

## NATURAL RESOURCES

The Natural Resources Agency consists of 26 departments, boards, commissions, and conservancies responsible for administering programs to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance the natural, historical, and cultural resources of California. The Budget includes total funding of \$9.8 billion (\$3 billion General Fund) for all programs included in this Agency.

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### CLIMATE RESILIENCY AND ADAPTATION

Climate change intensifies extreme weather events such as coastal storm surges, drought, wildfires, floods and heat waves. As Californians are painfully aware, these events can be devastating. In 2017, the most severe drought in California's recorded history was halted by one of the wettest seasons on record, causing significant flood-related damage. Between October and December, the combination of increased fuel-loading vegetation from the winter storms, millions of dead trees and extreme winds triggered the most destructive wildfires in the state's history.

California has historically been susceptible to wildfires and hydrologic variability. However, as greenhouse gas emissions continue to accumulate and climate disruption grows, such destructive events will become more frequent. The extreme natural events of 2017 and the cascading impacts to people, our utility infrastructure and our natural environment underscore the necessity to prepare for and mitigate the effects of climate change. These issues are challenging and require state and local governments and private industry to come together to address land use and infrastructure. The Administration will convene targeted discussions with stakeholders in early 2018.

In 2018, several groundbreaking climate resiliency documents will be released to help better plan for and understand climate change. Together, they reflect the Administration's comprehensive cross-agency response to make California's communities, natural systems, and built environment resilient to climate change:

- **California's Climate Adaptation Strategy**—The 2018 Update to Safeguarding California will catalog thousands of actions 38 state agencies are taking to prepare for climate change and strategies that will increase resiliency for people, infrastructure and natural resources.
- **Sea Level Rise**—The Ocean Protection Council's State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance: 2018 Update will provide a bold methodology for state and local governments to analyze, assess, and plan for risks associated with sea level rise, underpinned by the latest sea-level rise projections.
- **Protecting the State's Forests**—The California Forest Carbon Plan will serve as a scientific foundation and policy vision for increasing the health and resiliency of California's forests against the worsening threats of fire and disease driven by climate change.
- **Basing Actions in Science**—The State's 4th Climate Change Assessment will consolidate the best available scientific understanding of how climate change is impacting the state. This body of science will serve as the foundation for how state agencies, local governments, and the public respond to forecasted climate change impacts.

The Budget provides significant additional funding to support implementation of these plans and scientific findings through a wide range of climate adaptation and resilience projects to enable local communities, state infrastructure and natural ecosystems to better withstand the impacts of climate change. The Administration will propose the 2018-19 Cap and Trade expenditure plan in the Governor's State of the State address.

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## **CALIFORNIA DROUGHT, WATER, PARKS, CLIMATE, COASTAL PROTECTION, AND OUTDOOR ACCESS FOR ALL—SB 5**

If approved by voters in June 2018, SB 5 would authorize \$4 billion in general obligation bonds for California's parks, water and flood control infrastructure, ocean and coastal protection, safe drinking water, groundwater management and climate preparedness and resiliency.

The Budget proposes \$1.02 billion for the first year of implementation should the voters approve the bond measure. (See Figure RES-01.) Of this amount, \$123 million will be dedicated to climate resiliency and adaptation programs, including coastal protection. Projects funded by the bond measure in 2018-19 will be prioritized to support existing programs, "shovel-ready" projects, and a phased-in approach for newly established programs.

Figure RES-01  
**California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access**  
**For All (SB 5)**  
(Dollars in Millions)

Investment Category	Department	Program	Amount
State and Local Park Improvements	Department of Parks and Recreation & Natural Resources Agency	Local and Regional Grant Programs for Neighborhood Parks and Greenway Trails	\$464
	Department of Parks and Recreation	State Park System Enhancements	\$4
	Department of Food and Agriculture	Deferred Maintenance for Fairs	\$4
Ecosystem Restoration & Climate Resiliency	Multiple Departments & Conservancies	River Recreation, Creek, and Waterway Improvements	\$58
	Natural Resources Agency	Salton Sea Restoration	\$30
	Multiple Departments & Conservancies	Climate Adaptation & Resiliency	\$110
	State Coastal Conservancy & Ocean Protection Council	Coastal Protection	\$13
	California Conservation Corps	CCC Restoration and Rehabilitation Projects & Grants to Local Community Conservation Corps	\$10
Water Action Plan	State Water Board	Safe Drinking Water Projects	\$63
	Department of Water Resources & Natural Resources Agency	Flood Management	\$99
	Department of Water Resources & State Water Board	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act	\$146
	Department of Food and Agriculture	State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program	\$18
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$1,019</b>

For additional information on SB 5 proposals for water and parks-related programs, see the California Water Action Plan and Department of Parks and Recreation sections of this chapter.

## CALIFORNIA WATER ACTION PLAN

Released in January 2014, the Water Action Plan provides a blueprint for California to build more reliable and resilient water systems and restore important ecosystems. The Budget builds upon investments from previous years and continues prioritizing the ten actions of the Water Action Plan, including improving groundwater management, enhancing flood protection, restoring important ecosystems, and providing safe drinking water.

## GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY

Climate change will affect the state's water supply reliability through more frequent droughts

and reduced Sierra snowpack. Consequently, effective management of groundwater resources is an essential component of the state's future water management strategy.

In 2014, the Governor signed a package of groundwater management bills that directed cities, counties, and water districts to work together to prevent long-term over-pumping of groundwater basins. The underlying principle of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA) is that groundwater is best managed locally. SGMA places significant responsibilities upon local agencies to organize, plan, and ultimately manage their groundwater resources to a sustainable level within a 20-year time horizon, along with fee authority to help cover costs. However, the state will intervene temporarily to protect groundwater basins when local agencies are unwilling or unable to adequately do so.

Local agencies have formed groundwater sustainability agencies covering over 99 percent of the state's high and medium priority groundwater basins. However, the major challenge for local agencies and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) remains the development and implementation of groundwater sustainability plans that serve as the foundation to achieving statewide goals and requirements under SGMA.

Significant Adjustments:

- SGMA Implementation—\$61.8 million from SB 5 for DWR to support groundwater sustainability agencies through three key efforts: (1) providing technical assistance to aid in the development and evaluation of their plans, (2) supplementing existing planning grants to support a groundwater sustainability agency's responsibility to define a path to achieve sustainable groundwater management, and (3) providing grants directly supporting implementation of groundwater projects.
- Groundwater Treatment—\$84 million from SB 5 for the State Water Board to support regional groundwater treatment and remediation activities that prevent or reduce contamination of groundwater that serves as a source of drinking water, including \$10 million for technical assistance for drought and groundwater investments.

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## **FLOOD MANAGEMENT**

Since 2008, the state has invested approximately \$3.3 billion in flood control projects. DWR's flood management planning efforts focus on reducing flood risk, increasing system resiliency to address the impacts of climate change, improving operations and maintenance of the flood management system, and enhancing ecosystems associated with the system.

DWR actively prepares for future flood emergencies and is implementing flood emergency

response enhancements included in the updated Central Valley Flood Protection Plan. Over the last several years, DWR has enhanced stockpiling of flood fight materials both in the Delta and statewide, provided nearly \$30 million in emergency response grants to local agencies, provided flood-fight training and flood-preparedness outreach, and improved flood forecasting through a better understanding of atmospheric river science.

Significant Adjustment:

- Multi-Benefit Flood Control Projects—\$98.5 million from SB 5 for flood control projects that achieve public safety and fish and wildlife improvements, as well as funding for a new Floodplain Management, Protection and Risk Awareness Program to protect California’s alluvial fan, coastal, and riverine floodplains. This funding, along with previously appropriated Proposition 1 and 1E funds, supports an integrated systemwide approach to flood management and implementation of the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan.

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## RESTORING IMPORTANT ECOSYSTEMS—SALTON SEA

Covering 350 square miles in the state's southern desert, the Salton Sea supports an abundance of fish and is a key food source for millions of migratory birds on the Pacific Flyway. Managing the Salton Sea’s declining natural, agricultural, and municipal water inflows to maximize bird and fish habitat and minimize fine-particle air pollution will allow California to protect regional health, ecological wealth, and a stable water supply.

Led by the Natural Resources Agency, the Salton Sea Management Program guides immediate and long-term investment in habitat and air quality projects to manage increasing lakebed exposure resulting from declining water inflows. To respond to the first ten years of reduced agricultural water inflows resulting from the Quantification Settlement Agreement water transfer, the Phase I plan identifies project areas and acreage milestones the state will construct to meet a combined goal of 29,800 acres of habitat and air quality projects by 2028. In October 2017, the State Water Board finalized a water rights order that adopted the policy goals and project milestones of the Phase I ten-year plan and will provide continued oversight of the program’s achievement of those goals.

Significant Adjustment:

- Salton Sea Restoration—\$30 million from SB 5 for the Natural Resources Agency to construct water management infrastructure and habitat conservation and dust mitigation projects, consistent with the Phase I ten-year plan. This funding builds on existing appropriations from Propositions 1, 84, and 50 that will be used to meet the goals of the

plan.

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## SAFE AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER

The Administration has worked with the Legislature to implement a number of reforms to improve access to safe drinking water, including (1) transferring the Drinking Water Program from the California Department of Public Health to the State Water Board to better align the state's drinking water and water quality programs, (2) establishing the Office of Sustainable Water Solutions within the State Water Board to provide technical and financial assistance for small, disadvantaged communities to promote permanent and sustainable solutions, (3) providing funding through Proposition 1 and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to assist public water systems with providing safe drinking water, (4) requiring testing and remediation of lead found in drinking water at public schools, and (5) authorizing the State Water Board to require the consolidation of local water systems or the use of a third-party administrator for public water systems that consistently fail to deliver safe drinking water.

Despite these efforts, many local water systems in the state, particularly those serving small disadvantaged communities, consistently fail to provide safe drinking water to their customers. The most significant remaining challenge is the lack of a stable funding source for long-term operation and maintenance for drinking water systems. This limits the ability to address the additional capital costs for hundreds of small systems and domestic wells that cannot be consolidated, cannot afford to maintain their own system, and are currently serving drinking water that does not meet public health standards.

Significant Adjustments:

- **Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund**—Establishes a new special fund for the State Water Board to assist communities, particularly disadvantaged communities, in paying for the short-term and long-term costs of obtaining access to safe and affordable drinking water. The Administration is proposing statutory language, consistent with the policy framework of SB 623, introduced in the 2017-18 legislative session, to establish a program that provides grants, loans, and administrator contracts or services to assist eligible communities and households in securing access to safe and affordable drinking water. The Budget proposes \$4.7 million in 2018-19 for the State Water Board and the Department of Food and Agriculture to take initial steps toward implementation of this new program, including (1) developing and implementing fee collection systems, (2) conducting an assessment to estimate the level of funding needed to assist water systems in the state to ensure the delivery of safe and affordable drinking water, and (3) developing and making available a map of high-risk aquifers used as drinking water sources.

- Safe Drinking Water Projects—\$63 million from SB 5 for the State Water Board to provide grants to public water systems in disadvantaged communities for infrastructure improvements to meet safe and affordable drinking water standards, including both drinking water and wastewater treatment projects. Of this amount, \$27 million is available to improve regional water supply within the San Joaquin River watershed.

## DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

CAL FIRE provides resource management and wildland fire protection services covering over 31 million acres. It operates 234 fire stations, and also staffs local fire departments when funded by local governments. CAL FIRE contracts with county agencies in six counties to provide wildland fire protection services. The Budget includes \$2.3 billion (\$1.4 billion General Fund) and 7,014.5 positions for CAL FIRE.

Five consecutive years of severe drought, a dramatic rise in bark beetle infestations and 129 million dead trees have combined to create unprecedented fire conditions resulting in severe, year-round wildfires. Eleven of California's most destructive wildfires have occurred in the last ten years. Historically, CAL FIRE responds to over 5,600 wildfires annually. In recent years, wildfires have increased, reaching approximately 2,000 more than average in 2017. To address these conditions, drought funding was authorized from 2014 to 2017 to augment fire protection resources. These additional resources also helped CAL FIRE reduce fire risk over that same timeframe through increases in hazardous fuel treatment projects, defensible space inspections, and public education hours.

Climate change is ushering in extreme weather and a fire season that has become essentially year-round, with larger and more intense fires. In 2017, CAL FIRE battled multiple large and deadly wildfires in several counties in Northern California in October, and then again in Southern California virtually the entire month of December and extending into 2018. These fires were intensified by critically dry conditions that are likely to worsen in coming years.

In recognition of these conditions, the 2017 Budget Act included: (1) additional ongoing permanent funding of \$42.4 million to expand the state's firefighting capabilities and extend the fire season, and (2) \$200 million of Cap and Trade funds to support healthy and fire resilient forests.

The Budget proposes to continue additional investments to enhance CAL FIRE's capabilities in protecting California residents and safeguarding the property and resources of California.

Significant Adjustments:

- Helicopter Procurement—\$97.6 million General Fund to purchase four state-of-the-art helicopters to continue the replacement of CAL FIRE’s existing fleet of Vietnam War-era helicopters. The purchase of these helicopters is based on a competitive procurement. CAL FIRE is working with the vendor to plan future acquisitions and cost schedules so the helicopters can be built and delivered as quickly as possible to help meet operational needs and tactical objectives in response to future fire activity.
- McClellan Reload Base—\$4 million General Fund for 6 permanent positions and 6.1 seasonal positions, to staff and operate the McClellan Reload Base for the rapid deployment of Large Air Tankers, Very Large Air Tankers, and the California National Guard Modular Airborne Fire Fighting Systems.
- Ventura Training Center—\$26.6 million General Fund for CAL FIRE, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and the California Conservation Corps to operate the Firefighter Training and Certification Program for ex-offenders at the Ventura Conservation Camp in Ventura County. The 18-month program will enable 80 ex-offenders to gain the training and experience needed to qualify for entry-level firefighting positions with local, state, and federal firefighting agencies. For additional information, see the Public Safety chapter.

## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Department of Fish and Wildlife manages California’s diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend for their ecological value and for their use and enjoyment by the public. While other state agencies’ missions cover conservation, the Department is the state’s trustee agency specifically charged with protecting and conserving fish and wildlife habitat. The Budget includes \$609.7 million (\$93.9 million General Fund) and 2,171.8 positions for the Department.

Since the completion of the California Fish and Wildlife Strategic Vision report to the Legislature in 2012, the Department has worked with stakeholders to review policies to improve and enhance the Department’s capacity and effectiveness in fulfilling its core mission. Since that time, the Department has also pursued numerous efforts to align its fees and costs, including the establishment of regional conservation investment strategies, mitigation banking, California Endangered Species Act permitting fees, revenues for timber harvest plan review, a scientific collecting permit fee, a lands pass program, indexing fees to account for inflation, and increasing commercial fishing fees.

Subsequently, the 2017 Budget Act required the Department to reconvene its stakeholder group to provide the Legislature with an update on progress toward meeting the 2012 report’s



recommended actions. The Department released this update in October 2017 showing numerous accomplishments in meeting the original goals identified in the 2012 report. This past fall, the Department also produced a new plan in collaboration with the stakeholder group that outlines a future vision for the Department that is only achievable with long-term sustainable funding.

Significant Adjustment:

- Sustainable Funding for Fish and Wildlife—\$50.6 million of ongoing funding (\$6.6 million General Fund, \$18 million Motor Vehicle Account and \$26 million Tire Recycling Management Fund) to address the structural imbalance in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund and to support the future vision detailed by the Department and stakeholder group. This integrated and sustainable funding proposal supports the four elements identified this fall with the Department’s stakeholders: (1) expanding conservation efforts, (2) improving hunting and fishing and increased participation, (3) connecting more Californians to the outdoors, and, (4) increasing stability and services for the public and private partners of the Department. Specifically, the proposal consists of two components described below.

**CONTINUING CRITICAL PROGRAMS (\$19.6 MILLION)**

The first funding component provides \$19.6 million to allow the Department to continue critical programs supported by the Fish and Game Preservation Fund that are threatened by the long-running structural imbalance. While revenues in this Fund have remained relatively stable over the last decade, the expansion of statutory requirements have resulted in additional costs. This component avoids funding reductions to the current level of service or loss of entire program elements. These activities span all Department functions, and include:

- Recruitment, retention and reactivation of hunters and anglers.
- Communication with hunters and anglers to provide timely information on hunting and fishing opportunities throughout the state.
- Preserve fisheries management in support of fish stocking in California waterways.
- Address human-wildlife interaction.
- Maintain law enforcement capacity to prevent the illegal take of fish and wildlife, thereby maximizing fishing and hunting opportunities for law abiding license holders.
- Continue native and game fisheries monitoring.

- Manage lands for the improvement of wildlife related outdoor recreation.
- Upgrade and modernize marine fisheries data management systems.
- Address emerging management needs relating to commercial fisheries, including permitting, licensing, and environmental review.

### **EXPANDED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES (\$31 MILLION)**

The second component is a \$31 million augmentation to implement specific priorities identified through the stakeholder process and detailed in the future vision for the Department, including:

- Expanding conservation efforts on land, in rivers and streams, and in the ocean to benefit iconic species like salmon.
- Increasing efforts to recover key declining and endangered species.
- Increasing hatchery production through scientific and production support for inland fisheries.
- Supporting voluntary conservation programs for local governments, private landowners, and conservation organizations across California.
- Increasing efforts to combat wildlife trafficking and expansion of marine enforcement. In addition, the Department will be working collaboratively with CalHR to explore options for improving recruitment and retention of wardens.
- Exploring new approaches to ensure sustainable marine fisheries in the face of a changing climate, including responding to challenges like whale entanglements.
- Updating the joint Caltrans and Department assessment “Essential Connectivity” that describes the most important wildlife and fisheries connectivity areas throughout California and will assist with the wildlife and fishery sensitive approach to the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 investments.

## **DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

The Department of Parks and Recreation protects and preserves the state’s valued natural, cultural, and historical resources while providing recreational opportunities including hiking, camping, mountain biking, horseback riding, boating and off-highway vehicle activities.

The Department achieves its mission through grant programs and a network of 280 parks, which include beaches, trails, wildlife areas, open spaces, off-highway vehicle areas, and

historic sites. The Budget includes \$1.2 billion (\$147 million General Fund) and 2,304.2 positions for the Department.

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## **FOCUSED IMPROVEMENTS TO MODERNIZE THE PARKS SYSTEM AND IMPROVE ACCESS**

In recent years, there has been a concerted effort to improve Department management, responsiveness, and accountability. In February 2015, the Parks Forward Commission, a multidisciplinary advisory council created to independently assess the state parks system and make recommendations for potential improvements, provided recommendations to address financial, cultural, and operational challenges. By that time, the Administration had established the Transformation Team to develop specific initiatives. In May 2017, the Transformation Team completed its two-year term and released a final progress report. Although the work of the Transformation Team has ended, the Department has implemented these important reforms, as well as those suggested by the Legislature, and developed further innovations. Highlights include:

- **New Organizational Structure**—The Department’s organizational review included internal and external stakeholder discussions and meetings around the state. It was finalized and outlined in the Operational Transition Plan, released in October 2017. The reorganization eliminates redundancy while preserving programs with strong ties to local stakeholder groups such as off-highway vehicles and boating. Over the next year, the Department will focus on implementing the new organizational structure.
- **New Path to Park Leadership**—Previously, the only path to top leadership jobs in the Department's districts was through state parks law enforcement. The Department has worked with the State Personnel Board and the Department of Human Resources to create a new organizational structure that allows for promotional paths to top leadership positions from the multitude of professional groups serving in the Parks system.
- **New Support Entity**—The Department has been working with partners in implementing the recommendations of the Parks Forward Commission and the Legislature to establish an outside support organization as specified by Chapter 540, Statutes of 2016 (SB 1111). This new non-profit entity will support the state park system and the various programs benefiting the public, but particularly those programs aimed at improving and expanding access.
- **New Fiscal Management Tools**—The Department utilized philanthropic funds to develop a new innovative budget tool, Service Based Budgeting, which was implemented in spring 2017. This new tool communicates the relationship between fiscal resources and service levels in a clear and simple manner, informing both internal and external departmental

budget discussions.

- **Modernized Fee Collection and Technology**—The Department modernized how it takes reservations, collects data and revenue, and manages its camping reservation inventory. The new data allow for better-informed business decisions across the Department, while improving the customer experience.
- **Emphasis on Partners**—The Department established a new Office of Partnerships to better support partnership arrangements that enhance programs and access. The Department also hosted a training session with over 100 partners, including volunteer organizations, non-profit foundations and concessionaires, throughout the state to communicate improvements and to exchange ideas.

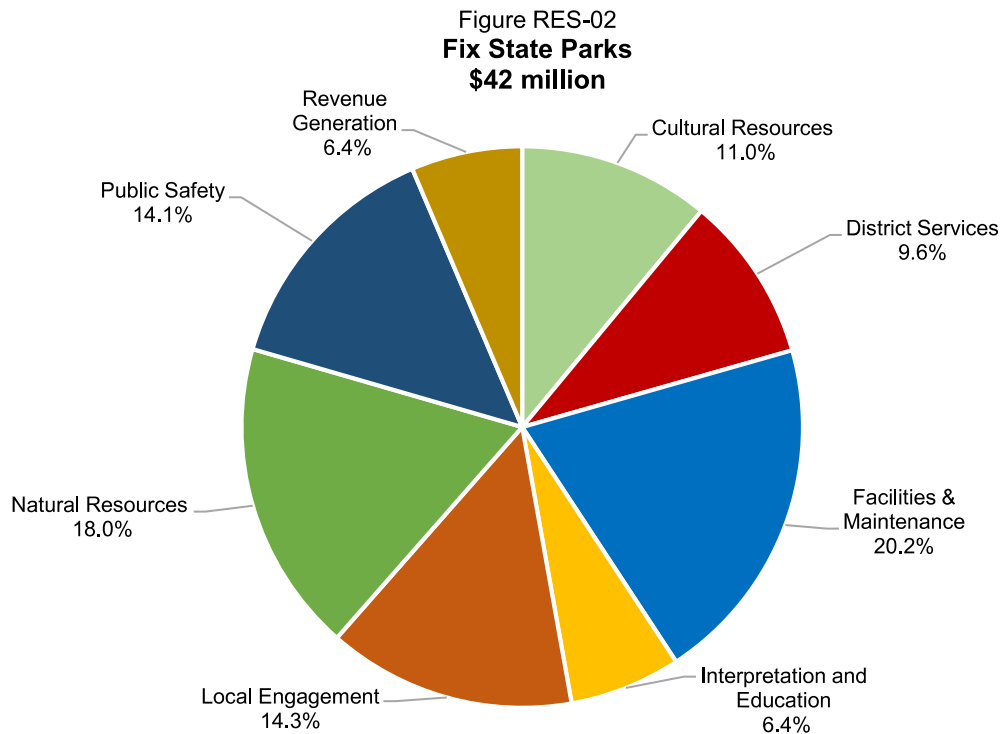
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## **FIXING STATE PARKS AND IMPROVING ACCESS FOR CALIFORNIANS**

### **FIX STATE PARKS**

The Department will receive additional revenues from SB 1 based upon historical transportation allocations to support state parks, including off-highway vehicle and boating programs. The 2017 Budget Act includes an initial investment of \$54 million. Building upon recent successes, the Budget includes an ongoing investment of \$80 million State Parks and Recreation Fund in the following areas:

- **Fixing State Parks and Improving Access for All Californians**—\$42 million and 364 positions to increase services across a variety of programs, emphasizing those that directly benefit park visitors by improving access, and fixing and maintaining the aging infrastructure of the state parks system. (See Figure RES-02.) The largest area of investment is facilities and maintenance, which will contribute to maintaining clean water supplies, clean restrooms, dynamic trail systems, stable historic structures, and safe roads. These additional resources will also help address more than \$1 billion in deferred maintenance projects throughout the state parks system. The natural and cultural management funding will allow the Department to better understand, protect, and preserve California’s biologically and culturally diverse places under its care. The interpretation and education augmentations will build upon the Department’s recent focus on developing stronger relationships with the public. The public safety positions will focus on providing a safe visitor experience in complex park environments and protecting cultural and natural resources.



- Solving the Structural Imbalance and Establishing a Reserve—\$26.6 million in permanent funding to address the structural imbalance of the State Parks and Recreation Fund. In addition, the Budget includes \$8.5 million to establish a prudent reserve balance in the Fund. Since 2012, the Department has relied on one-time appropriations to maintain services across the park system. SB 1 provides a sustainable ongoing funding source for the state parks system.
- Making Recruitment and Training Program Permanent— \$1 million in permanent funding for the newly established recruitment and training program for hard-to-fill classifications, including an emphasis on diversity. The 2017 Budget Act included funding to initially establish the program.
- Supporting Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation—\$1 million for increased law enforcement, environmental monitoring, and maintenance grants supporting federal off-highway vehicle recreation. While the Department manages nine State Vehicular Recreation Areas for off-highway vehicle recreation, nearly 80 percent of the state’s off-highway vehicle recreation occurs on federal lands, supported through the grants program.
- Reducing Boating Hazards—\$1 million for the Abandoned Watercraft Abatement grant program to remove abandoned watercraft from California’s waterways. Submerged water vessels pose a hazard to boating recreation throughout the state.

In addition, SB 5 provides \$200 million to improve and rehabilitate the state park system.

- **State Parks System Enhancements**—\$4 million of SB 5 funds to begin project identification and planning activities necessary to strategically allocate SB 5 funds dedicated to the state park system. Of this amount, \$1.9 million will support implementation of the Redwoods Rising project to enhance old growth coastal redwoods, in collaboration with the National Park Service and the Save the Redwoods League.

### **IMPROVING AND INCREASING ACCESS TO LOCAL NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**

SB 5 includes over \$1 billion for multiple programs that improve and rehabilitate local park facilities, as well as expand access to neighborhood parks. The Budget proposes \$464 million to begin implementation of these local park programs, provided that voters approve the bond measure in June 2018, including:

- **Safe Neighborhood Parks**—\$277 million to provide grants for the creation of new parks and recreation facilities, as well as the rehabilitation of existing local parks, in critically underserved communities throughout California, consistent with the Statewide Park Development and Community Revitalization Program.
- **Per Capita Grants**—\$186 million to provide for the acquisition and development of neighborhood, community, and regional parks and recreation lands and facilities in urban and rural areas.

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## **CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS**

Established in 1976 during Governor Brown's first term, the California Conservation Corps is modeled after the original Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s. More than 120,000 young adults have served in the Corps over its 40-year history.

The Corps provides young women and men the opportunity to gain critical work experience and contribute to the ecological well-being of the state by responding to fires, floods and other disasters; restoring threatened environments; and installing clean energy and energy conservation measures at public facilities. The Budget includes \$120.5 million (\$66.4 million General Fund) and 299.5 positions for the Corps.

Since 2011, the Corps has expanded by 15 percent, from 1,377 to 1,591 corpsmembers. When the future residential centers are completed, there will be 1,981 corpsmembers. The Budget provides additional resources to expand the Corps and provide more opportunities for corpsmembers.

## Significant Adjustments:

- Expansion of Residential Facilities—\$14.1 million General Fund to initiate four new residential center projects in Auberry, Los Pinos, Greenwood, and Yountville, and to rehabilitate two existing centers in Ukiah and Fortuna. Together, the four new residential centers are expected to add capacity for approximately 390 additional corpsmembers. Residential centers have higher rates of attendance and academic achievement, which are critical to corpsmembers' completion of the program and improved outcomes.
- Ventura Training Center—\$3.6 million General Fund to facilitate corpsmember participation in the Firefighter Training and Certification Program for ex-offenders at the Ventura Conservation Camp in Ventura County. For additional information on this proposal, see the Public Safety Chapter.
- CAL FIRE/Corps Fire Crews—\$2.3 million General Fund to support five CAL FIRE/Corps fire crews for wildland fire suppression, emergency incident mitigation, and fire prevention and resource management work. These activities have become increasingly critical with 129 million dead trees statewide and unprecedented fire conditions.
- Corpsmember Counseling, Case Management, and Transition to College, Career, or Training—\$1.1 million (\$600,000 General Fund) to strengthen the career pathway of corpsmembers to college, career, or advanced training by providing case management services.

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## DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

The DWR operates the State Water Project and is responsible for supplying water for communities, farms, industry, recreation, power generation, and fish and wildlife. DWR is also responsible for flood management and the safety of dams. The Budget includes \$3.4 billion (\$119.4 million General Fund) and 3,214 positions for the Department.

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### COMPLETING THE LAKE OROVILLE SPILLWAYS EMERGENCY RECOVERY PROJECT

Following the February 2017 Oroville spillways emergency, repairing and reconstructing the main flood control spillway in time for the flood control season was DWR's top priority. The first phase of the Lake Oroville Spillways Emergency Recovery Project, which rebuilt and strengthened the 3,000-foot long main spillway so it can safely handle flows of 100,000 cubic-feet per second this winter, was completed by the November 1, 2017 target date.

Construction in 2018 will focus on reconstructing the top 730 feet of the main spillway and

adding structural concrete to the middle portion of the spillway.

Work on the emergency spillway will include constructing a roller-compacted concrete buttress and splash pad and completion of an underground cut-off wall downhill to provide protection from erosion.

In addition, DWR and partner agencies will conduct a comprehensive needs assessment of the Oroville Dam complex that will determine whether additional improvements or facilities are needed. That assessment is targeted for completion by the end of 2019.

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## **ENHANCING THE SAFETY OF CALIFORNIA DAMS**

The February 2017 spillway emergency at Oroville Dam amid extreme weather focused national attention on dam safety, flood protection, and the importance of emergency preparedness. Consistent with the Administration's plan to strengthen dam safety and flood protection, DWR, in coordination with the Office of Emergency Services, is carrying out a number of initiatives, including comprehensive evaluations of dam structures and spillways throughout the state, updates to emergency action plans and inundation maps and investments in flood management and preparedness.

DWR's Division of Safety of Dams annually inspects 1,249 dams under its jurisdiction and has reviewed and approved more than 200 dam safety projects totaling approximately \$2 billion. The Administration's plan to bolster dam safety, approved as part of the 2017 Budget Act, added \$3.5 million for DWR to review and approve required inundation maps and coordinate the review of emergency action plans, as well as \$3 million ongoing for focused re-evaluations of spillways and critical appurtenant structures.

In June 2017, DWR directed the dam owners of 93 spillways similar to Oroville's and considered to pose the highest risk to conduct a comprehensive assessment of their spillways. Approximately two-thirds of the 93 dam owners completed needed maintenance repair work prior to the current winter season in conjunction with their ongoing condition assessments.

In July 2017, DWR notified owners of all state-regulated dams of the new requirements for dam inundation maps and emergency action plans and began developing emergency regulations which were approved in October 2017. By January 1, 2021, about 1,000 dams are required to have an approved emergency action plan and inundation maps.

DWR publicly released the updated hazard potential, condition assessment, and restriction status of all jurisdictional dams in September 2017. More spillways will be evaluated as the program progresses, and additional dam safety components and systems that pose the highest risk to the public will continue to be evaluated.