand Total	10,665,797	10,294,626	10,866,719	11,040,292	11,331,616	54,199,050

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Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

Continuing the Funding Priority for Infrastructure

Until the current Administration, the State had invested too little for too long in its infrastructure future. This plan reflects the Administration's understanding of the elemental role infrastructure plays in building California's future. It also reflects the Administration's continuing commitment to elevating infrastructure among the State's spending priorities. Despite the unprecedented budget difficulties facing the State, the 2003 Plan continues the themes of the 2002 Plan and proposes significant funding for infrastructure. However, because of significant pressure on the General Fund, the 2003 Plan includes only modest funding from the General Fund over the next two fiscal years for pay-as-you-go funding. Nevertheless, general obligation bonds, various State special funds and federal funds will provide substantial financial resources and ensure that no major category of State infrastructure is neglected.

Despite the importance of infrastructure funding and its status as a funding priority, 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 about which infrastructure projects will be funded from the resources that are available. That decision-making process and its result of establishing priorities for infrastructure funding must be multidimensional.

Several factors affect decisions about which areas of infrastructure will or can be proposed 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 programs areas all need infrastructure to serve Californian's citizens. Some funding must be provided for each of these areas. It would not be responsible or wise 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 sufficiently developed enough—even in the context of a five-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 transportation cannot be used for education, and general obligation bonds approved by the voters for natural resource enhancement cannot be used for correctional facilities.

Using a multidimensional approach to assessing infrastructure priorities and making choices, the 2003 Plan is a balanced proposal that addresses each area of the State's major infrastructure needs. It provides a road map to move the State further toward the goal of providing the foundation necessary to support California's future.

FIGURE 5-1

Statewide Funding by Department, by Fund Source, by Project Category
(Dollars in Thousands)

Department	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total
Legislative, Judicial and Executive						
Judiciary	$0	$0	$348,600	$348,600	$348,600	$1,045,800
Office of Emergency Services	$235	$1,396	$3,000	$1,830	$22,095	$28,556
Department of Justice	$0	$5,000	$1,600	$2,700	$71,000	$80,300
Board of Equalization	$168	$246	$0	$0	$0	$414
Agency subtotal	**$403**	**$6,642**	**$353,200**	**$353,130**	**$441,695**	**$1,155,070**
State and Consumer Services						
California Science Center	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Franchise Tax Board	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Department of General Services	$379,278	$470,632	$447,043	$129,265	$330,688	$1,756,906
Agency subtotal	**$379,278**	**$470,632**	**$447,043**	**$129,265**	**$330,688**	**$1,756,906**
Business, Transportation and Housing						
Department of Transportation	$4,321,200	$5,650,200	$5,838,200	$6,214,200	$6,444,200	$28,467,977
California Highway Patrol	$3,089	$6,116	$2,759	$14,526	$38,623	$65,113
Department of Motor Vehicles	$19,563	$11,192	$13,227	$46,075	$11,982	$102,039
Agency subtotal	**$4,343,852**	**$5,667,508**	**$5,854,186**	**$6,274,801**	**$6,494,805**	**$28,635,129**
Resources						
California Tahoe Conservancy	$9,000	$10,148	$10,148	$10,148	$10,178	$49,622
California Conservation Corps	$32,753	$28	$1,569	$753	$709	$35,812
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	$30,048	$7,955	$21,210	$85,086	$61,000	$205,299
Department of Fish and Game	$3,199	$12,627	$160	$160	$160	$16,306
Wildlife Conservation Board	$408,500	$178,500	$133,000	$100,500	$21,500	$842,000
Department of Boating and Waterways	$8,659	$7,149	$9,684	$8,075	$8,230	$41,797
State Coastal Conservancy	$63,500	$29,000	$5,400	$0	$0	$97,900
Department of Parks and Recreation	$107,943	$84,363	$46,459	$42,368	$17,700	$298,833
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy	$21,577	$13,900	$9,500	$9,500	$0	$54,477
San Gabriel/LA River/Mountain Conservancy	$10,700	$10,600	$10,600	$4,500	$0	$36,400
San Joaquin River Conservancy	$11,500	$11,000	$750	$0	$0	$23,250
Baldwin Hills Conservancy	$8,200	$7,200	$7,200	$0	$0	$22,600
Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy	$13,000	$2,200	$0	$0	$0	$15,200
Department of Water Resouces	$10,944	$440,572	$770,222	$936,232	$951,437	$3,109,407
Agency subtotal	**$739,523**	**$815,242**	**$1,025,902**	**$1,197,322**	**$1,070,914**	**$4,848,903**
Environmental Protection						
Department of Toxic Substances Control	$0	$2,620	$1,380	$13,176	$0	$17,176
Agency subtotal	**$0**	**$2,620**	**$1,380**	**$13,176**	**$0**	**$17,176**
Health and Human Services						
Department of Health Services	$0	$200	$0	$0	$0	$200
Department of Developmental Services	$50,254	$3,404	$76,500	$101,896	$2,972	$235,026
Department of Mental Health	$47,171	$3,958	$35,476	$104,204	$1,087	$191,896
Agency subtotal	**$97,425**	**$7,562**	**$111,976**	**$206,100**	**$4,059**	**$427,122**
Youth and Adult Correctional						
Department of Corrections	$282,037	$387,632	$117,672	$71,772	$71,818	$930,931
Department of Youth Authority	$2,750	$13,358	$18,542	$5,723	$2,750	$43,123
Agency subtotal	**$284,787**	**$400,990**	**$136,214**	**$77,495**	**$74,568**	**$974,054**
Education						
State Special Schools	$5,600	$20,928	$1,027	$10,999	$22,460	$61,014
K-12 Education	$3,600,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$10,400,000
University of California	$321,534	$338,754	$339,028	$338,682	$338,736	$1,676,734
Hastings College of Law	$1,044	$0	$18,416	$0	$0	$19,460
California State University	$198,194	$340,051	$341,079	$340,480	$340,000	$1,559,804
California Community Colleges	$562,244	$413,899	$458,781	$350,000	$350,000	$2,134,924
Agency subtotal	**$4,688,616**	**$2,813,632**	**$2,858,331**	**$2,740,161**	**$2,751,196**	**$15,851,936**

FIGURE 5-1

General Government						
Department of Food and Agriculture	$17,546	$0	$0	$0	$0	$17,546
Military Department	$19,536	$98,456	$69,512	$46,663	$108,467	$342,634
Department of Veterans' Affairs	$75,358	$0	$0	$0	$0	$75,358
Veterans' Home of California - Yountville	$18,473	$8,742	$7,116	$1,056	$54,224	$89,611
Veterans' Home of California - Barstow	$0	$328	$528	$0	$0	$856
Veterans' Home of California - Chula Vista	$0	$1,221	$528	$0	$0	$1,749
Agency subtotal	**$130,913**	**$108,747**	**$77,684**	**$47,719**	**$162,691**	**$527,754**
Infrastructure Planning	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$5,000
Total	**$10,665,797**	**$10,294,575**	**$10,866,916**	**$11,040,169**	**$11,331,616**	**$54,199,050**
Recommended, By Fund						
General Fund	$26,430	$154,712	$648,460	$717,336	$593,362	$2,140,300
Special Fund	$1,657,238	$2,934,635	$3,141,729	$3,479,344	$3,648,848	$14,861,794
Bond Fund	$5,302,940	$3,124,913	$3,115,590	$2,934,995	$2,836,771	$17,315,209
Lease Revenue	$861,353	$806,599	$398,352	$114,318	$330,688	$2,511,310
Federal Funds	$2,788,660	$2,774,432	$2,821,540	$2,864,700	$2,947,760	$14,197,092
Other	$29,153	$499,284	$741,245	$929,476	$974,187	$3,173,345
Total	**$10,665,774**	**$10,294,575**	**$10,866,916**	**$11,040,169**	**$11,331,616**	**$54,199,050**
Recommended, By Project Category						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	$ 4,413,823	$ 2,210,481	$ 2,852,524	$ 2,553,997	$ 2,413,949	$ 14,444,774
Transportation	$ 4,320,977	$ 5,650,000	$ 5,798,000	$ 6,134,000	$ 6,364,000	$ 28,266,977
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	$ 894,707	$ 1,159,739	$ 613,347	$ 513,954	$ 536,161	$ 3,717,908
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	$ 537,877	$ 255,273	$ 171,833	$ 125,548	$ 32,578	$ 1,123,109
Environmental Restoration	$ 819	$ 3,656	$ 1,480	$ 13,826	$ -	$ 19,781
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	$ 155,713	$ 249,796	$ 516,769	$ 549,455	$ 512,132	$ 1,983,865
Program Delivery Changes	$ 42,299	$ 227,002	$ 571,677	$ 924,010	$ 917,644	$ 2,682,632
Public Access and Recreation	$ 76,059	$ 60,689	$ 31,740	$ 24,840	$ 26,850	$ 220,178
Workload Space Deficiencies	$ 222,500	$ 476,939	$ 308,546	$ 199,539	$ 527,302	$ 1,734,826
Infrastructure Planning	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 5,000
Total	**$10,665,774**	**$ 10,294,575**	**$ 10,866,916**	**$ 11,040,169**	**$ 11,331,616**	**$54,199,050**

The proposal is summarized in Figure 5-1. It includes:

- $28.5 billion for transportation
- $10.4 billion for K-12 schools
- $5.4 billion for higher education
- $3.1 billion to increase the supply, quality and management of water
- $1.8 billion for seismic retrofit of office buildings and cost-beneficial replacement of leased space with state-owned facilities
- $1.7 billion for natural resources and environmental protection
- $1.1 billion for public safety
- $1.0 billion for trial court facilities

The Governor's 2003 Plan proposes to spend $54.2 billion over the next five years to enhance the infrastructure that is the underpinning of California's economic engine and high quality of life. This is a 39 percent increase over the $39 billion spent during the last ten years.

Funding this infrastructure investment will be achieved by using a mix of fund sources, including the General Fund, State special funds, federal funds and bond financing. The plan assumes the addition of $29.3 billion in new general obligation bond authorizations over the next two election cycles in 2004 and 2006 as outlined in Figures 5-2 and 5-3. Of this new bond authority, $19.1 billion is not included in this five-year plan either because it will be used for purposes other than State infrastructure (e.g., local parks, housing programs and local flood control projects) or because it will be expended after the five-year period covered by the plan.

In total, the 2003 Plan proposes the expenditure of:

- $2.1 billion of General Fund
- $14.9 billion of special funds
- $19.8 billion of bond funds (general obligation and lease-revenue bonds)
- $14.2 billion of federal funds
- $3.2 billion of other funds (this includes reimbursements from non-State and non-federal sources, self liquidating revenue bonds, and enterprise activities)

FIGURE 5-2

Proposed New General Obligation Bond Authorizations
(Dollars in Billions)

	2004	2006	Total
K-12 Education	$ 10	-	$ 10
Higher Education	$ 2.30	$ 2	$ 4.30
High Speed Rail	$ 9.95	-	$ 9.95
Undesignated	-	$ 5	$ 5
Total	$ 22.25	$ 7	$ 29.25

FIGURE 5-3

Recently Authorized and Proposed New General Obligation Bonds

	Education Bond	High Speed Rail	Undesignated
Title	Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2004 (authorized by AB 16 of 2002) An education bond not yet authorized for the 2006 ballot	Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act of the 21st Century	Not yet authorized for placement on the ballot in 2006
Authorization	$12.3 billion in 2004 $2 billion not yet authorized	$9.95 billion in 2004	$5 billion in 2006
Purpose	New construction or modernization of K-12 and higher education public school facilities	Construction of high speed rail from San Francisco to Los Angeles with adjacent upgrades	Undesignated
Allocation	2004 (AB 16) $10 billion K-12 educational facilities $2.3 billion higher education facilities 2006 (not yet authorized) $2 billion higher education facilities	2004 (SB 1856) $9 million to establish high speed rail system in California $.95 passanger rail connectivity projects	Undetermined
Total Authorizations 2004-2006	$14.3 billion	$9.95 billion	$5.0 billion

Pay-As-You-Go Versus Long-Term Financing

The State employs two approaches to funding infrastructure: direct appropriations, also called "pay-as-you-go" funding, and long-term financing. Long-term financing includes the sale of general obligation or lease-revenue bonds, lease with purchase option or installment purchase agreements. The General Fund, special funds, and federal funds all support infrastructure either as the source of direct appropriations or, for long-term financing, by paying debt service or lease costs.

Figure 5-4 compares infrastructure expenditures for pay-as-you-go and long-term financing approaches to funding infrastructure for fiscal years 1993-94 through 2007-08. The data for financed projects are based on initial expenditures from bond funds, i.e., they exclude repayment of borrowing costs. However, repayment expenses are a significant cost, as described later in this section under "Long-Term Financing."

As displayed in Figure 5-4, actual infrastructure expenditures over the past ten years equaled $39 billion. About 58 percent of this amount, or $22.7 billion, was funded with pay-as-you-go resources, and 42 percent, or $16.3 billion, was funded with long-term financing. Proposed infrastructure expenditures for the next five-years are approximately $54.2 billion—a 39 percent increase over the past ten-years. Finally, 63 percent, or $34.4 billion, of proposed expenditures are from pay-as-you-go sources, while 37 percent, or $19.8 billion, is from long-term financing.

FIGURE 5-4

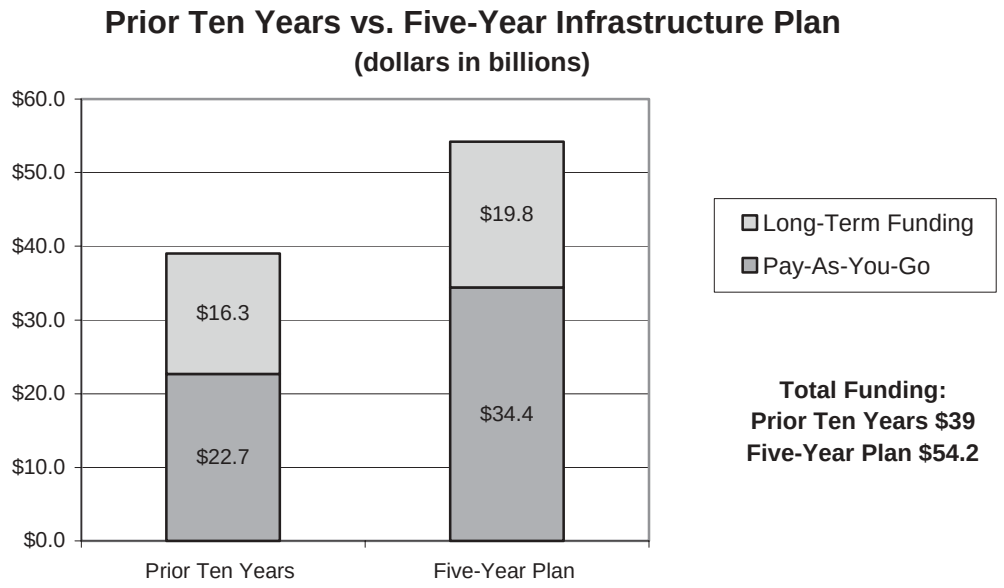
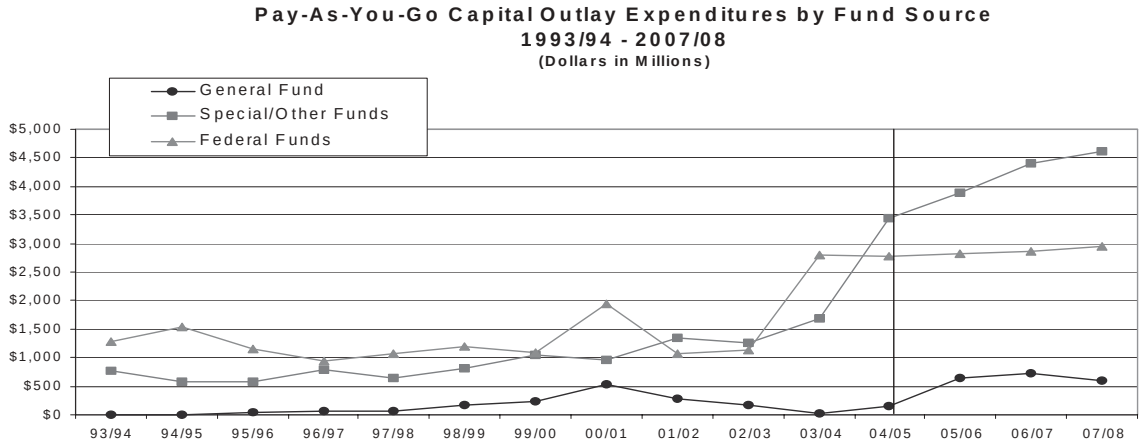


FIGURE 5-5



Pay-As-You-Go Funding

As identified in Figure 5-4, prior years' actual and future years' proposed pay-as-you-go expenditures total $19.8 billion and $34.4 billion, respectively. Figure 5-5 breaks out these amounts by fund source for the past ten years and the next five years.

Any forecast of future availability of infrastructure funding faces uncertainties, since budget policies and program priorities at both the State and federal level evolve in ways often not predictable. The following estimates of future funding are projected from recent experience or departmental forecasts.

Federal Funds: Over the past decade, federal trust funds contributed the largest share of funding for the pay-as-you-go infrastructure expenditures, although the expenditure of federal funds has been and continues to be restricted to specific programs. In California, three major areas receive federal funds for infrastructure projects—highway construction, flood control, and veterans' homes. Of these, highway construction projects receive the majority of funds, with the State Highway Construction Program receiving an average $2.8 billion annually over the next five years.

Figure 5-6 shows that $14.2 billion in federal funding is expected to be available for infrastructure over the next five years of which $8.5 billion is for infrastructure and $5.7 billion is for local assistance. This forecast relies primarily on departments' assumptions regarding federal receipts.

FIGURE 5-6

Proposed Five-Year Federal Trust Fund Expenditures
(Dollars in Millions)

Program Name		Total
Department of Transportation	$	14,074.00
Veterans Affairs	$	103.36
Department of Parks and Recreation	$	18.50
Department of Fish and Game	$	1.23
Total	$	14,197.09

Special Funds: The second largest source of pay-as-you-go funding for infrastructure projects over the past ten years was special funds. However, special fund expenditures in the next five years are proposed to exceed federal fund expenditures. This occurs because of legislation enacted in 2000, which directed that sales tax revenue from the sale of gasoline be allocated for transportation purposes. In total, special funds will provide $14.9 billion for infrastructure projects over the next five years, compared to $14.2 billion in federal funds. The distribution of special funds is reflected in Figure 5-7.

As with federal funds, special funds are usually limited to specific programs and not available for general infrastructure needs. For example, the largest source of special funds for infrastructure projects, the State Highway Account, can only be used for transportation purposes. During the next five years, infrastructure expenditures from this fund are proposed to be $14.2 billion or 96 percent of special-funded infrastructure.

While the purposes for which special funds can be used are limited, they do provide the opportunity to fund infrastructure needs that might not otherwise receive funding. For example, the Off Highway Vehicle Trust Fund enables the State to acquire significant off-road recreational resources, and the Fish and Game Preservation Fund provides resources to enhance opportunities for hunting and fishing. In both instances, it is unlikely that the needs in these areas would have received as much funding as they did over the last ten years had they been forced to compete against other high-priority needs for General Fund dollars. However, the limited uses to which these special funds can be applied restrict the State's ability to address other critical infrastructure needs.

FIGURE 5-7

Proposed Five-Year Special Fund Expenditures
(Dollars in Millions)

Fund Name		Total
State Highway Account	$	14,206.7
Habitat Conservation Fund	$	116.9
Motor Vehicle Account	$	119.9
Off-Highway Vehicle Account	$	35.6
Other	$	382.8
Total	$	14,861.9

General Fund: The General Fund appropriations for specific infrastructure projects contributed the least amount in the last decade. (On the other hand, the General Fund is the primary source of debt service redemption and lease payments for long-term financing; see below.) On average, the General Fund provided direct appropriations of $157 million annually over the past ten years. During the next five years, proposed annual appropriations will increase to an average of $428 million.

Past policy has been to use the General Fund sparingly for pay-as-you-go capital outlay; usually only when a project was critical and no other fund source was practical. In years when General Fund resources have been unusually constrained, capital outlay needs generally have not fared well in competition with other programs. Figure 5-8 summarizes the projected expenditures proposed from the General Fund.

FIGURE 5-8

Proposed Five-Year General Fund Expenditures
(Dollars in Millions)

03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
$26.4	$154.7	$648.5	$717.3	$593.4	$2,140.3

Other Funds: The Other Funds category, as displayed in Figure 5-9, totals $3.2 billion for the five years of the plan. Other funds include non-State and non-federal funds, self-liquidating bonds and a limited amount of State funds encumbered by special conditions. The bulk of this amount, $2.8 billion, represents funding to be received as contributions toward the costs of CALFED. As mentioned in Section Four, much of the capital funding for CALFED storage projects will be paid for based on a "beneficiaries pay" principle. Consequently, funding will be received from the water contractors, local governments, and others that will reap the most direct benefit from the projects. There was no comparable type of funding in the preceding ten-year period.

FIGURE 5-9

Proposed Five-Year Expenditures from Other Funds
(Dollars in Millions)

03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
$ 29,153	$ 499,284	$ 741,245	$ 929,476	$ 974,187	$3,173,345

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 traditional bond financing, using 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 use of bonds. (For more information on the definition, use, and history of the various long-term financing tools, see Appendixes 1 and 2.)

Over the past ten-years, a total of $16.3 billion in long-term financing has been expended to meet capital needs. During the next five-years, long-term financing expenditures are projected at $19.8 billion. Both of these amounts reflect initial expenditures from bond funds rather than debt service or lease payments made to retire the bonds.

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 repayment. However, while the dollar costs of long-term financing are significantly higher, after taking into account the effect of inflation on future debt service payments, the true cost increase is substantially less. This point is illustrated in the example displayed in Figure 5-10. The advantages and disadvantages of different funding options are summarized in Figure 5-11.

FIGURE 5-10

Proposed Five-Year Expenditures from Other Funds
(Dollars in Millions)

03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
$ 29,153	$ 499,284	$ 741,245	$ 929,476	$ 974,187	$3,173,345

FIGURE 5-11

Comparison of Different Funding Options

Option	Advantages	DISADVANTAGES
Pay-as-you-go	Least total cost--no financing or long-term debt commitment • Suitable for all projects • Fiscal tasks fewer than for long-term financing	• Large initial outlay can displace funding for other critical programs • Resources for this approach are scarce
GO Bonds	• Lowest debt financing costs of all long-term options • Suitable for most projects	• More expensive than pay-as-you-go • Results in long-term debt • 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	• Faster authorization meets program needs and avoids cost increases • Lesser initial impact on cash flow than GO bonds • Suitable for some projects	• Slightly more costly than GO bonds, on a net present value basis • Not suitable for certain projects • Results in long-term debt • Interim financing needed
Lease-Purchase or Purchase Option	• 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	• 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

FIGURE 5-12

State Long-Term Debt
California Versus the Top Ten Populous States
(Ranked by Ratio of Debt [a] to Personal Income)

State [b]	Percent of Personal Income [d]				Debt Per Capita [d]			
	1990	1996	1999	2002	1990	1997	2000	2002
National Average	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	$ 364	$ 719	$ 820	$ 810
California	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	$ 405	$ 652	$ 733	$ 795
(50 state rank)	(28th) [c]	(20th) [c]	(23rd) [c]	(20th) [c]	(23rd) [c]	(15th) [c]	(19th) [c]	(20th) [c]
Texas	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.9	$ 200	$ 300	$ 251	$ 238
Michigan	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	$ 216	$ 381	$ 449	$ 438
Pennsylvania	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	$ 494	$ 501	$ 603	$ 671
Georgia	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.9	$ 411	$ 647	$ 679	$ 804
Ohio	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	$ 413	$ 591	$ 698	$ 749
Illinois	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.8	$ 537	$ 728	$ 815	$ 908
Florida	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.4	$ 401	$ 798	$ 883	$ 959
New Jersey	2.2	3.6	5.2	5.6	$ 555	$ 1,576	$ 1,935	$ 2,066
New York	5.6	6.9	6.6	5.9	$ 1,229	$ 1,914	$ 2,020	$ 2,045

a. Debt includes the debts of all local governments as well as the debts of the states' governments
b. These states are the ten largest in terms of total population
c. Numerical rank among all 50 states
d. Source: 2002 Moody's State Debt Medians

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. 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 5-12 provides two different perspectives on California's current debt position relative to other populous states. This chart measures the debts of all local governments including the debts incurred by the states' governments.

State and Local Government 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 (State and local government) debt as a percentage of personal income is 2.5 percent as of May 2002, compared to the Moody's state average of 2.7 percent and median of 2.3 percent. The decline in the State's ratio since 1996 indicates that the State's wealth, as measured by personal income, grew more quickly than the amount of its outstanding debt. According to Public Finance Criteria (2002 Edition), Standard & Poor would place the State's ratio of debt to personal income in the "low" category because it remains at less than 3.0 percent.

State and Local Government 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 $795 for the year 2002 compared to the Moody's state average of $810 and median of $573. From years 1997 through 2000, increases in this ratio indicate that debt levels grew faster than its population. Standard & Poor's Public Finance Criteria (2002 Edition) places the State's debt per capita ratio of $795 in the "low" range.

In comparison with all 50 states, California ranks 20th in terms of debt per capita and 20th in terms of debt as percent of personal income.

State Government Debt Service Ratios: The ratio between debt service and General Fund revenues is a common debt measurement tool. The debt service ratio expresses the State's debt service level as a percentage of its General Fund revenues. Figure 5-13 shows the State's varying debt ratio from 1977-78 projected through 2012-13. The historical trends of this measurement are accentuated by the interrelation of the numerator (debt service payment) and denominator (General Fund revenues) in the debt ratio equation. As the graph demonstrates, prior to 1988-89, the debt service ratio held fairly constant between 1 and 2 percent. However, starting in 1988-89, the growth in debt service outpaced the growth in revenues, resulting in a sharply higher debt service ratio, which peaked in 1994-95 at 5.4 percent. In 2002-03 and 2003-04, the State restructured its general obligation debt service which explains the lower debt service ratio for these two years. Based on current revenue projections and proposed bond authorizations included in this plan, the State's debt service ratio will peak in 2008-09 at 6.55 percent. This could change depending upon decisions made about future bond authorizations and fluctuations in State General Fund revenues.

FIGURE 5-13

State Government Debt as a Percentage of General Fund Revenues

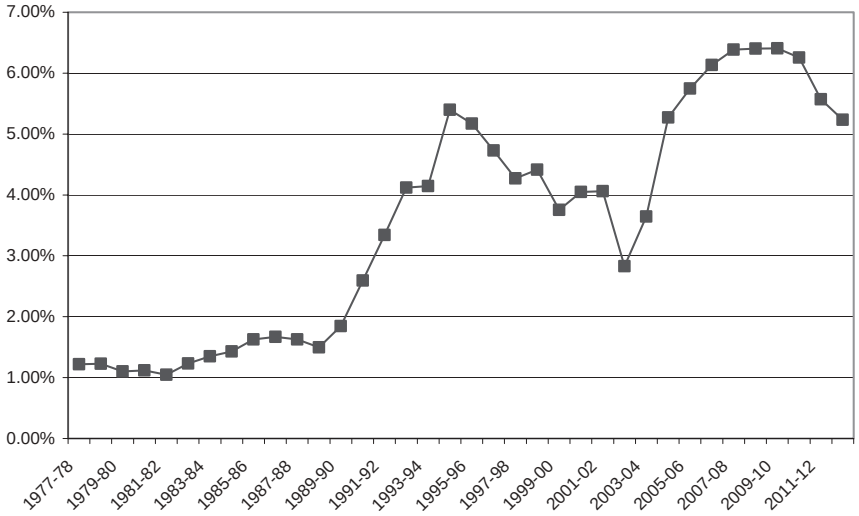
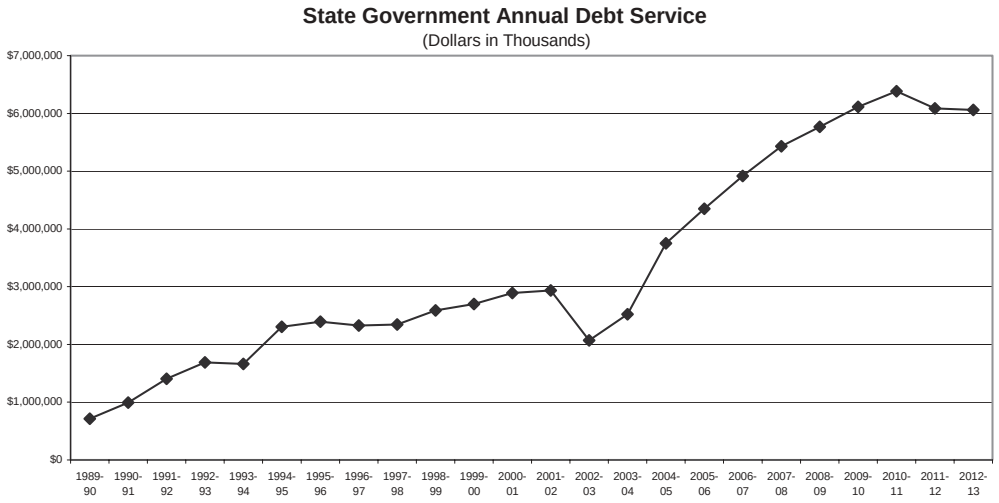


Figure 5-14 illustrates historical debt service totals from 1989-90 and projects annual debt service amounts through 2012-13 to reflect existing debt payments and proposed bond authorizations. For more information on the State's debt history, see Appendices 5.1 and 5.2.

FIGURE 5-14



In summary, this plan continues the investment in infrastructure identified in the 2002 Plan. The 2003 Plan utilizes a variety of funding sources including pay-as-you-go and long term financing to accomplish the investment. In addition, the plan is multifaceted and balanced to address each of the State's major areas of infrastructure need.

Appendix

APPENDIX 1

Capital Acquisition Through Long-Term Financing General Obligation (GO) Bonds

Definitions

General obligation 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 2.1 and 2.2 list GO ballot proposals and their outcome from 1972 forward and by program area. Appendix 2.3 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.
- 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.
- Appendix 4.1 shows debt service and debt service ratios for currently authorized 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.
- Appendix 4.2 shows debt service and debt service ratios including proposed authorizations.

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).

Lease-revenue bonds are a variant of revenue bonds used in the State's capital outlay program. 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 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 Public Works Board, 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.)

History of Use

As of January 1, 2002, the Public Works Board has approximately $5.3 billion in lease-revenue bonds outstanding, including Energy Assistance bonds whose revenue stream is

contract rather than lease payments. Appendix 2.4 lists outstanding lease-revenue bonds; Appendix 2.5 lists authorized but unissued lease-revenue programs.

Financial Notes

- Annual appropriations are needed to repay debt incurred by issuing lease-revenue bonds.
- 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.)
- 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 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 last ten years. As competition for State funding has grown, these mechanisms have provided alternatives to meet infrastructure demands. 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 Department of General Services' State office building program and field offices for the California Highway Patrol (CHP) and the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). For example, the Board of Equalization Sacramento headquarters, the Riverside State office building, CHP Indio field office, and the DMV Turlock field office were all acquired with these financing mechanisms.

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 2.1 – General Obligation Bond Ballot Proposals, by Date of Authorization

APPENDIX 2.1

General Obligation Bond Ballot Proposals
By Date of Authorization

Date	Subject	Proposed Amount (Millions)	Self-Liquidating	Total Approved (Millions)	Statement of Vote (%) For	Statement of Vote (%) Against
June 1972	Veterans Home Loan	$ 250.0	$ 250.0	$ 250.0	65.5	34.5
	Earthquake Reconstruction & Replacement	350.0		350.0	53.8	46.2
		$ 600.0	$ 250.0	$ 600.0		
November 1972	Community College Facilities	$ 160.0		$ 160.0	56.9	43.1
	Health Science Facilities	155.9		155.9	60.0	40.0
		$ 315.9		$ 315.9		
June 1974	Recreational Lands	$ 250.0		$ 250.0	59.9	40.1
	Clean Water	250.0		250.0	70.5	29.5
	Home Loans	350.0	$ 350.0	350.0	72.3	27.7
		$ 850.0	$ 350.0	$ 850.0		
November 1974	State School Building Aid and Earthquake Reconstruction	$ 150.0		$ 150.0	60.1	39.9
		$ 150.0		$ 150.0		
June 1976	State School Building Lease Purchase	$ 200.0		-	47.3	52.7
	Home Loans	500.0	$ 500.0	$ 500.0	62.5	37.5
	Safe Drinking Water	175.0		175.0	62.6	37.4
	Community College Facilities	150.0		-	43.9	56.1
		$ 1,025.0	$ 500.0	$ 675.0		
November 1976	Housing Finance	$ 500.0		-	43.0	57.0
	State, Urban & Coastal Parks	280.0		$ 280.0	52.0	48.0
	Residential Energy Conservation Bond Law	25.0		-	41.0	59.0
		$ 805.0		$ 280.0		
June 1978	State School Building Aid	$ 350.0		-	35.0	64.0
	Clean Water and Water Conservation	375.0		$ 375.0	53.5	46.5
		$ 725.0		$ 375.0		
November 1978	Veterans Home Loan	$ 500.0	$ 500.0	$ 500.0	62.3	37.7
		$ 500.0	$ 500.0	$ 500.0		
June 1980	Parklands and Renewable Resource Investment	$ 495.0		-	47.0	53.0
	Veterans Home Loan	750.0	$ 750.0	$ 750.0	65.5	34.5
		$ 1,245.0	$ 750.0	$ 750.0		
November 1980	Parklands Acquisition and Development	$ 285.0		$ 285.0	51.7	48.3
	Lake Tahoe Acquisition	85.0		-	48.8	51.2
		$ 370.0		$ 285.0		
June 1982	New Prison Construction	$ 495.0		$ 495.0	56.1	43.9
		$ 495.0		$ 495.0		
November 1982	State School Building Lease Purchase	$ 500.0		$ 500.0	50.5	49.5
	County Jail	280.0		280.0	54.3	45.7
	Veterans Home Loan	450.0	$ 450.0	450.0	67.1	32.9
	Lake Tahoe Acquisition	85.0		85.0	52.9	47.1
	First-Time Home Buyers	200.0		200.0	53.8	46.2
		$ 1,515.0	$ 450.0	$ 1,515.0		
June 1984	County Jails	$ 250.0		$ 250.0	58.7	41.3
	Prisons	300.0		300.0	57.8	42.2
	Parks and Recreation	370.0		370.0	63.2	36.8
	Fish and Wildlife	85.0		85.0	64.0	36.0
		$ 1,005.0		$ 1,005.0		
November 1984	Clean Water	$ 325.0		$ 325.0	75.9	27.1
	State School Building Lease Purchase	450.0		450.0	60.7	39.3
	Hazardous Substance Clean-up	100.0		100.0	72.0	28.0
	Safe Drinking Water	75.0		75.0	73.5	26.5
	Veterans Home Loan	650.0	$ 650.0	650.0	66.3	33.7
	Senior Citizens' Centers	50.0		50.0	66.7	33.3
		$ 1,650.0	$ 650.0	$ 1,650.0		
June 1986	Veterans Home Loan	$ 850.0	$ 850.0	$ 850.0	75.6	24.4
	Community Parklands	100.0		100.0	67.3	32.7
	Water Conservation/Quality	150.0		150.0	74.1	25.9
	County Jails	495.0		495.0	67.2	32.8
		$ 1,595.0	$ 850.0	$ 1,595.0		
November 1986	State School Building Lease-Purchase	$ 800.0		$ 800.0	60.7	39.3
	Prison Construction	500.0		500.0	65.3	34.7
	Safe Drinking Water	100.0		100.0	78.7	21.3
	Higher Education Facilities	400.0		400.0	59.7	40.3
		$ 1,800.0		$ 1,800.0		
June 1988	Earthquake Safety/Housing Rehabilitation	$ 150.0		$ 150.0	56.2	43.8
	State School Facilities	800.0		800.0	65.0	35.0
	Wildlife, Coastal and Park Land Conservation	776.0		776.0	65.2	34.8
	Veterans Home Loan	510.0	$ 510.0	510.0	67.6	32.4
	Transportation	1,000.0		-	49.9	50.1
		$ 3,236.0	$ 510.0	$ 2,236.0		

APPENDIX 2.1 (CONTINUED)

General Obligation Bond Ballot Proposals
By Date of Authorization

Date	Subject	Proposed Amount (Millions)	Self-Liquidating	Total Approved (Millions)	Statement of Vote (%) For	Statement of Vote (%) Against
November 1988	Library Construction and Renovation	$ 75.0		$ 75.0	52.7	47.3
	Safe Drinking Water	75.0		75.0	71.7	28.3
	Clean Water and Water Reclamation	65.0		65.0	64.4	35.6
	County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure & Youth Facility	500.0		500.0	54.7	45.3
	Higher Education Facilities	600.0		600.0	57.7	42.3
	New Prison Construction	817.0		817.0	61.1	38.9
	School Facilities	800.0		800.0	61.2	38.8
	Water Conservation	60.0		60.0	62.4	37.6
	Housing and Homeless	300.0		300.0	58.2	41.8
		$ 3,292.0		$ 3,292.0		
June 1990	Housing and Homeless	$ 150.0		$ 150.0	52.5	47.5
	Passenger Rail/Clean Air	1,000.0		1,000.0	56.3	43.7
	Rail Transportation	1,990.0		1,990.0	53.3	46.7
	New Prison Construction	450.0		450.0	56.0	44.0
	Higher Education Facilities	450.0		450.0	55.0	45.0
	Earthquake Safety & Public Rehabilitation	300.0		300.0	55.0	45.0
	New School Facilities	800.0		800.0	57.5	42.5
		$ 5,140.0		$ 5,140.0		
November 1990	Veteran's Home Loan	$ 400.0	$ 400.0	$ 400.0	59.0	41.0
	Higher Education Facilities	450.0		-	48.8	51.2
	New Prison Construction	450.0		-	40.4	59.6
	Housing	125.0		-	44.5	55.5
	School Facilities	800.0		800.0	51.9	48.1
	County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Juvenile Facility	225.0		-	37.3	62.7
	Water Resources	380.0		-	43.9	56.1
	Park, Recreation, and Wildlife Enhancement	437.0		-	47.3	52.7
	County Courthouse Facility Capital Expenditure	200.0		-	26.5	73.5
	Child Care Facilities	30.0		-	47.6	52.4
	Environment, Public Health	300.0		-	36.1	63.9
	Forest Acquisition, Timber Harvesting	742.0		-	47.2	52.8
	Drug Enforcement	740.0		-	28.3	71.7
		$ 5,279.0	$ 400.0	$ 1,200.0		
June 1992	School Facilities	$ 1,900.0		$ 1,900.0	52.9	47.1
	Higher Education Facilities	900.0		900.0	50.8	49.2
		$ 2,800.0		$ 2,800.0		
November 1992	Schools Facilities	$ 900.0		$ 900.0	51.8	48.2
	Passenger Rail and Clean Air	1,000.0		-	48.1	51.9
		$ 1,900.0		$ 900.0		
November 1993	California Housing and Jobs Investment	$ 185.0		-	42.2	57.8
		$ 185.0		-		
June 1994	Earthquake Relief and Seismic Retrofit	$ 2,000.0		-	45.7	54.3
	Safe Schools	1,000.0		-	49.6	50.4
	Higher Education Facilities	900.0		-	47.4	52.6
	Parklands, Historic Sites, Wildlife and Forest Conservation	2,000.0		-	43.2	56.8
		$ 5,900.0		-		
November 1994	Passenger Rail and Clean Air	$ 1,000.0		-	34.9	65.1
		$ 1,000.0		-		
March 1996	Seismic Retrofit	$ 2,000.0		$ 2,000.0	59.9	40.1
	Public Education Facilities	3,000.0		3,000.0	61.9	38.1
		$ 5,000.0		$ 5,000.0		
November 1996	Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply	$ 995.0		$ 995.0	62.9	37.1
	Youthful and Adult Offender Local Facilities	700.0		-	40.6	59.4
	Veterans Home Loan	400.0	$ 400.0	400.0	53.6	46.4
		$ 2,095.0	$ 400.0	$ 1,395.0		
November 1998	K-12, Higher Education Facilities	$ 9,200.0		$ 9,200.0	62.4	37.6
		$ 9,200.0		$ 9,200.0		
March 2000	Safe Neighborhood Parks,Clean Water,Clean Air,Coastal Protect.	$ 2,100.0		$ 2,100.0	63.2	36.8
	Safe Drinking Water,Clean Water,Watershed Protection	$ 1,970.0		$ 1,970.0	64.8	35.2
	California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library	$ 350.0		$ 350.0	59.0	41.0
	Crime Laboratories	$ 220.0		$ -	46.3	53.7
	Veterans Homes	$ 50.0		$ 50.0	62.3	37.7
		$ 4,690.0		$ 4,470.0		
November 2000	Veterans Home Loan	$ 500.0	$ 500.0	$ 500.0	67.2	32.8
		$ 500.0	$ 500.0	$ 500.0		
March 2002	Water,Air,Parks,Coast Protection	$ 2,600.0		$ 2,600.0	57	43
	Voting Modernization Act	$ 200.0		$ 200.0	51.7	48.2
		$ 2,800.0		$ 2,800.0		
November 2002	Housing and Emergency Shelter	$ 2,100.0		$ 2,100.0	57.5	42.5
	K-12 Higher Education Facilities	$ 13,050.0		$ 13,050.0	59.1	40.9
	Water Quality, Supply and Safe Drinking Water Projects, Coastal Wetland Purchase and Protection	$ 3,440.0		$ 3,440.0	55.4	44.6
		$ 18,590.0		$ 18,590.0		
	TOTAL	**$ 86,252.9**	**$ 6,110.0**	**$ 70,363.9**		

APPENDIX 2.2

General Obligation Bond Ballot Proposals
By Program Area

Program	Date	Proposed Amount (Millions)	Self-Liquidating	Total Approved (Millions)	Statement of Vote (%) For	Against
Public Safety						
New Prison Construction	June 1982	$ 495.0		$ 495.0	56.1	43.9
County Jail Capital	November 1982	280.0		280.0	54.3	45.7
County Jails	June 1984	250.0		250.0	58.7	41.3
Prisons	June 1984	300.0		300.0	57.8	42.2
County Jails	June 1986	495.0		495.0	67.2	32.8
Prison Construction	November 1986	500.0		500.0	65.3	34.7
County Correctional Facility & Youth Facility	November 1988	500.0		500.0	54.7	45.3
New Prison Construction	November 1988	817.0		817.0	61.1	38.9
New Prison Construction	June 1990	450.0		450.0	56.0	44.0
New Prison Construction	November 1990	450.0		-	40.4	59.6
County Correctional Facility and Juvenile Facility	November 1990	225.0		-	37.3	62.7
Youthful and Adult Offender Local Facilities	November 1996	700.0		-	40.6	59.4
Crime Laboratories	March 2000	220.0		-	46.3	53.7
		$ 5,682.0		$ 4,087.0		
Seismic						
Earthquake Reconstruction & Replacement	June 1972	$ 350.0		$ 350.0	53.8	46.2
Earthquake Safety/Housing Rehabilitation	June 1988	150.0		150.0	56.2	43.8
Earthquake Safety & Public Rehabilitation	June 1990	300.0		300.0	55.0	45.0
Earthquake Relief and Seismic Retrofit	June 1994	2,000.0		-	45.7	54.3
Seismic Retrofit	March 1996	2,000.0		2,000.0	59.9	40.1
		$ 4,800.0		$ 2,800.0		
K-12 Education						
State School Building Aid and Earthquake Reconstruction	November 1974	$ 150.0		$ 150.0	60.1	39.9
State School Building Lease Purchase	June 1976	200.0		-	47.3	52.7
State School Building Aid	June 1978	350.0		-	35.0	64.0
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1982	500.0		500.0	50.5	49.5
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1984	450.0		450.0	60.7	39.3
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1986	800.0		800.0	60.7	39.3
State School Facilities	June 1988	800.0		800.0	65.0	35.0
School Facilities	November 1988	800.0		800.0	61.2	38.8
New School Facilities	June 1990	800.0		800.0	57.5	42.5
School Facilities	November 1990	800.0		800.0	51.9	48.1
School Facilities	June 1992	1,900.0		1,900.0	52.9	47.1
School Facilities	November 1992	900.0		900.0	51.8	48.2
Safe Schools Act of 1994	June 1994	1,000.0		-	49.6	54.4
Public Education Facilities	March 1996	3,000.0		3,000.0	61.9	38.1
Public Education	November 1998	6,700.0		6,700.0	62.4	37.6
Public Education	November 2002	11,400.0		11,400.0	59.1	40.9
		$ 30,550.0		$ 29,000.0		
Higher Education						
Community College Facilities	November 1972	$ 160.0		$ 160.0	56.9	43.1
Community College Facilities	June 1976	150.0		-	43.9	56.1
Higher Education Facilities	November 1986	400.0		400.0	59.7	40.3
Higher Education Facilities	November 1988	600.0		600.0	57.7	42.3
Higher Education Facilities	June 1990	450.0		450.0	55.0	45.0
Higher Education Facilities	November 1990	450.0		-	48.8	51.2
Higher Education Facilities	June 1992	900.0		900.0	50.8	49.2
Higher Education Facilities	June 1994	900.0		-	47.2	52.6
Higher Education Facilities	November 1998	2,500.0		2,500.0	62.4	37.6
Higher Education Facilities	November 2002	1,650.0		1,650.0	59.1	40.9
		$ 8,160.0		$ 6,660.0		
Environmental Quality & Resources						
Recreational Lands	June 1974	$ 250.0		$ 250.0	59.9	40.14
Clean Water	June 1974	250.0		250.0	70.5	29.5
Safe Drinking Water	June 1976	175.0		175.0	62.6	37.4
State, Urban & Coastal Parks	November 1976	280.0		280.0	52.0	48.0
Clean Water and Water Conservation	June 1978	375.0		375.0	53.5	46.5
Parklands and Renewable Resource Investment	June 1980	495.0		-	47.0	53.0
Parklands Acquisition and Development	November 1980	285.0		285.0	51.7	48.3
Lake Tahoe Acquisition	November 1980	85.0		-	48.8	51.2
Lake Tahoe Acquisition	November 1982	85.0		85.0	52.9	47.1
Parks and Recreation	June 1984	370.0		370.0	63.2	36.8
Fish and Wildlife	June 1984	85.0		85.0	64.0	36.0
Clean Water (Sewer)	November 1984	325.0		325.0	75.9	27.1
Hazardous Substance Clean-up	November 1984	100.0		100.0	72.0	28.0
Safe Drinking Water	November 1984	75.0		75.0	73.5	26.5
Community Parklands	June 1986	100.0		100.0	67.3	32.7
Water Conservation/Quality	June 1986	150.0		150.0	74.1	25.9
Safe Drinking Water	November 1986	100.0		100.0	67.7	21.3
Wildlife, Coastal and Park Land Conservation	June 1988	776.0		776.0	65.2	34.8
Safe Drinking Water	November 1988	75.0		75.0	71.7	28.3
Clean Water and Water Reclamation	November 1988	65.0		65.0	64.4	35.6
Water Conservation	November 1988	60.0		60.0	62.4	37.6
Water Resources	November 1990	380.0		-	43.9	56.1
		4,941.0		3,981.0		

APPENDIX 2.2 (CONTINUED)

General Obligation Bond Ballot Proposals
By Program Area

Program	Date	Proposed Amount (Millions)	Self-Liquidating	Total Approved (Millions)	Statement of Vote (%) For	Against
Park, Recreation, and Wildlife Enhancement	November 1990	437.0		-	47.3	52.7
Environment, Public Health	November 1990	300.0		-	36.1	63.9
Forest Acquisition, Timber Harvesting	November 1990	742.0		-	47.2	52.8
Parklands, Historic Sites, Wildlife and Forest Conservation	June 1994	2,000.0		-	43.2	54.7
Safe, Clean, Reliable Water	November 1996	995.0		995.0	62.9	37.1
Safe Neighborhood Parks,Clean Water,Clean Air,Coastal Protect.	March 2000	2,100.0		2,100.0	63.2	36.8
Safe Drinking Water,Clean Water,Watershed Protection	March 2000	1,970.0		1,970.0	64.8	35.2
Water,Air,Parks,Coast Protection	March 2002	2,600.0		2,600.0	57.0	43.0
Water Quality, Supply, Safe Drinking Water, Coastal Wetlands Purchase and Protect.	November 2002	3,440.0		3,440.0	55.4	44.6
		$ 24,466.0		$ 19,067.0		
Vetrans Home Loans						
Veterans Home Loan						
Veterans Home Loan	June 1972	$ 250.0	$ 250.0	$ 250.0	65.5	34.5
Veterans Home Loan	June 1972	350.0	350.0	350.0	72.3	27.7
Veterans Home Loan	June 1976	500.0	500.0	500.0	62.5	37.5
Veterans Home Loan	November 1978	500.0	500.0	500.0	62.3	37.7
Veterans Home Loan	June 1980	750.0	750.0	750.0	64.5	34.5
Veterans Home Loan	November 1982	450.0	450.0	450.0	67.1	32.9
Veterans Home Loan	November 1984	650.0	650.0	650.0	66.3	33.7
Veterans Home Loan	June 1986	850.0	850.0	850.0	75.6	24.4
Veterans Home Loan	June 1988	510.0	510.0	510.0	67.6	32.4
Veterans Home Loan	November 1990	400.0	400.0	400.0	59.1	41.0
Veterans Home Loan	November 1996	400.0	400.0	400.0	53.6	46.4
Veterans Home Loan	March 2000	50.0		50.0	62.3	37.7
Veterans Home Loan	November 2000	500.0	500.0	500.0	57.0	43.0
		$ 6,160.0	$ 6,110.0	$ 6,160.0		
Housing						
Housing Finance						
First-Time Home Buyers	November 1976	$ 500.0		-	43.0	57.0
Housing and Homeless	November 1982	200.0		$ 200.0	53.8	46.2
Housing and Homeless	November 1988	300.0		300.0	58.2	41.8
Housing	June 1990	150.0		150.0	52.5	47.5
Housing	November 1990	125.0		-	44.5	55.5
California Housing and Jobs Investment	November 1993	185.0		-	42.2	57.8
Housing and Emergency Shelter	November 2002	2,100.0		2,100.0	57.5	42.5
		$ 3,560.0		$ 2,750.0		
Transportation						
Transportation	June 1988	$ 1,000.0		-	49.9	50.1
Rail Transportation	June 1990	1,990.0		$ 1,990.0	53.3	46.7
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	November 1992	1,000.0		-	48.1	51.9
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	June 1990	1,000.0		1,000.0	56.3	43.7
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	November 1994	1,000.0		-	34.9	65.1
		$ 5,990.0		$ 2,990.0		
Health Facilities						
Health Science Facilities						
	November 1972	$ 155.9		$ 155.9	60.0	40.0
		$ 155.9		$ 155.9		
Senior Centers						
Senior Citizens' Centers						
	November 1984	$ 50.0		$ 50.0	66.7	33.3
		$ 50.0		$ 50.0		
Libraries						
Library Construction and Renovation	November 1988	$ 75.0		$ 75.0	52.7	47.3
California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library	March 2000	$ 350.0		$ 350.0	59.0	41.0
		$ 425.0		$ 425.0		
County Courthouses						
County Courthouse Facility Capital Expenditure						
	November 1990	$ 200.0		-	26.5	73.5
		$ 200.0		-		
Child Care Centers						
Child Care Facilities Financing						
	November 1990	$ 30.0		-	47.6	52.4
		$ 30.0		-		
Drug Enforcement						
Drug Enforcement						
	November 1990	$ 740.0		-	28.3	71.7
		$ 740.0		-		
Energy Conservation						
Residential Energy Conservation						
	November 1976	$ 25.0		-	41.0	59.0
		$ 25.0		-		
Voter Modernization						
Voter Modernization Act	March 2002	$ 200.0		200.00	51.7	48.2
		$ 200.0		200.00		
Total		**$ 91,193.9**	**$ 6,110.0**	**$ 74,344.9**		

Authorized and Outstanding General Obligation Bonds
As of November 1, 2002
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Voter Authorization Date	Voter Authorization Amount	Bonds Outstanding (a)	CP Program Authorized (b)	Unissued (c)
GENERAL FUND BONDS (Non-Self Liquidating)					
California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002	3/5/2002	$ 2,600,000	$ 0	$ 262,640	$ 2,337,360
California Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 1988	11/8/1988	75,000	47,585	695	1,900
California Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 2000	3/7/2000	350,000	490	52,300	297,200
California Park and Recreational Facilities Act of 1984	6/5/1984	370,000	138,640	n.a.	1,100
California Parklands Act of 1980	11/4/1980	285,000	33,620	n.a.	0
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1976	6/8/1976	175,000	43,760	n.a.	2,500
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1984	11/6/1984	75,000	28,300	n.a.	0
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1986	11/4/1986	100,000	61,760	n.a.	0
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1988	11/8/1988	75,000	47,985	6,265	2,000
California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act of 1988	6/7/1988	776,000	430,755	n.a.	7,330
Class Size Reduction Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1998 (Hi Ed	11/3/1998	2,500,000	1,362,250	852,305	263,000
Class Size Reduction Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1998 (K-12)	11/3/1998	6,700,000	5,969,270	506,300	0
Clean Air and Transportation Improvement Bond Act of 1990	6/5/1990	1,990,000	1,259,045	338,225	0
Clean Water and Water Conservation Bond Law of 1978	6/6/1978	375,000	42,955	n.a.	0
Clean Water and Water Reclamation Bond Law of 1988	11/8/1988	65,000	46,155	0	0
Clean Water Bond Law of 1970	11/3/1970	250,000	4,500	n.a.	0
Clean Water Bond Law of 1974	6/4/1974	250,000	9,195	n.a.	0
Clean Water Bond Law of 1984	11/6/1984	325,000	86,285	n.a.	0
Community Parklands Act of 1986	6/3/1986	100,000	44,080	n.a.	0
County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988	11/8/1988	500,000	300,130	0	0
County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1986	6/3/1986	495,000	225,780	n.a.	0
County Jail Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1981	11/2/1982	280,000	64,800	n.a.	0
County Jail Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1984	6/5/1984	250,000	59,500	n.a.	0
Earthquake Safety and Public Buildings Rehabilitation Bond Act of 1990	6/5/1990	300,000	197,930	68,485	1,515
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Act of 1984	6/5/1984	85,000	28,220	n.a.	3,000
Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act of 1984	11/6/1984	100,000	9,500	n.a.	0
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1986	11/4/1986	400,000	143,500	n.a.	0
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1988	11/8/1988	600,000	293,170	3,805	7,000
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of June 1990	6/5/1990	450,000	249,620	5,000	0
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of June 1992	6/2/1992	900,000	651,740	8,840	270
Housing and Homeless Bond Act of 1990	6/5/1990	150,000	6,450	n.a.	0
Lake Tahoe Acquisitions Bond Act	8/2/1982	85,000	30,145	n.a.	0

APPENDIX 2.3 (CONTINUED)

Authorized and Outstanding General Obligation Bonds (Continued)

	Voter Authorization Date	Voter Authorization Amount	Bonds Outstanding (a)	CP Program Authorized (b)	Unissued (c)
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1981	6/8/1982	$ 495,000	$ 64,000	$ n.a.	$ 0
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1984	6/5/1984	300,000	47,500	n.a.	0
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1986	11/4/1986	500,000	193,155	n.a.	1,500
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1988	11/8/1988	817,000	401,200	3,860	8,400
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1990	6/5/1990	450,000	236,660	8,100	0
Passenger Rail and Clean Air Bond Act of 1990	6/5/1990	1,000,000	591,980	13,900	0
Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1996 (K-12)	3/26/1996	2,025,000	1,685,155	67,535	0
Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1996 (Hi-Ed)	3/26/1996	975,000	869,780	30,950	8,700
1988 School Facilities Bond Act	11/8/1988	800,000	413,485	7,000	0
1990 School Facilities Bond Act	6/5/1990	800,000	440,300	3,745	0
1992 School Facilities Bond Act	11/3/1992	900,000	591,817	8,094	0
Safe, Clean Reliable Water Supply Act of 1996	11/5/1996	995,000	382,675	377,200	211,800
Safe Drinking Water Bond Act of 2000	3/7/2000	1,970,000	234,000	877,200	856,800
Safe Neighborhood Parks Bond Act of 2000	3/7/2000	2,100,000	503,085	473,415	1,117,000
School Building and Earthquake Bond Act of 1974	11/5/1974	40,000	31,990	n.a.	0
School Facilities Bond Act of 1988	6/7/1988	800,000	369,730	n.a.	0
School Facilities Bond Act of 1990	11/6/1990	800,000	475,415	3,500	0
School Facilities Bond Act of 1992	6/2/1992	1,900,000	1,197,095	20,400	0
Seismic Retrofit Bond Act of 1996	3/26/1996	2,000,000	1,435,780	442,645	0
Senior Center Bond Act of 1984	11/6/1984	50,000	9,750	n.a.	0
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bonds	6/4/1974	250,000	495	n.a.	0
State School Building Lease-Purchase Bond Law of 1982	11/2/1982	500,000	39,795	n.a.	0
State School Building Lease-Purchase Bond Law of 1984	11/6/1984	450,000	125,000	n.a.	0
State School Building Lease-Purchase Bond Law of 1986	11/4/1986	800,000	306,800	n.a.	0
State, Urban, and Coastal Park Bond Act of 1976	11/2/1976	280,000	15,125	n.a.	0
Veterans' Homes Bond Act of 2000	3/7/2000	50,000	0	0	50,000
Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2002	3/5/2002	200,000	0	0	200,000
Water Conservation and Water Quality Bond Law of 1986	6/3/1986	150,000	72,240	n.a.	27,600
Water Conservation Bond Law of 1988	11/8/1988	60,000	32,940	10,701	5,234
Total General Fund Bonds		$ 44,488,000	$ 22,684,062	$ 4,453,105	$ 5,411,209
ENTERPRISE FUND BONDS (Self Liquidating)					
California Water Resources Development Bond Act of 1959	11/8/1960	$ 1,750,000	$ 844,560	$ n.a.	$ 167,600
Veterans Bonds	(d)	4,510,000	2,308,745	0	605,585
Total Enterprise Fund Bonds		$ 6,260,000	$ 3,153,305	$ 0	$ 773,185
TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS		$ 50,748,000	$ 25,837,367	$ 4,453,105	$ 6,184,394

(a) Includes the initial value of capital appreciation bonds rather than the accrete

(b) Total commercial paper authorized to be issued by the respective Finance Committees for new money projects. This amount does not include Finance Committee authorizations for current refundings of long-term bonds. Of this total, $279,700,000 is outstanding as of November 1, 2002. Pursuant to terms of the Finance Committee resolutions, no more than $1.5 billion of commercial paper can be outstanding at any one time. Bond acts marked "n.a." are not legally permitted to utilize comm all bonds were issued before the commercial paper program began.

(c) Treats full commercial paper authorization as issued; see footnote (b).

(d) Various date

SOURCE: State of California, Office of the Treasurer.

APPENDIX 2.4

State Public Works Board and Other Lease-Purchase Financing Outstanding Issues

January 1, 2002

Name of Issue		Outstanding
GENERAL FUND SUPPORTED ISSUES:		
State Public Works Board		
California Community Colleges	$	589,805,000
Department of the Youth Authority		12,640,000
Department of Corrections *		2,357,426,947
Energy Efficiency Program (Various State Agencies) (a)		98,310,000
The Regents of The University of California * (b)		1,018,002,694
Trustees of The California State University		642,710,000
Various State Office Buildings		572,290,000
Total State Public Works Board Issues	**$**	**5,291,184,641**
Total Other State Building Lease Purchase Issues (c)	**$**	**939,870,000**
Total General Fund Supported Issues	**$**	**6,231,054,641**
SPECIAL FUND SUPPORTED ISSUES:		
East Bay State Building Authority Certificates of Participation (State of California Department of Transportation) *	$	75,258,050
San Bernardino Joint Powers Financing Authority (State of California Department of Transportation)		57,205,000
San Francisco State Building Authority (State of California Department of General Services Lease) (d)		44,360,000
Total Special Fund Supported Issues	**$**	**176,823,050**
TOTAL	**$**	**6,407,877,691**

* 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 and are separate from the State General Fund. A portion of The Regents' annual budget is derived from General Fund appropriations.

(c) Includes $191,435,000 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.

APPENDIX 2.5

Authorized but Unissued Lease-Revenue Bonds

	Auth/Unissued 10/1/2002
State Public Works Board (SPWB)	
University of California:	
UC Teaching Hospital Seismic Pgm	600,000,000
UCSF- Fresno Medical Center	26,000,000
UCD Mind Institute Facility	30,000,000
UC Merced Sci/Engineer/Libr/Info Tech Cntrs	158,558,000
UC Riverside Heckmann International Cntr	10,000,000
Davis: Veterinary Medicine 3A	66,126,000
Irvine: Natural Sciences Unit 2	55,319,000
Merced: Site Dev. & Infra., Phase 2	16,449,000
Riverside: Engineering Bldg. Unit 2	35,675,000
San Diego: Engineering Bldg. Unit 3B	37,369,000
Santa Barbara: Life Sciences Bldg.	26,904,000
Santa Cruz: Engineering Bldg.	41,183,000
Merced: Classroom and Office Bldg.	26,739,000
UC - Cal(ISI) Projects - various campuses	308,500,000
Total UC	**1,438,822,000**
California State University:	
S.F.:Joint Library:J. Paul Leonard & Sutro	85,035,000
L.A.:Physical Science Replacement Bldg.	38,108,000
San Marcos:Academic Hall II, Bldg. 13	24,215,000
Monterey Bay:Library	43,951,000
Total CSU	**191,309,000**
California Community Colleges:	
Rancho Santiago:Learning Rsrc Ctr	8,975,000
State Center:Academic Facilities, Phase 1B	17,343,000
Sequoias:Multimedia Learning RSRS Ctr	13,910,000
Victor Valley:Advanced Technology Complex	17,520,000
San Luis Obispo:Library Addition Reconstr.	12,555,000
Mount San Jacinto:Learning Resource Center	10,548,000
Los Rios:Instructional Facilities, Phase 1B	35,770,000
Citrus:Math/Science Bldg. Replacement	8,438,000
Palomar:High Tech. Lab-Classroom Bldg.	29,358,000
Mendocino-Lake:Science Bldg.	7,023,000
Merced:Interdisciplinary Academic Center	9,028,000
Total CCC	**170,468,000**
Department of Corrections:	
Delano II State Prison (Ch 54/99)	311,500,000
Men's Colony, SLO, Waste Wtr Treatment	25,627,000
Ironwood State Prison	2,913,000
Various Facility Projects (4 projects)	12,785,000
Total Corrections	**352,825,000**

APPENDIX 2.5 (CONTINUED)

Authorized but Unissued Lease-Revenue Bonds

	Auth/Unissued 10/1/2002
Department of Youth Authority:	
Various Institution Facility Projects (4 projects)	4,670,000
Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility	2,708,000
Various Institution Facility Projects (6 projects)	18,747,000
Total CYA	**26,125,000**
Department of Forestry and Fire Protections	
Various Forestry Projects (4 projects)	
Various Forestry Projects (10 projects)	22,516,000
Various Forestry Projects (3projects)	4,611,000
Various Forestry Projects (28 projects)	68,577,000
Total Forestry	**95,704,000**
State Buildings:	
DGS, Long Beach State Office Building	75,000,000
Butterfield State Office Bldg (FTB III)	211,000,000
Capital Area East End Complex	380,991,000
Mental Health, Patton Bldg Improvements	7,784,000
Mental Health, Sexually Violent Predator Facility	365,312,000
Corrections Headquarters (Ch 324/98)	160,000,000
Ca Conservation Corps Camarillo Satelite	10,865,000
Food & Agiculture, 2 Inspection Stations	27,695,000
State Office Bldg's 8,9 & 10 Renovation	134,999,000
DHS Richmond Lab Office Bldg, ph III	49,710,000
Capital Area West End Complex	391,000,000
Joint Library:J. Paul Library & Sutro Library	10,487,000
CA Conserv. Corps. - Delta Service Center	13,755,000
DOJ - Santa Rosa Replacement Lab.	5,470,000
DOJ - Redding Replacement Lab.	6,240,000
DOJ - Santa Barbara Replacement Lab.	5,518,000
Judicial Council-Santa Ana,4th Dist., CourtHse	14,350,000
Judicial Council-Fresno,5th Dist.,CourtHse	17,559,000
CA Science Center - Science Ctr. Ph II	19,137,000
Mental Health, Atascadero - Multi-Prps Bldg	13,703,000
Mental Health, Metropolitan - School Bldg.	7,105,000
DOT - San Diego Offc Bldg Replacement	72,599,000
DGS, Food & Ag. Bldg. Renovation	20,754,000
Bonderson Bldg. Renovation	23,024,000
Criminal Justice Planning, Los Angeles Crime Lab	92,000,000
Total State Buildings	**2,136,057,000**
Energy Efficiency Revenue Bonds	**264,085,000**
Total SPWB	**4,675,395,000**
Joint Powers Authority (JPA)	
San Diego State Office Facility, Downtown	81,000,000
Total JPA	**81,000,000**
Total Lease Revenue Bonds	**4,756,395,000**

Governor's Proposition 50 Expenditure Plan
(Dollars in Thousands)

Bond Section	General Purpose	Total Allocation	Total Available for Projects	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Out Years
Chapter 3	Water Security—Protect drinking water systems from terrorists or other destruction.	50,000	46,850		14,710	10,910	10,910	10,320	
Chapter 4	Safe Drinking Water—Grants and loans to meet safe drinking water standards. 60 percent to Southern California water agencies to reduce Colorado River water use.	435,000	410,575		99,762	95,763	95,763	95,762	23,525
Chapter 5	Clean Water and Water Quality—Competitive grants for water pollution prevention, reclamation, and water quality improvement projects.	370,000	340,300	20,500	86,338	77,055	72,054	74,753	9,600
Chapter 6	Contaminant and Salt Removal—Grants for desalination of ocean or brackish waters, pilot project to treat or remove specified contaminants, and drinking water disinfecting projects.	100,000	92,040		26,250	26,500	27,790	11,500	
Chapter 7	CALFED Bay-Delta Program								
	Storage	50,000	45,750	6,550	20,006	19,194			
	Science (Bond Allocation within other Program Elements)	–	41,250	1,687	13,750	13,750	12,063		
	Conveyance	75,000	68,625		600	17,182	17,182	16,831	16,830
	Levees	70,000	61,626	1,909	20,932	20,932	17,853		
	Water Supply Reliability Projects	180,000	160,847	2,100	110,986	40,168	7,593		
	Ecosystem Restoration	180,000	160,700	600	65,897	93,709	247	247	
	Watershed Program	90,000	77,850	20,820	28,540	28,490			
	Water Conservation	180,000	159,746	11,375	60,467	50,816	34,552	2,536	
Chapter 8	Integrated Regional Water Management—Grants to protect communities from drought, improve water quality, and reduce dependence on imported water.	640,000	594,717	16,400	152,000	147,307	146,437	124,936	7,637
Chapter 9	Colorado River—Grants for canal lining and related projects to reduce Colorado River water use	70,000	65,050		51,500	13,550			
	Chapter 10 Coastal Watershed and Wetland Protection								
Chapter 10	Coastal Watershed and Wetland Protection—Grants for acquisitions and development to promote public access to and participation in conservation of land, water, and wildlife resources.	950,000	903,157	170,000	316,500	125,050	124,050	126,350	41,207
	TOTAL	**3,440,000**	**3,229,083**	**251,941**	**1,068,238**	**780,376**	**566,494**	**463,235**	**98,799**
	Program Delivery Support Costs		112,242	2,417	18,681	18,600	16,489	16,375	39,680
	GRAND TOTAL	**3,440,000**		**254,358**	**1,086,919**	**798,976**	**582,983**	**479,610**	**138,479**

APPENDIX 4.1

Debt Service Ratio – Existing Authorization

General Obligation and Lease Revenue Bonds
(Dollars in Thousands)

Year	General Fund Revenues	Total Debt Service	Debt Service % of GF Rev
1989-90	$38,750,000	$715,000	1.85%
1990-91	$38,214,000	$991,000	2.59%
1991-92	$42,026,000	$1,405,200	3.34%
1992-93	$40,946,000	$1,687,300	4.12%
1993-94	$40,095,000	$1,662,700	4.15%
1994-95	$42,710,000	$2,304,900	5.40%
1995-96	$46,296,000	$2,394,000	5.17%
1996-97	$49,220,000	$2,328,200	4.73%
1997-98	$54,645,000	$2,345,800	4.29%
1998-99	$58,615,000	$2,486,000	4.24%
1999-00	$71,932,000	$2,693,066	3.74%
2000-01	$71,428,000	$2,891,666	4.05%
2001-02	$72,239,000	$2,934,200	4.06%
2002-03	$73,144,000	$2,067,500	2.83%
2003-04	$69,153,000	$2,621,200	3.79%
2004-05	$71,152,000	$3,916,700	5.50%
2005-06	$75,651,000	$4,333,400	5.73%
2006-07	$80,174,000	$4,743,500	5.92%
2007-08	$85,004,000	$5,041,200	5.93%
2008-09	$90,033,000	$5,190,900	5.77%
2009-10	$95,406,000	$5,232,200	5.48%
2010-11	$102,035,000	$5,249,900	5.15%
2011-12	$109,223,000	$4,792,000	4.39%
2012-13	$115,832,000	$4,629,700	4.00%

Assumptions:

- All bonds are issued at 5.75%
- 25 year life for lease-revenue bonds
- 30 year life for general obligation bonds
- All new bond sales are structured for level debt payments

Debt Service Ratio–Existing and Proposed Authorization

General Obligation and Lease Revenue Bonds
(Dollars in Thousands)

Year	General Fund Revenues	Total Debt Service	Debt Service % of GF Rev
1989-90	$38,750,000	$715,000	1.85%
1990-91	$38,214,000	$991,000	2.59%
1991-92	$42,026,000	$1,405,200	3.34%
1992-93	$40,946,000	$1,687,300	4.12%
1993-94	$40,095,000	$1,662,700	4.15%
1994-95	$42,710,000	$2,304,900	5.40%
1995-96	$46,296,000	$2,394,000	5.17%
1996-97	$49,220,000	$2,328,200	4.73%
1997-98	$54,645,000	$2,345,800	4.29%
1998-99	$57,847,000	$2,587,000	4.47%
1999-00	$61,201,000	$2,699,566	4.41%
2000-01	$64,426,000	$2,891,666	4.49%
2001-02	$72,239,000	$2,934,200	4.06%
2002-03	$73,144,000	$2,067,500	2.83%
2003-04	$69,153,000	$2,621,200	3.79%
2004-05	$71,152,000	$3,952,700	5.56%
2005-06	$75,651,000	$4,533,800	5.99%
2006-07	$80,174,000	$5,073,300	6.33%
2007-08	$85,004,000	$5,558,000	6.54%
2008-09	$90,033,000	$5,896,100	6.55%
2009-10	$95,406,000	$6,245,900	6.55%
2010-11	$102,035,000	$6,515,400	6.39%
2011-12	$109,223,000	$6,218,800	5.69%
2012-13	$115,832,000	$6,193,800	5.35%

Assumptions:

- All bonds are issued at 5.75%
- 25 year life for lease-revenue bonds
- 30 year life for general obligation bonds
- All new bond sales are structured for level debt payments
- $21.2 billion of general obligation bonds will be approved in 2004
- Proposed 2003 Plan lease-revenue bond projects and $500 million per year thereafter
- $7 billion of general obligation bonds authorized in 2006

APPENDIX 5.1

Major Project Categories

Categories For Existing[1] 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 E/C/P based). Within this category departments could divide the category into specified types of space such as offices, storage, laboratories, classrooms, field offices, etc.

Enrollment/Caseload/Population (E/C/P). Changes to E/C/P 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[1] Facilities/Infrastructure

Workload Space Deficiencies. Additional space required to serve existing programs because of increased workload (not E/C/P 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 (E/C/P). Changes to E/C/P estimates resulting in the need for additional space.

Program Delivery Changes. New facility needs resulting from authorized changes to the existing program delivery systems.

[1] The "requested" and "recommended" funding charts located within the Infrastructure Needs section of the report combine existing and new project categories of the same title. See the Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Funding Section for detailed Project Category information.

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