COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMISSION MEETING

February 11, 2020 - 6:00 PM
31111 Greenspot Road, Highland, CA 92346

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
ROLL CALL OF COMMISSION MEMBERS
PUBLIC COMMENTS

Any person wishing to speak to the Board of Commissioners is asked to complete a Speaker Card and submit it to the District Clerk prior to the start of the meeting. Each speaker is limited to three (3) minutes, unless waived by the Chairman of the Commission. Under the State of California Brown Act, the Board of Commissioners is prohibited from discussing or taking action on any item not listed on the posted agenda. The matter will automatically be referred to staff for an appropriate response or action and may appear on the agenda at a future meeting.

DISCUSSION/INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

1. Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
2. Sterling Natural Resource Center Project Update
3. Legislative Update
4. Outreach Update
5. Commissioner Comments
6. Staff's Comments

ADJOURN

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a), any request for a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, that is sought in order to participate in the above-agendized public meeting should be directed to the District Clerk at (909) 885-4900 at least 72 hours prior to said meeting.
To: Commission Members  
From: Director of Strategic Services  
Subject: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

RECOMMENDATION:

This item is for informational purposes only.

BACKGROUND / ANALYSIS:

Just like at home, it is important that East Valley Water District take steps to prepare for emergencies. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) requires communities and organizations to develop and maintain a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). This plan allows the District to be eligible for grant assistance after a disaster and is to be updated every five years and submitted to FEMA for review and approval.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 provides the legal basis for state, local, tribal, and territory governments to undertake risk-based approaches to reducing natural hazard risks through mitigation planning. Specifically, the Stafford Act requires state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to develop and adopt FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plans as a condition for receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance. The HMP is the only emergency related plan that is available for public review. This community-driven, living document examines vulnerabilities to natural and man-made hazards and then identifies strategies to reduce or eliminate impacts.

Within the HMP is a review of projects completed within the last five years, recent natural and man-made events, and most recent scientific data on hazards which is then used to develop the Hazard Mitigation Plan’s strategy to identify and prioritize the most effective mitigation actions. Much like other strategic planning elements in place throughout the District, the HMP includes a series of measurable goals and objectives that facilitate success evaluation and project progress.

In the District’s case, the Hazard Mitigation Plan focuses on reducing damage to infrastructure and interruption in critical lifeline services that could be impacted within the service area. Hazard mitigation projects such as sewer and main pipeline replacement with earthquake resistant material, can help protect the community from the effects of a disaster. Development of this approach allows for projects to be considered within the annual budget process for in-house funding while also providing potential eligibility for State and/or Federally funded mitigation grants.
A Planning Team with representatives from the District’s internal programs has been developed to guide the document update. Given the importance of collaboration and a comprehensive understanding of vulnerabilities, the District is seeking input from community members regarding potential hazards present within the District’s service area to be considered for incorporation into the HMP’s goals and objectives.

**AGENCY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:**

**Goal and Objectives III** - Deliver Public Service with Purpose While Embracing Continuous Growth

a) Advance Emergency Preparedness Efforts

**Goal and Objectives IV** - Promote Planning, Maintenance and Preservation of District Resources

a) Advance Emergency Preparedness Efforts

**FISCAL IMPACT**

This item is approved in the Fiscal Year 2019-20 budget.

Respectfully submitted:

Kelly Malloy
Director of Strategic Services
HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

Risk Results & Mitigation Strategy

February 11, 2020
Agenda

• Why Plan for Hazard Mitigation
• Risk Results and Mitigation Strategies
• Discussion
WHY PLAN FOR HAZARD MITIGATION?
What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- Evaluates natural and man-made hazards
- Develops a strategy to reduce or eliminate impacts, including damage to infrastructure and interruption in critical water and wastewater services that impact the service area.
- Breaks the cycle of disaster, damage, restoration, and repeated damage by improving District assets.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) require communities and organizations to develop hazard mitigation plans to be eligible for grant assistance before or after a disaster.
What is the Mitigation Strategy?

It is the heart of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

It serves as the blueprint for reducing potential losses identified in the Risk Assessment.

It is made up of three main components: goals, objectives, and actions.

It summarizes these components in an action plan.
Goals, Objectives, Actions, and Action Plan

- What long-term outcomes do you want to achieve?
- How will you define and organize mitigation actions to connect with goals?
- What specific actions will the District and others take to reduce risk to hazards?
- How will the action be prioritized and implemented?
Mitigation Goals

• Represent what the District seeks to achieve through mitigation plan implementation

• Required to be in the plan and must be consistent with the hazards identified in the Risk Assessment

• Goals may be based on:
  – Risk Assessment Findings
  – Outreach Activities
  – Community Goals (San Bernardino HMP)
  – State Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals

The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(i)
Mitigation Objectives

• Define strategies and are implementation steps to achieve goals.

• Specific and measurable.

• Expand on the goals and provide more detail on the ways to accomplish them.

While not required, the District may continue to develop objectives to help define or organize mitigation actions.
Mitigation Actions

• A specific action, project, activity, or process taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards.

• Typical types of mitigation actions include:
  • Local plans and regulations
  • Structure and infrastructure projects
  • Natural systems protection
  • Education and awareness programs
  • May include Preparedness and Response Actions.

The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(ii)
## Types of Mitigation Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation Type</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Local Plans and Regulations              | • Hazard mitigation plan integration  
• Capital improvement programs  
• Open space preservation  
• Master planning  
• Risk and vulnerability assessments  |
| Structure and Infrastructure Projects    | • Elevation of structures and equipment in the 100-year floodplain  
• Utility undergrounding  
• Structural retrofits (wind and earthquake)  
• Floodwalls and floodproofing  
• Safe rooms  |
| Natural Systems Protection               | • Sediment and erosion control  
• Stream and wetlands restoration  
• Forest management (defensible space)  |
| Education and Awareness                  | • Media spots (tv, radio, and mailings)  
• Websites with maps and information  
• Presentations and outreach to customers / the public |
RISK RESULTS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES
Current Jurisdiction
All Hazards Strategy

2020 Goal

*Protect lives, mitigate damage to infrastructure, and meet levels of service for the District’s customers.*

Objectives

- Continually understand and measure impacts on critical assets from all hazards.
- Periodically provide state and local agencies with updated information on hazards, vulnerabilities, and mitigation actions completed.
- Comply with all applicable local codes and standards and ensure the protection of life, property, and continuity of service.
All Hazards Strategy Objectives

- Ensure that all District investment in high-risk areas is protected by mitigation measures that provide safety and protect infrastructure.
- Identify and mitigate all imminent threats to life safety.
- Identify projects that would provide water supply reliability.
- Establish a partnership with all levels of government and the business community to improve and implement levels of service.
- Educate District employees and customers of the risks, mitigation actions, and contingency plans established to enhance safety.
Methodology for Calculating Risk

\[ R = T_L \times V \times C \]

- \( R \) is annual risk in $.
- \( T_L \) is annual threat likelihood (frequency).
- \( V \) is vulnerability.
- \( C \) is consequence in $.

The equation is from the EPA recommended J100 methodology, tailored to water utilities.
Top Risks: Earthquake

**Threat Likelihood:** 20% chance of 7+ magnitude earthquake on the San Andreas Fault near the EVWD service area in next 30 years

**Vulnerability**

**Consequence**

**Why is this high risk?**

EVWD service area borders the San Andreas Fault and is near the San Jacinto Fault. A 7+ magnitude earthquake could cause:

- Maximum ground shaking
- Other disasters like wildfire and landslides
- Damage to critical infrastructure
- Potential loss of water/wastewater services to customers until infrastructure is repaired
- Potential public health impacts if the sewer line breaks
Earthquake Risk

San Andreas Faultline

Source: USGS & Google Earth
Earthquake Strategy

2020 Goal

Avoid damages to District property.

The District is adhering to new building, mechanical, and fire codes critical to the protection of property and life and the reduction of seismic risk, fire, and flood hazards.

Objectives

• When possible, pursue funding for retrofit programs to bring non-compliant structures up to code.

• Design new District facilities to withstand an 8.0 magnitude earthquake
Top Risks: Drought

Threat likelihood:
- Medium: Climate change may worsen droughts

Vulnerability
- Medium - Low

Consequence
- High

Why is this high risk?
- Droughts have long-term regional economic impacts. FEMA estimates water services are worth $105 per capita per day and wastewater services are $49 per capita per day.
- Droughts can impact development decisions and prime the environment for wildfires and flash floods.
- Leasing additional water rights during a drought is costly.
- Customers will need to comply with drought conservation measures, which include reducing or eliminating outdoor water use to meet indoor water needs.
Drought Risk

Service area climate classification: Hot and semi-arid

Source: NOAA
Drought Strategy

2020 Goal

*Improve drought preparedness through mitigation over the long-term and the objectives listed below that align with the objectives of the California Water Plan (2018).*

Objectives

- Identify and secure new water sources to increase diversity and redundancy in the water supply.
- Improve operational efficiency and transfers by maintaining water production and distribution to ensure reliable service to customers.
- Reduce water demand by prioritizing water use for health and safety purposes.
- Focus on water conservation measures that reduce nonessential water uses.
- Adhere to updated state drought level regulations.
## Top Risks: Wildfire

**Threat likelihood**
- **High**
  - Higher along the foothills

**Vulnerability**
- **Medium**
  - Reduced - fire department responds quickly

**Consequence**
- **High**

### Why is this high risk?
- **Threat likelihood:** Santa Ana winds occur annually, and it is difficult to predict where wildfires will occur.
  - The foothills are considered a “very high fire hazard severity zone”
  - Could result in a short-term boil water notice.
  - Could result in temporary loss of service to higher elevation homes if critical equipment is damaged from a wildfire.
  - Wildfires create conditions prone to flashfloods (mud and landslides)
Wildfire Risk

Source: CalFire
Wildfire Strategy

2020 Goal

Minimize the potential risks resulting from the exposure of District residents to manmade and natural wildfires.

Objectives

• Increase the District’s wildfire response capacity.

• Require identification of critical facilities in need of improvement, and alternatives for mitigation.

• Implement improvements to existing and new facilities in wildfire hazard areas.
Top Risks – Floods & Flashfloods

Threat likelihood

High
Higher along the foothills

Low
Building structures provide some protection.

Medium

Vulnerability

Why is this high risk?

- Often occur after wildfires and earthquakes
- Could block road access
- Risks are similar to wildfire and earthquake
- Note: EVWD does not expect floods/flashfloods to cause water/wastewater service interruptions
Flood & Flash Flood Risk

**FEMA Flood Map:** Most facilities are not in the flood zones

**Flashflood Likelihood**

Source: FEMA & USGS February 2020
Floods and Flash Floods Strategy

2020 Goal

Minimize potential flood risks at the District’s critical facilities.

Objectives

• Require identification of critical facilities at risk and alternatives for mitigation.

• Implement floodproofing measures and upgrade critical facilities in flood hazard areas.

• Continually increase the District’s understanding of flood hazards as it relates to critical facilities.
Top Risks: Loss of Power

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat likelihood</th>
<th>High</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerability</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk score</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why is this high risk?

- Power impacts the entire system
- Threat likelihood is correlated with the Santa Ana winds and wildfires. Power is shut off by Southern California Edison during high winds
- Vulnerability is dependent on whether a facility has an onsite generator. EVWD is working toward increasing the number of generators.
- If a power outage is prolonged (7+ days), customers at higher elevations may lose service depending on generator availability.
Dependency Hazard Strategy

2020 Goal
Maximize the State Water Project resource while maintaining reliable alternate and redundant water sources.

Objective
• Develop a strategy and set benchmarks to annually bank State Water Project credits.
Dependency Hazard Strategy

2020 Goal
Ensure accessibility to supply critical spares in the event of a disaster.

Objective
• Maintain an accurate inventory of the District's critical spares.
• Identify vendors or establish MOUs to access critical supplies in case of an event.
Dependency Hazard Strategy, con’t.

2020 Goal
Minimize power loss downtime, and maximize service continuity to the greatest extent possible.

Objective
- Identify alternative sources of power.
- Continually collaborate with other utility companies to expand knowledge base of alternative energy sources.
- Identify facilities in need of retrofit or improvement to allow for alternative energy sources.
ADDITIONAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES
Land Subsidence Strategy

2020 Goal

*Prevent excessive groundwater pumping which may induce land subsidence.*

Objectives

- Support the Valley District’s efforts for responsible basin management.
Physical Adversary Strategy

2020 Goal
Prevent and promote preparedness for physical threats inside and outside the District’s facilities.

Objectives
• Maintain headquarter evacuation preparedness with staff.
• When applicable, implement physical protective features into the design of the building to heighten security measures.
Cyber Attack Strategy

2020 Update

Minimize potential risks resulting from breach of cyber security and strengthen resistance against cyber failure.

Objectives

- Expand staff education and training for cyber security, including manual operations in case of system failure.
- Increase resources to prevent compromises to cybersecurity.
- Develop a contingency strategy or recovery plan if system is compromised.
Proximity Hazards Strategy

2020 Goal
Prevent proximity hazards from effecting the quality of water the District provides.

Objectives
• Actively monitor ground wells.
• Leverage regional working groups to discuss and collaborate on proximity hazards that may impact water quality.
Discussion

• From your perspective, have we accurately captured the natural hazards affecting our area and their consequences (e.g., disruption of service)?
• Do the mitigation strategies and goals adequately respond to the natural hazards?
• What hazards have your organizations been mitigating? What actions are you taking?
• Are there opportunities for collaboration on solutions?
• What would it take for your organization to collaborate on a solution?
THANK YOU!
BOARD AGENDA STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item #2.
Meeting Date: February 11, 2020
Discussion Item

To: Commission Members
From: Director of Strategic Services

Subject: Sterling Natural Resource Center Project Update

RECOMMENDATION:

This item is for informational purposes only.

BACKGROUND / ANALYSIS:

The Sterling Natural Resource Center has set out to “Make Every Source a Resource,” with maximum flexibility and cost efficiencies through the progressive design-build method. This procurement method fosters a team environment between the contractors, design team, and the District to consider opportunities to enhance the project to better serve the community further into the design process than in a traditional design-bid-build project.

The District has successfully finalized the funding agreement with the State Water Resources Control Board for the low interest loan and Proposition 1 grant. Additionally, the first reimbursement payment has also been received. Currently, the project is fully funded through a low interest State loan, and successful award of Proposition 1 and Urban Greening grants totaling over $8 million in funding.

In January, the project received approval from the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority (CAEATFA) 2020 funding cycle. The District originally applied for this program in 2019 and was placed on the 2020 wait list due to a lack of available funds. Participating in this program can result in approximately $3.5 million in sales tax savings.

Construction efforts continue to focus on the treatment facilities on the east side of the project. The current activities are focused on installing rebar, pouring concrete, and water testing facilities that will ultimately store wastewater. Engineering efforts are also underway to incorporate the digester technology into the processes and the generation of electricity within the revised project schedule.

The team is meeting with the various agencies regarding cooperative efforts and regulatory approvals necessary for the project. Agencies currently coordinating in the SNRC include the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water, Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Bernardino County Flood Control, San Bernardino International Airport Authority, San Bernardino City Unified School District, South Coast Air Quality Management District, City of Highland, City of Redlands, and City of San Bernardino.

Given the visibility of the construction progress, the District continues to provide regular updates at special events and through bill inserts and advertisements in the Highland Community News. Additionally, community members are encouraged to view the construction camera on the District's website. This is a safe way for the
community to have an inside look at the efforts underway to construct the Sterling Natural Resource Center. The District will be issuing a call for volunteers to serve on a committee to provide project updates and gather community input.

The educational pathway program with Indian Springs High School is launching this month with nearly 30 students participating. The Pathway Program is made possible through a collaboration between the San Bernardino City Unified School District, San Bernardino Valley Community College, and East Valley Water District. The benefits of this program were recently highlighted at the San Bernardino County State of the County event.

AGENCY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

Goal and Objectives I - Implement Effective Solutions Through Visionary Leadership

a) Identify Opportunities to Optimize Natural Resources

Respectfully submitted:

Kelly Malloy
Director of Strategic Services
To: Commission Members
From: Director of Strategic Services
Subject: Legislative Update

RECOMMENDATION:

This item is for informational purposes only.

BACKGROUND / ANALYSIS:

Active engagement in the legislative process is imperative to public administration. The decisions made by elected officials and staff shape the day-to-day activities of the District. In order to remain engaged in the discussions taking place 500 miles away, the District works closely with The Onate Group and Resolute.

The legislature resumed session in early January, and have a number of bills that could impact the District and customers within the service area. The highest priority issue has been engaging in a dialogue relating to three climate resiliency bonds navigating the process: Governor Newsom’s $4.75 billion proposal, SB 45 by Senator Allen (now a $5.5 billion bond) and Assemblymember Eduardo Garcia’s AB 352 (please note Garcia’s bond is being rewritten and will be introduced in a new bill). While Assemblymember Mullin also introduced a bond late last year, it is expected Garcia’s bill will be the Assembly’s vehicle. In coordination with San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District and Eastern Municipal Water District a joint comment was prepared and submitted to the California Municipal Utilities Association to be included in their coalition letter. Specifically, the comment addressed the inclusion of septic-to-sewer project within the funding criteria.

Looking ahead, the District anticipates engagement in the regulations regarding the electrical ability to proactively de-energize power lines in high fire danger conditions. The extent and proposals of this topic are in the early stages of development, but include consideration of minimum notification requirements, identifying these events as emergencies thus applying exemptions from air quality requirements for running generators, and potential funding for alternative energy equipment.

This rapid discussion is a direct benefit of having recently adopted an updated Legislative Platform. The document provides policy direction for staff that facilitates timely response to issues as they arise.

Additionally regulations have taken effect which is requiring action by the District including:

- Service Disconnections
- Conservation
- Water Quality
Staff will continue to work closely with legislative advocates in Sacramento. The District recently became members of the California Municipal Utilities Association, which is a valuable resource for legislative actions with an emphasis on water and energy agencies.

AGENCY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

Respectfully submitted:

Kelly Malloy
Director of Strategic Services

ATTACHMENTS:

Description | Type
--- | ---
SB 45 | Backup Material
AB 352 | Backup Material
Water Efficiency Fact Sheet | Backup Material
Governors Budget Proposal-Climate Resilience | Backup Material
SENATE BILL No. 45

Introduced by Senators Allen, Portantino, and Stern
(Coauthors: Senators Beall, Hill, Hueso, Hurtado, McGuire, Mitchell, and Wiener)

December 3, 2018

An act to add Division 47 (commencing with Section 80200) to the Public Resources Code, relating to a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program, by providing the funds necessary therefor through an election for the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California and for the handling and disposition of those funds, and declare the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST


The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of $4,100,000,000
pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program.

This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $4,189,000,000 $5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

This bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the March 3, November 3, 2020, statewide primary general election.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.


The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Division 47 (commencing with Section 80200) is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

DIVISION 47. WILDFIRE PREVENTION, SAFE DRINKING WATER, DROUGHT PREPARATION, AND FLOOD PROTECTION BOND ACT OF 2020

Chapter 1. General Provisions

80200. This division shall be known, and may be cited, as the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.

80201. The people of California find and declare all of the following:

(a) California's changing climate creates increased risks of catastrophic wildfire, drought, floods, severe heat events, intense rain events, and sea level rise that will impact California's residents, agriculture, water supply, water quality, and the health of forests, watersheds, fish and wildlife, our biodiversity, and our economy.
(b) Climate change threatens and undermines California’s ability to provide access to clean, safe, and reliable drinking water.

(c) These risks and impacts vary by region and can overwhelm the resources of local governments and communities that must cope with changing conditions and severe climate change-related events.

(d) Reducing vulnerability to fire, flood, drought, and other climate change-related events, and building the trained workforce needed to accomplish this goal, requires a statewide investment to save lives and increase climate resilience of communities and natural systems.

(e) An integrated statewide investment that prevents wildfires and other natural disasters, reduces near-term climate change risks, and increases long-term resilience to climate change and prevents wildfires and other natural disasters will save local and state agencies and California residents billions of dollars by preventing or reducing the amount of damage that would otherwise occur.

(f) The investment of public funds pursuant to this division will result in public benefits that will address the most critical statewide needs and priorities for public funding while saving local and state agencies billions of dollars.

80202. (a) In the appropriation and expenditure of funding authorized by this division, priority shall be given to projects that leverage private, federal, and local funding or produce the greatest public benefit. An administering state agency may pool funding for these projects.

(b) To the extent practicable, when disbursing funds available pursuant to this division, an administering state agency shall prioritize projects that do any of the following:

(1) Reduce near-term risks of climate impacts while promoting long-term resilience.

(2) (A) Promote equity, foster community resilience, and protect the most vulnerable by prioritizing projects that meaningfully benefit disadvantaged communities and vulnerable populations.

(B) An administering state agency shall consider vulnerability experienced by the state’s urban and rural populations.

(3) Incorporate natural and green infrastructure solutions that enhance and protect natural resources, rural environments, and urban environments, including those that preserve or restore
ecological or engineered systems in ways that support natural
system functions, services, and quality, and that reduce risk.
(4) Avoid solutions that would likely worsen climate impacts
or transfer risks unreasonably from one area, location, or social
group, to another.
(5) Advance solutions to prevent displacement of low-income
residents that could occur as an unintended consequence of a
project that causes an increase in the cost of owning or renting
property.
(c) In developing policies, plans, or projects to disburse funds
pursuant to this division, an administering state agency shall
consider the best readily available science, including local and
traditional knowledge, and including consideration of future
climate conditions.
(d) A project that receives money pursuant to this division shall
include signage informing the public that the project received
funding from the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water,
80203. For purposes of this division, the following definitions
apply:
(a) “Committee” means the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking
Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Finance
Committee created pursuant to Section 80402.
(b) “Community access” means engagement programs, technical
assistance, or facilities that maximize safe and equitable physical
admittance, especially for low-income communities, to natural or
cultural resources, community education, or recreational amenities
and includes transportation, physical activity programming,
education, and culturally relevant communication related to water,
parks, climate, coastal protection, and other outdoor pursuits.
(c) “Conservation actions on private lands” means projects with
willing landowners that involve the adaptive management or
protection of natural resources in response to changing climate
conditions and threats to habitat and wildlife. These projects result
in habitat conditions on private lands that, when necessary to be
managed dynamically over time, contribute to the long-term health
and resiliency of vital ecosystems, ecosystem services, and enhance
fish and wildlife populations.
(d) “Disadvantaged community” means a community with a median household income of less than 80 percent of the area average.

(e) “Economically distressed area” means a municipality with a population of 20,000 persons or less, a rural county, or a reasonably isolated and divisible segment of a larger municipality where the segment of the population is 20,000 persons or less, with an annual median household income that is less than 85 percent of the statewide median household income, and with one or more of the following conditions, as determined by the Natural Resources Agency:

1. Financial hardship.
2. An unemployment rate at least 2 percent higher than the statewide average.
3. Low population density.

(f) “Extremely low income household” has the same meaning as set forth in Section 50106 of the Health and Safety Code.

(g) “Fire hardening” means all costs, including costs of design, preparation, and inspection, incurred in the following:

1. Replacing or installing any of the following:
   (A) Ember-resistant vents.
   (B) Fire-resistant roofing.
   (C) Fire-resistant siding.
   (D) Fire-resistant eaves.
   (E) Fire-resistant soffits.
   (F) Fire-resistant windows.
   (G) Other fire hardening activities or investments approved by the State Fire Marshal.

2. Tree removal and trimming within 100 feet of an eligible building.

(h) “Fund” means the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Fund created pursuant to Section 80213.

(i) “Local coastal program” has the same meaning as in Section 30108.6.
(j) “Natural infrastructure” means using natural ecological systems or processes to reduce vulnerability to climate change-related hazards or other related climate change effects while increasing the long-term adaptive capacity of coastal and inland areas by perpetuating or restoring ecosystem services. This includes, but is not limited to, the conservation, preservation, or sustainable management of any form of aquatic or terrestrial vegetated open space, such as beaches, dunes, tidal marshes, reefs, seagrass, flood plains, parks, rain gardens, and urban tree canopies to mitigate high heat days. It also includes systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes, such as permeable pavements, bioswales, and other engineered systems, such as levees, that are combined with restored natural systems to provide clean water, conserve ecosystem values and functions, and provide a wide array of benefits to people and wildlife.

(k) “Protection” means those actions necessary to prevent harm or damage to persons, property, or natural resources or those actions necessary to allow the continued use and enjoyment of property or natural resources and includes acquisition, development, restoration, preservation, and interpretation, as defined by Section 75005.

(l) “Regional greenprint” means a plan that identifies natural lands, water resources, urban habitats, working lands, and recreational and other open spaces that conserve ecosystem values and functions, support climate mitigation and resilience, provide associated benefits to people, and are integrated into community and regional growth strategies.

(m) “Resilience” means the ability of a system, an entity or system, including an individual, a community, or a natural system, and its component parts to absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential structures and functions. In the case of natural and working lands, resilience includes the preservation, restoration, or enhancement of the ability to sequester carbon.
“Restoration” means the improvement of physical structures or facilities, and, in the case of natural systems and landscape features, includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

(A) The control of erosion.
(B) Stormwater capture and storage, or to otherwise reduce stormwater pollution.
(C) The control and elimination of invasive species.
(D) The planting of native species.
(E) The removal of waste and debris.
(F) Prescribed burning and managing natural ignitions for ecological restoration purposes.
(G) Fuel hazard reduction.
(H) Fencing out threats to existing or restored natural resources.
(I) Road elimination or road improvements to prevent sedimentation in streams.
(J) Improving instream, riparian, flood plain, or wetland habitat conditions.
(K) Forest restoration.
(L) Other plant, fish, and wildlife habitat improvement to increase the natural system value of the property, or coastal or ocean resources.

(2) “Restoration” includes activities described in subdivision (b) of Section 79737 of the Water Code.

(3) “Restoration” also includes activities, such as the planning, monitoring, and reporting that are necessary to ensure successful implementation of the restoration objectives.

(o) “Severely disadvantaged community” means a community with a median household income of less than 60 percent of the area average.

(p) “Small community waste water treatment facility” has the same meaning as is consistent with the use of this term for the purposes of the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Small Community Grant Fund, as described in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 79720) of Division 26.7 of the Water Code.

(q) “State air board” means the State Air Resources Board.
“(r) “Tribe” means a federally recognized Native American tribe or a nonfederally recognized Native American tribe listed on the California Tribal Consultation List maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.

“(s) “Vulnerable population” means a subgroup of population within a region or community that faces a disproportionately heightened risk or increased sensitivity to impacts of climate change and that lacks adequate resources to cope with, adapt to, or recover from such impacts.

“(t) “Water board” means the State Water Resources Control Board.

80204. An amount that equals not more than 5 percent of the funds allocated for a grant program pursuant to this division may be used to pay the administrative costs of that program.

80205. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), up to 10 percent of funds allocated for each program funded by this division may be expended for planning and monitoring necessary for the successful design, selection, and implementation of the projects authorized under that program. This section shall not otherwise restrict funds ordinarily used by an agency for “preliminary plans,” “working drawings,” and “construction” as defined in the annual Budget Act for a capital outlay project or grant project.

(b) Funds used for planning, monitoring, and implementing of programs that benefit disadvantaged communities, extremely low income households, economically distressed areas, vulnerable populations, or socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers may exceed 10 percent of the funds allocated if the state agency administering the moneys determines that there is a need for the additional funding.

(c) To the maximum extent feasible, funding allocated pursuant to this division shall be consistent with the regional strategies developed and implemented pursuant to Section 80229.

(d) A state agency administering funds pursuant to this division may make a grant to a federal agency if the state agency determines a grant is the most efficient way to implement the intent of this division on federally managed lands.
(e) At least 35 percent of the funds available pursuant to this division shall be allocated for projects serving that provide meaningful and direct benefits to disadvantaged communities, vulnerable populations, or economically distressed areas. At least 15 percent of the funds available pursuant to this division shall be allocated for projects serving that provide meaningful and direct benefits to severely disadvantaged communities, communities or extremely low income households.

Before approving a grant or contract pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 80230), Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 80240), Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 80250), Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 80260), or Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 80270), an administering entity shall make one or more of the following findings:

(a) The expenditure will reduce the risk of wildfire, flood, sea level rise, drought, unhealthy exposure to heat or air pollution, or other danger that is associated with, or exacerbated by, climate change, or any combination of these things.

(b) The expenditure will increase the resilience of a community of residents, workers, visitors, or a natural system to the risks of wildfire, flood, sea level rise, drought, unhealthy exposure to heat or pollution, or other danger that is associated with or exacerbated by climate change, or any combination of these things.

(c) The expenditure will help a community recover from the impacts of a wildfire, flood, drought, or other climate-related events, or help restore a natural system or public recreation areas from the impacts of wildfire, flooding, drought, or other climate-related events, or any combination of these things.

(d) The expenditure will help a community develop a plan for or analysis to support increasing the community’s resilience to the impacts of climate change, responding to wildfire, flood, drought, unhealthy exposure to heat or pollution, or other danger associated with or exacerbated by climate change, recovering from damage from wildfire, flood, drought, or other events associated with or exacerbated by climate change, or helping train a workforce to improve resilience, response, or recovery from events that are associated with or exacerbated by climate change, or any combination of these things.
(e) The expenditure will help improve the resilience of a community’s water supplies or provide safe drinking water or clean water benefits in light of California’s changing climate.

80207. (a) Moneys allocated pursuant to this division shall not be used to fulfill any environmental mitigation requirements imposed by law.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not preclude the use of moneys awarded pursuant to this division for purposes of providing safe drinking water or improving water quality.

80208. Funds provided pursuant to this division, and any appropriation or transfer of those funds, shall not be deemed to be a transfer of funds for the purposes of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2780) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code.

80209. For grants awarded for projects that serve a disadvantaged community, extremely low income households, an economically distressed area, vulnerable populations, or socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers, the administering entity may provide advanced payments in the amount of 25 percent of the grant award to the recipient to initiate the project in a timely manner, and may maintain advance payments in increments of 25 percent of the award, as needed, throughout project implementation. The administering entity shall adopt additional requirements for the recipient of the grant regarding the use of additional advanced payments to ensure that the moneys are used properly and the project is completed.

80210. (a) Up to 10 percent of the funds available pursuant to each chapter of this division may be allocated for technical assistance and capacity building for all of the entities identified in Section 80209. The entity administering the moneys shall operate a multidisciplinary technical assistance program for these purposes.

(b) Funds used for providing technical assistance and capacity building for disadvantaged communities, vulnerable populations, and extremely low income households, or economically distressed areas may exceed 10 percent if the state agency administering the moneys determines that there is a need for the additional funding.

80211. Eligible applicants under this division are public agencies, nonprofit organizations, park and open-space districts and authorities, resource conservation districts, joint powers authorities, tribes, entities responsible for implementing natural community conservation plans or regional habitat conservation...
plans, and regional collaboratives for climate adaptation for projects and programs that are consistent with this division.

80212. Up to 5 percent of the funds available to each agency pursuant to this division may be used for community access projects.

80213. (a) The proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division, exclusive of refunding bonds issued and sold pursuant to Section 80412, shall be deposited in the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Moneys in the fund are available upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(b) Proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division shall be allocated according to the following schedule:

1. One billion six hundred nineteen million dollars ($1,619,000,000) Two billion two hundred million dollars ($2,200,000,000) for wildfire prevention, drought, or other natural disaster prevention and community resilience from climate change impacts, in accordance with Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 80220).

2. One billion one hundred seventy million dollars ($1,170,000,000) One billion four hundred seventy million dollars ($1,470,000,000) for providing safe drinking water and protecting water supply and water quality from climate risks, in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 80230).

3. Five hundred twenty million dollars ($520,000,000) Six hundred twenty million dollars ($620,000,000) for protecting fish and wildlife from climate risks, in accordance with Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 80240).

4. One hundred ninety million dollars ($190,000,000) for protecting agricultural land from climate risks, in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 80250).

5. Six hundred thirty million dollars ($630,000,000) Nine hundred seventy million dollars ($970,000,000) for protecting coastal lands, oceans, bays, waters, natural resources, and wildlife from climate risks, in accordance with Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 80260).

6. Sixty million dollars ($60,000,000) for climate resilience, workforce development, and education, in accordance with Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 80270).
80214. The Legislature may enact legislation necessary to implement programs funded by this division.

Chapter 2. Wildfire Prevention and Community Resilience from Climate Impacts

80220. The sum of one billion six hundred nineteen million dollars ($1,619,000,000) two billion two hundred million dollars ($2,200,000,000) shall be available for the reduction in the risk of wildfire threat to lives, properties, and natural habitats.

80221. Of the funds made available by Section 80220, one hundred seventy-five million dollars ($175,000,000) shall be available to the Office of Emergency Services, in conjunction with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, for a prehazard mitigation grant program. The grant program shall be allocated to assist local and state agencies to leverage additional funds, including matching grants from federal agencies. Sixty percent of allocations in allocating funds pursuant to this section, the Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection shall consider benefits to disadvantaged communities, vulnerable populations, including those with access and functional needs, at-risk infrastructure, and socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers, and economically distressed areas ranchers to reduce the vulnerability of those most in need. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Grants to local agencies, state agencies, joint powers authorities, and tribes for projects that reduce wildfire risks to people and property consistent with approved local hazard mitigation plans.

(b) Grants to local agencies, state agencies, joint powers authorities, and tribes for improvements to detection, warning, and evacuation systems, emergency notification systems, and improvements in fire and disaster response—communication planning, communication, and infrastructure.

(c) Grants to local agencies, state agencies, joint powers authorities, tribes, resource conservation districts, fire safe councils, and nonprofit organizations for fire hardening projects, risk reduction buffers, and incentives to remove structures that
significantly increase hazard risk, including the reduction or prevention of wildfires igniting along roadways.

(d) Grants from the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in support of a wildfire risk reduction planning support grants program.

(e) Grants to local agencies, state agencies, special districts, joint powers authorities, and tribes to incentivize installation of microgrids, distributed generation and storage systems, or in-home backup power systems, powered by clean energy—distribution systems that provide continuity of electrical service in response to, or anticipation of, disruption due to wildfire public safety power shutoffs, wildfire, or other disaster.

80222. Of the funds made available by Section 80220, one hundred ninety-five million dollars ($195,000,000) two hundred eighty million dollars ($280,000,000) shall be available to the Natural Resources Agency and to its departments, boards, and conservancies for projects to reduce the risk of wildfire spreading into populated areas from wildlands and to improve forest health and fire resiliency. The Natural Resources Agency shall identify the highest risk areas that are near communities and recommend to the Legislature allocations by region based on wildfire risk and affected population. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Restoration of natural ecosystem functions in high fire hazard areas with preference given to those projects that provide multiple benefits, including, but not limited to, protection of agricultural lands, habitat protection, watershed improvement, and use of prescribed fire and managing natural ignitions for resource benefit, including fuels reduction, and science-based vegetation treatment programs that provide long-term reduction of wildfire risk and protect lives and properties. Projects shall be designed and managed to be durable over time and, to the extent practicable, shall accelerate the creation or restoration of resilient natural habitat conditions reflective of historic fire frequency, reduce habitat fragmentation, and prioritize projects that ensure the maintenance of diverse, natural, climate-resilient conditions, including older native forest structure and composition. Projects shall reflect the concurrence of the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the water...
board, respectively, when a project may affect their statutory jurisdiction.

(b) Other projects that reduce wildfire risk to populated areas, protect habitat, wildlife, or watershed resources, and increase wildfire resilience through enhancing the long-term ecological health of natural systems.

(c) Grants to fire safe councils, nongovernmental organizations with demonstrated expertise, and resource conservation districts for development and implementation of community wildfire protection plans that promote and create incentives for community wildfire safety, defensible space, and other projects to improve fire resilience. Projects shall be in compliance with Section 4483. 80223. Of the funds made available by Section 80220, the sum of seventy-five million dollars ($75,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to enhance California’s fire prevention, fuel management, and fire response, as follows:

(a) Seven million dollars ($7,000,000) shall be made available to improve water quality at CAL-FIRE facilities to enhance safe human use and consumption.

(b) Twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) shall be made available to upgrade existing infrastructure and for new Department of Forestry and Fire Protection facilities for suppression and fuel reduction crews.

(c) Sixteen million dollars ($16,000,000) shall be made available for the purchase of Type 3 engines and related equipment to be used for fire suppression and fuel reduction.

(d) Five million dollars ($5,000,000) shall be made available to enhance the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection’s communications centers and mobile—communications, including the capacity to provide culturally relevant and multilingual communication services.

(e) Twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) shall be made available to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for grants to assist local agencies for equipment for wildland firefighting, fire prevention, and fuel management.

(f) Seven million dollars ($7,000,000) shall be made available to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for a public or private conservancy to identify and understand the increasing scale of fires, fire risks, modernized vegetation management, efficacious
building materials, and effective partnerships in preparing and responding to fires, and to understand and develop methods to reduce exposure to and the impacts of hazardous and other materials that can impair the health and safety of first responders and community members from fires.

80224. Of the funds made available by Section 80220, two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000) three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) shall be available to the Natural Resources Agency for the implementation of the Regional Fire and Forest Capacity Program to fund coordinated and integrated regional approaches to the restoration of watersheds, reduction in the conditions that lead to catastrophic wildfire, and the protection of natural resources throughout California.

80225. (a) Of the funds made available by Section 80220, the sum of two hundred twenty-five million dollars ($225,000,000) shall be available to the Natural Resources Agency and its departments, boards, and conservancies for the protection, restoration, and improvement of forests, including redwoods, conifers, oak woodlands, chaparral, deserts, coastal forests, and other habitat types to ensure the long-term ecological health of these natural systems, to reduce risk of extreme wildfires, floods, and other climate impacts, and to improve water supply and water quality, carbon sequestration, community access, and other public benefits. Projects shall be based on the best available science regarding forest and ecosystem restoration, and shall be undertaken to protect and restore ecological values and to promote conditions that are more resilient to wildfire, climate change, and other disturbances. Where appropriate, projects may include activities on lands owned by the United States. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, grants to assist with the following:

(1) Protection and restoration of large, intact forests and other natural landscape, prevention of forest fragmentation through subdivision, restoration of natural fire regimes and climate resilient climate-resilient conditions through forest restoration and prescribed fire, and managing natural ignitions for ecological restoration purposes when and where it is safe to do so.

(2) Improvement of forest and ecosystem resilience, and reduction of tree mortality from pests and impacts from invasive species.
(3) Establishment of regional forest and ecosystem restoration projects that include plant nurseries, reforestation, and revegetation projects, to promote climate-resilient ecosystems in climate stressed areas.

(4) Development of a standardized system for quantifying direct carbon emissions from fuel reduction activities for the purposes of meeting the accounting requirements for Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund expenditures and the development of a historic baseline of greenhouse gas emissions from California’s natural fire regime reflecting conditions before modern fire suppression, undertaken consistent with Section 38535 of the Health and Safety Code.

(5) Land acquisition by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection of large coast redwood forest lands in counties with high population densities from willing sellers to prevent further fragmentation of coast redwood forest land or expansion of the wildland-urban interface, and protect coastal old-growth redwood and coastal old-growth Douglas fir trees and recruit additional late-successional forest stands. Preference shall be given to counties with an average housing unit density of 200 or greater per square mile of land area.

(b) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), not less than fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be allocated to the Sierra Nevada Watershed Improvement Program created by Section 33345.1. Preference for grant funding under this subdivision shall be given to projects that improve the health and resiliency of state lands, and to multibenefit landscape-scale projects consistent with the state’s climate adaptation and fire resiliency goals. Projects shall include long-term monitoring of carbon storage, biological diversity, and other ecosystem benefits and services.

(c) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), not less than fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be allocated to the state air board, in consultation with the Natural Resources Agency and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, for pilot projects and incentives for innovative forest products technology that reduce greenhouse gas emissions consistent with Senate Bill 32 of the 2015-16 Regular Session. An eligible project funded by this subdivision includes a project consistent with the recommendations developed pursuant to Sections 717 and 4630.2, to incentivize new projects in California that convert forest and other vegetation...
waste removed for wildfire mitigation to beneficial uses that maximize reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases, provide local benefits for air quality, and help to increase local community resilience against climate change impacts. Preference shall be given to projects that can provide negative emissions, as defined by the state air board.

(d) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) shall be allocated for the establishment of a Forest Carbon Monitoring Program that includes the following projects:

1. Mapping of current carbon storage and sequestration patterns by collecting field plots and high-resolution airborne light detection and ranging.
2. Developing a carbon monitoring system using satellite data to evaluate monthly and annual carbon fluxes.
3. Independent validation of carbon storage and sequestration maps.
4. Mapping of current vegetation, fuel condition, and habitat by collecting field plots and high-resolution airborne light detection and ranging.
5. Making all data publicly available to guide forest management and forest health decisions, wildfire evaluation, and emergency preparedness planning and operations.

80226. Of the funds made available by Section 80220, fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Parks and Recreation to plan for and implement projects to reduce the risks of fire, flood, inundation, sea level rise, and other risks associated with climate change and for the protection and restoration of infrastructure and natural resources for units of the state park system.

80227. Of the funds made available by Section 80220, the sum of one hundred twenty-nine million dollars ($129,000,000) four hundred sixty million dollars ($460,000,000) shall be available to the following conservancies according to their governing statutes for climate resilience, wildfire prevention, and natural resource protection and allocated in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) Baldwin Hills Conservancy, five million dollars ($5,000,000).
(b) California Tahoe Conservancy, ten million dollars ($10,000,000); forty million dollars ($40,000,000).

c) Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy, ten million dollars ($10,000,000); twenty million dollars ($20,000,000).

(d) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy, twelve million dollars ($12,000,000); forty million dollars ($40,000,000).

(e) San Diego River Conservancy, fifteen million dollars ($15,000,000); eighty-five million dollars ($85,000,000).

(f) San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, twenty-four million dollars ($24,000,000); eighty-five million dollars ($85,000,000).

g) San Joaquin River Conservancy, five million dollars ($5,000,000); ten million dollars ($10,000,000).

(h) Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, twenty-four million dollars ($24,000,000); eighty-five million dollars ($85,000,000).

(i) Sierra Nevada Conservancy, twenty-four million dollars ($24,000,000); eighty-five million dollars ($85,000,000).

80228. (a) Of the funds made available by Section 80220, the sum of three hundred ninety-five million dollars ($395,000,000) shall be available for the reduction of climate impacts on disadvantaged communities and vulnerable populations. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, the following:

1) Multibenefit green natural infrastructure and urban greening projects that reduce the risks of and exposure to extreme heat and flooding or that promote long-term resilience and reduce heat island effects.

2) Establishment of cooling centers, clean air centers, hydration stations, emergency shelters, back up solar power and storage, and facilities, including fairgrounds, to safeguard vulnerable populations from extreme heat events and air pollution caused by wildfires and from other public health threats exacerbated by climate change.

3) Improvements to public infrastructure, including natural infrastructure, that provide climate resilience benefits, including, but not limited to, sustainable stormwater capture technologies, permeable pavement projects, rain gardens, cool roofs, and stormwater detention basins.

4) Improvements to city park, county park, regional park, and open-space preserve infrastructure, including natural infrastructure, to promote resilience and adaptation or the promotion and
enhancement of natural resources and water conservation and
efficiencies on local and regional public park lands and open-space
lands.

(5) Multibenefit projects that reduce risks of exposure to toxic
or hazardous materials that may increase as a result of wildfires,
flooding, sea level rise, or reduced water flows to polluted bodies
of water.

(6) Urban streams restoration projects, including, but not limited
to, multibenefit erosion and flood control improvements that
provide community access to clean water, daylight streams to
create shaded corridors, and restore natural infrastructure pursuant
to Sections 7048 and 7049 of the Water Code.

(7) Competitive grants consistent with the California Cultural
and Historical Endowment Act, established pursuant to Chapter
13 (commencing with Section 20050) of Part 11 of Division 1 of
Title 1 of the Education Code, for projects that protect California’s
cultural and historic resources from climate impacts or inform the
public about resiliency to climate change.

(b) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), seventy-five
million dollars ($75,000,000) shall be allocated for urban greening
projects pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 75129, including
at least twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) pursuant to
Section 4799.12 to protect or augment California’s urban forests.

(c) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), twenty
million dollars ($20,000,000) shall be allocated for projects
pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600),
including, but not limited to, expansion of access corridors to
encourage fewer greenhouse gas emissions, expansion of green
spaces to reduce the urban heat island effect, and expansion of
ecosystem-based water management projects.

(d) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), twenty
million dollars ($20,000,000) shall be allocated for projects
pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000),
including, but not limited to, expansion of access corridors to
encourage fewer greenhouse gas emissions, expansion of green
spaces to reduce the urban heat island effect, and expansion of
ecosystem-based water management projects.

80229. (a) Of the funds made available by Section 80220, the
sum of one hundred twenty-five million dollars ($125,000,000)
two hundred forty million dollars ($240,000,000) shall be available
to the Strategic Growth Council to fund the development and implementation of regional and subregional climate metrics and strategies to improve the resilience of local communities and natural resources to the impacts of climate change and to help local communities and natural resources adapt to a changing climate. Strategies funded pursuant to this section may also include components to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(b) (1) The Strategic Growth Council shall collaborate with the Natural Resources Agency, state conservancies, regional climate collaboratives, regional planning agencies, joint powers authorities, other public agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and tribes from each region of the state to determine appropriate geographic boundaries for regional and subregional climate strategies, including regional greenprints. The formation of the regions may be based on, or adapted from, the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program or California’s Fourth Climate Change Assessment, and shall cover the entire geographic area of the State of California.

(2) The Strategic Growth Council shall award funding to state conservancies, regional climate collaboratives, joint powers authorities, nongovernmental organizations, community-based organizations, and public agencies from each region to implement subdivision (a).

(3) Each regional strategy shall include an assessment of climate vulnerabilities and risks and identification of environmental, economic, public health, and social climate vulnerabilities, including impacts to vulnerable populations and disadvantaged communities, and identify complementary opportunities for greenhouse gas reductions. Relevant regional or local plans may be used to develop the assessment.

(c) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), forty million dollars ($40,000,000) shall be allocated to the Strategic Growth Council for grants to local governments and joint powers authorities to develop or update general plans and zoning ordinances to facilitate timely investment in projects that address flood and fire resilience, sea level rise, climate adaptation, and environmental justice objectives, pursuant to Section 65302 of the Government Code.

(d) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) shall be allocated to the Strategic Growth Council to fund the development and implementation of regional and subregional climate metrics and strategies to improve the resilience of local communities and natural resources to the impacts of climate change and to help local communities and natural resources adapt to a changing climate. Strategies funded pursuant to this section may also include components to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Growth Council for implementation of the regional climate collaborative program established pursuant to Section 71131.

(e) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), one hundred thirty-five million dollars ($135,000,000) shall be allocated to the Strategic Growth Council for the implementation of the Transformative Climate Communities Program established pursuant to Section 75240 for projects that address wildfire, flood, drought, heat, air pollution, and other climate risks and that improve the resilience of local communities.

(f) (1) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), ten million dollars ($10,000,000) shall be allocated to the Strategic Growth Council for green alleyway projects that include, but are not limited to, impervious pavements, rain gardens, and other low-impact pavement materials. Projects shall include pedestrian-scale lighting fixtures to ensure adequate lighting for public safety purposes and use bollards, signs, and design features that make clear the intended alley use.

(2) From moneys made available pursuant to paragraph (1), the Strategic Growth Council shall award funding to local governments, community-based organizations, neighborhood associations, joint powers authorities, and nongovernmental organizations. Preference shall be given to projects that directly benefit disadvantaged communities.

(d)

(g) In implementing this section, the Strategic Growth Council shall collaborate with the Office of Planning and Research and relevant agencies to develop grant guidelines that enhance climate resilience while promoting integration of local planning requirements pursuant to Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000), the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), and other applicable laws or policies as determined by the Strategic Growth Council.

Chapter 3. Ensuring Safe Drinking Water and Protecting Water Supply and Water Quality from Climate Risks

80230. The sum of one billion one hundred seventy million dollars ($1,170,000,000) four hundred seventy million dollars
($1,470,000,000) shall be available for the protection of California’s water supply and water quality.

80231. Of the funds made available by Section 80230, one hundred ninety million dollars ($190,000,000) shall be available for grants to provide safe drinking water, protect drinking water sources, and promote public health. Ten percent of the funds made available pursuant to this section shall be allocated for grants to provide outreach and technical assistance that directly benefits disadvantaged communities. Eligible applicants shall include nonprofit organizations, technical assistance providers, and tribal nations. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) (1) Safe drinking water projects that are consistent with Section 79724 of the Water Code. the fund expenditure plan developed by the water board pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 116768) of Chapter 4.6 of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

(2) Projects funded pursuant to paragraph (1) may include system improvements to help meet state, federal, and local regulations governing fire flow standards for public fire protection.

(b) Clean water projects that are consistent with Section 79723 of the Water Code. that may include grants and loans to assist with septic system upgrades or consolidation of septic systems to address water quality contamination and public health threats in disadvantaged communities and projects that promote resilience and adaptation of small community wastewater treatment facilities at risk from sea level rise, consistent with an updated, certified local coastal program, with a preference for projects that provide for wastewater recharge or recycling.

(c) Grants and loans to assist with septic system upgrades or consolidation of septic systems in order to address water quality contamination in disadvantaged communities.

(d) Projects that implement countywide drought and water shortage contingency plans adopted pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 10609.40) of Part 2.55 of Division 6 of the Water Code.

(e) (1) Sustainable groundwater management projects that use captured stormwater and flood waters for recharge purposes.
(2) Eligible projects shall include recharge projects that reduce contaminant loading to groundwater or dilute existing groundwater contamination.

(3) Projects shall not cause or contribute to increased contamination of groundwater supplies used by disadvantaged communities.

(4) Preference shall be given to projects that benefit disadvantaged communities.

(5) Projects that promote resilience and adaptation of small community wastewater treatment facilities at risk from sea level rise, consistent with an updated, certified local coastal program. Preference shall be given to projects that provide for wastewater recharge or recycling.

80232. Of the funds made available by Section 80230, one hundred ninety million dollars ($190,000,000) two hundred million dollars ($200,000,000) shall be available to the Wildlife Conservation Board, or other entity designated by the Legislature for these purposes, for groundwater sustainability projects that provide wildlife habitat and support implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720) of Division 6 of the Water Code). Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Creation, protection, or restoration of permanent wildlife habitat.

(b) Projects for seasonal wetland habitat that provides aquifer replenishment. Any groundwater recharge achieved through this funding shall remain in the basin to improve groundwater conditions. Payments shall be linked to achievement and delivery of defined conservation outcomes, the duration of those outcomes, and the commitment of matching funds.

(c) Projects that improve groundwater supply, including groundwater recharge, resulting in improved baseflows in rivers and streams, and groundwater supply improvement for fish and wildlife habitat.

80232.5. (a) Of the funds made available by Section 80230, one hundred thirty million dollars ($130,000,000) shall be allocated to the Department of Water Resources for competitive grants for projects that develop and implement groundwater plans and projects in accordance with the groundwater planning
requirements established pursuant to Division 6 (commencing with Section 10000) of the Water Code.

(b) (1) Funding preference shall be given to plans that include projects that address water quality and quantity needs of disadvantaged communities, including, but not limited to, well mitigation programs, short- and long-term drinking water quality and quantity projects, and projects that enhance drought and water shortage resiliency.

(2) At least 10 percent of the funds allocated pursuant to this section shall be allocated for grants that provide outreach and technical assistance that directly benefits disadvantaged communities. Eligible applicants shall include nonprofit organizations, technical assistance providers, and tribal nations.

80233. (a) Of the funds made available by Section 80230, the sum of four hundred ten million dollars ($410,000,000) two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000) shall be available for the protection and restoration of rivers, lakes, and streams to improve climate resilience, water supplies, water quality, and other benefits. To the extent feasible, preference shall be given to natural infrastructure projects. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, the following:

The funds made available pursuant to this section shall be allocated as follows:

(1) Multibenefit river and urban stream parkway

(a) (1) Sixty-five million dollars ($65,000,000) for multibenefit river projects that protect and restore riparian habitats, improve climate resilience, enhance natural drainages, protect and restore watersheds, and improve water supply resilience, improve instream flow, or provide public access.

(2) Multibenefit watershed protection or restoration projects that improve climate resilience within the Los Angeles River watershed and the San Gabriel River watershed that are implemented pursuant to Section 79508 of the Water Code.

(3) Climate Multibenefit watershed protection and climate resilience projects identified in shall be consistent with the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program. Preference for grant funding under this paragraph shall be given to projects that improve the health and resiliency of state lands, and to multibenefit landscape-scale projects consistent with the state’s climate adaptation and fire resiliency goals. Projects shall include
long-term monitoring of carbon storage, biological diversity, and other ecosystem benefits and services.

(b) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), the sum of one hundred eighty-five million dollars ($185,000,000) shall be available to the Natural Resources Agency and allocated as follows:

1. One hundred sixty-five million dollars ($165,000,000) for outlay projects and operations that provide air quality and habitat benefits and benefits, including projects identified in the Eastern Coachella Valley’s Action Plan for Climate Resilience or that implement the Natural Resources Agency’s Salton Sea Management Program.

2. Twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) to the Salton Sea Authority for purposes consistent with the New River Water Quality, Public Health, and River Parkway Development Program, as described in Section 71103.6.

(c) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), seventy million dollars ($70,000,000) shall be available pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600) for projects that improve the climate resiliency or the protection of the Los Angeles River watershed or are consistent with the Lower Los Angeles River Revitalization Plan.

(d) (1) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), seventy million dollars ($70,000,000) shall be available pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000) for projects that improve the climate resiliency or the protection of the Los Angeles River watershed and are a part of the revitalization plan developed by the Upper Los Angeles River and Tributaries Working Group pursuant to Section 33220.

80233.5. Of the funds made available by Section 80230, the sum of two hundred forty million dollars ($240,000,000) shall be available for the protection and restoration of urban streams and river parkways to improve climate resilience, water supplies, water quality, and other benefits. To the extent feasible, preference shall be given to natural infrastructure projects. At least 40 percent of the allocation made pursuant to this section shall benefit disadvantaged communities, vulnerable populations, or socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers. The funds made available pursuant to this section shall be allocated as follows:
(a) Seventy million dollars ($70,000,000) shall be available for multibenefit urban stream and river parkway projects that protect and restore riparian habitats, improve climate resilience, enhance natural drainages, protect and restore watersheds, and provide public access.

(b) Seventy million dollars ($70,000,000) shall be available pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600) for projects that improve the climate resiliency or the protection of the Los Angeles River watershed or are consistent with the Lower Los Angeles River Revitalization Plan.

(c) (1) Seventy million dollars ($70,000,000) shall be available pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000) for projects that improve the climate resiliency or the protection of the Los Angeles River watershed and are a part of the revitalization plan developed by the Upper Los Angeles River and Tributaries Working Group pursuant to Section 33220 or the Los Angeles River Master Plan.

(2) Forty million dollars ($40,000,000) of the funds available pursuant to this subdivision shall be allocated for projects that include, but are not limited to, projects that protect or enhance the Los Angeles River, parkway projects that include connectivity to parks and open space in neighboring communities within the San Fernando Valley, including Aliso Creek, the Tujunga Wash, and projects along the Arroyo Seco waterway.

(d) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000)

(e) Thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) shall be available for multibenefit watershed protection, restoration, and public access projects that improve climate resilience pursuant to the Lower American River Conservancy Program (Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 5845) of Division 5).
and land acquisitions and easements necessary for these project
types. To the extent feasible, project selection shall be guided by
approved local hazard mitigation plans and preference shall be
given to natural infrastructure projects and projects that improve
drought resiliency. Eligible projects include, but are not limited
to, the following:

1. Multibenefit flood management projects that reduce the
   impacts of climate change on inland or coastal infrastructure,
   communities, or ecosystems, and provide ecosystem, wildlife, or
   groundwater recharge benefits.

2. Natural infrastructure projects to reduce flood intensity and
   slow watershed runoff.

3. Projects that capture, clean, or otherwise productively use
   stormwater.

4. Projects that provide matching grants for, or otherwise
   leverage funding from, the Federal Emergency Management
   Agency, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, or other
   federal mitigation and resiliency funding.

5. Projects that provide benefits to anadromous and other native
   fish species along migratory corridors.

6. Projects that restore streams to a more natural state by
   improving sediment and debris control or removing drainage
   obstructions, culverts, and paved channels to enable more
   stormwater to be absorbed and gradually released by soil and
   plants.

(b) Of funds allocated pursuant to subdivision (a), at least fifty
million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be allocated for multibenefit
flood management projects in urban coastal watersheds.

80235. Of the funds made available by Section 80230, one
hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available to the
water board for recycled water projects pursuant to Section 79140
of the Water Code.

80236. Of the funds made available by Section 80230, ten
million dollars ($10,000,000) ninety million dollars ($90,000,000)
shall be available for projects that improve water data collection,
monitoring, and management through enhanced quality and
availability of water data. Up to eighty million dollars
($80,000,000) shall be made available as matching grants to
groundwater sustainability agencies for the purchase of monitoring
equipment and construction of monitoring wells. Eligible expenses
include, but are not limited to, the purchase and installation of
stream gauges, monitoring wells, and well meters required for
monitoring groundwater conditions.
80237. Of the funds made available by Section 80230, the sum
of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available
to the Natural Resources Agency for implementation of the
settlement agreement to restore the San Joaquin River referenced
in Section 2080.2 of the Fish and Game Code and allocated as
follows:
(a) Fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be available for
restoration of capacity of the Friant-Kern Canal that was lost due
to subsidence, consistent with the water management goal under
the September 13, 2006, Stipulation of Settlement. For the purposes
of awarding funding under this section, a cost share from nonstate
sources of not less than 50 percent of the total costs of the project
shall be required.
(b) Fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be available to
implement the restoration goal of the September 13, 2006,
Stipulation of Settlement, including funding for restoration projects
identified in paragraph 11 of the September 13, 2006, Stipulation
of Settlement, and funding to support the work of the Restoration
Administrator and Technical Advisory Committee. The Restoration
Administrator and Technical Advisory Committee shall use these
funds in part to review and provide input regarding the
implementation of projects identified in paragraph 11 of the
September 13, 2006, Stipulation of Settlement.
80238. (a) Of the funds made available by Section 80230,
thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) shall be available for water
infrastructure upgrades to increase climate resilience, improve
wildlife and fish passage, and modernize water infrastructure.
(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 80205, funds
for feasibility studies of projects pursuant to this section may
exceed 10 percent of the funds allocated.

Chapter 4. Protecting Fish and Wildlife From Climate
Risks
80240. The sum of five hundred twenty million dollars
($520,000,000) six hundred twenty million dollars ($620,000,000)
shall be available for the purposes of this chapter.
80241. Of the funds made available by Section 80240, five six
hundred million dollars ($500,000,000) ($600,000,000) shall be
available to the Wildlife Conservation Board for the protection of
California’s fish and wildlife resources in response to changing
climate conditions and the highly variable habitat needs of fish
and wildlife, as well as for restoration and stewardship projects
that restore or manage the land to improve its resilience to climate
impacts and natural disasters. Eligible projects include, but are not
limited to, the following:

(a) Salmon and other fishery preservation, enhancement, and
habitat restoration projects, including, but not limited to, projects
to benefit fall-run Chinook salmon and the state’s obligations under
the federal Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Title 34 of
Public Law 102-575).

(b) Projects to protect and restore wetlands and fish and wildlife
habitat, including, but not limited to, refuges for migratory birds.

(c) Projects for the protection and restoration of fish and wildlife
corridors and habitat linkages, the construction or repair of
corridors, and the removal or modification of barriers. Projects
may include planning, monitoring, and data collection necessary
to track movement of wildlife around and across transportation
facilities and to establish the best locations to construct wildlife
crossing features, including fish passage improvements.

(d) Land acquisition projects, including, but not limited to, those
that protect land from development.

(e) Restoration and stewardship projects that restore or manage
the land to improve its resilience to climate impacts and natural
disasters.

(f) Projects for conservation actions on private lands, including,
but not limited to, incentives and technical assistance for private
landowners to implement conservation actions.

(g) Projects for the protection of threatened and endangered
species, including projects within natural community conservation
plans or habitat conservation plans. Projects may include land
acquisition through either easement or fee title.

(h) Projects that include acquisition of water from willing sellers,
acquisition of land that includes water rights or right to water, and
other projects that provide water for fish and wildlife or improve
aquatic or riparian habitat conditions.
(i) Project for the development and implementation of regional conservation investment strategies that include climate resilience elements.

(j) Restoration activities to control or eradicate invasive plants and species.

(k) Protection and restoration of redwood forests.

(l) Protection and restoration of oak woodlands pursuant to Section 1363 of the Fish and Game Code and grasslands pursuant to Section 10330.

80242. Of the funds made available by Section 80240, twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Fish and Wildlife to improve the climate resilience of fish and wildlife habitat. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Establishment of a statewide system for the collection and analysis of wildlife vehicle collisions that shall be publicly available.

(b) Projects identified by the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement climate resiliency for wildlife, including projects to survey and map plants and vegetation in California and to maintain this information in a standardized and replicable system.

(c) Projects identified by the Department of Fish and Wildlife to plan for and implement projects to reduce the risks of fire, flood, inundation, sea level rise, and other risks associated with climate change and for the protection and restoration of infrastructure and natural resources for lands managed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Chapter 5. Protecting Agricultural Lands from Climate Risks

80250. The sum of one hundred ninety million dollars ($190,000,000) shall be available for the purposes of this chapter. As used in this chapter, “small- and medium-sized farms” shall have the meaning determined by the Department of Conservation.

80251. Of the funds made available by Section 80250, one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Food and Agriculture to improve the climate resilience of agricultural lands and ecosystem health and allocated as follows:
(a) Forty-five million dollars ($45,000,000) shall be available for grants to promote practices on farms and ranches that improve soil health, carbon sequestration, water quality, and enhanced groundwater recharge and surface water supplies, and provide fish and wildlife habitat. At least 35 percent of the funds allocated pursuant to this subdivision shall be allocated to projects that provide direct and meaningful benefits to socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. Priority shall be given to small- and medium-sized farms.

(b) Forty-five million dollars ($45,000,000) shall be available for grants to promote on-farm water use efficiency with a focus on multibenefit projects that improve groundwater management, water quality, surface water use efficiency, drought and flood tolerance, on-farm water use efficiency, or water supply and water quality conditions for fish and wildlife. At least 35 percent of the funds allocated pursuant to this subdivision shall be allocated to projects that provide direct and meaningful benefits to socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. Priority shall be given to small- and medium-sized farms.

(c) Ten million dollars ($10,000,000) shall be available to the Secretary of Food and Agriculture for deposit into the Invasive Species Account for the purposes of funding invasive species projects and activities recommended by the Invasive Species Council of California. Priority shall be given to projects that restore and protect ecosystem health.

80252. (a) Of the funds made available by Section 80250, ninety million dollars ($90,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Conservation for the protection and restoration of farmland and rangelands, including the acquisition of fee title or easements, that improve climate resilience and provide multiple benefits. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, grants for the protection and restoration of agricultural lands. Allowable uses include, but are not limited to, down payment assistance, interest rate assistance, and infrastructure for land improvement.

(b) In awarding funds for farmland and rangeland projects pursuant to this section, the Department of Conservation shall give preference to projects for small- and medium-sized farms. At least 35 percent of the funds allocated pursuant to this subdivision shall be allocated to projects that provide direct and meaningful benefits.
to socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. Priority shall be
given to small- and medium-sized farms.

Chapter 6. Protecting Coastal Lands, Bays, and Oceans
from Climate Risks

80260. The sum of six hundred thirty million dollars
($630,000,000) nine hundred seventy million dollars
($970,000,000) shall be available for the protection and restoration
of coastal and ocean resources from the impacts of sea level rise,
ocean acidification, and other impacts of climate change. Eligible
projects include, but are not limited to, projects to protect, restore,
and increase the resilience of coastal and ocean ecosystems, coastal
watersheds, lands, beaches, bluffs, grassland, chaparral, shrubland,
forests, waters, wetlands, natural resources, trails, public access
facilities, fisheries, and wildlife populations in coastal areas, and
protect water quality. Priority shall be given to local assistance
projects that address sea level rise and that help coastal
communities and coastal watersheds increase resilience to the
impacts of climate change.

80261. Of the funds provided by Section 80260, one hundred
million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available to the State
Coastal Conservancy for projects that are consistent with the San
Francisco Bay Restoration Authority Act (Title 7.25 (commencing
with Section 66700) of the Government Code), including, but not
limited to, projects that address sea level rise, flood management,
and wetland restoration.

80262. (a) Of the funds provided by Section 80260, the sum
of three hundred sixty seven hundred million dollars
($360,000,000) ($700,000,000) shall be available for projects
identified by the State Coastal Conservancy.

(b) For projects funded pursuant to this section, the State Coastal
Conservancy shall have made one or more of the findings required
in Section 80206. Projects funded pursuant to this section may
include projects for the purposes of the San Francisco Bay Area
Conservancy Program established pursuant to Chapter 4.5
(commencing with Section 31160) of Division 21 and the Santa
Ana River Conservancy Program, established pursuant to Chapter
4.6 (commencing with Section 31170) of Division 21.
(c) Of the amount made available by subdivision (a), five thirty million dollars ($5,000,000) ($30,000,000) shall be available to restore and protect coastal habitat, dunes, wetlands, uplands, and estuary conditions, or forest habitat associated with estuarine and designated wildlife areas, areas, including coastal conservation aquaculture for native California marine plants and wildlife in designated areas.

(d) Of the amount made available by subdivision (a), one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available for the restoration of coastal land for public uses on surplus land for formerly fossil-fueled powerplants.

80263. Of the funds provided in Section 80260, fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be available for deposit into the California Ocean Protection Trust Fund for grants consistent with Section 35650 to increase resilience from the impacts of climate change. Priority shall be given to projects that conserve, protect, and restore marine wildlife, healthy ocean and coastal ecosystems including, but not limited to, estuarine and kelp forest habitat, the state’s system of marine protected areas, and sustainable fisheries.

80264. Of the funds provided in Section 80260, ten million dollars ($10,000,000) shall be available for projects identified by the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement climate-ready fisheries management approaches that expand opportunities for experimentation and adaptive cooperative management, and to implement modernized electronic fisheries data management systems and increase the use of electronic technologies to improve fisheries management responses and resiliency under changing ocean conditions.

80265. Of the funds provided in Section 80260, ten million dollars ($10,000,000) shall be available for projects identified by the Department of Fish and Wildlife to support the management of kelp ecosystems. Funds shall be used for the ongoing monitoring of kelp ecosystems and for the implementation of an adaptive kelp management plan.

80266. Of the funds provided in Section 80260, one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be allocated to the State Coastal Conservancy for grants to remove or upgrade outdated or obsolete dams and water infrastructure. Projects may also install infrastructure to increase climate resilience, enhance sediment supply, improve wildlife and fish passage, and modernize water...
infrastructure, including related planning, permitting, habitat
restoration, and recreational improvements. Funds for planning,
monitoring, and implementation of projects pursuant to this section
may exceed 10 percent of the funds allocated if the State Coastal
Conservancy determines there is a need for the additional funding.

Projects funded pursuant to this chapter shall be consistent with the sea level rise policies and guidelines established by the California Coastal Commission, Ocean Protection Council, San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, and State Coastal Conservancy, if applicable.

Chapter 7. Climate Resilience, Workforce Development, and Education

80270. (a) The sum of sixty million dollars ($60,000,000) shall be available for climate resilience and natural disaster prevention and restoration projects and programs that promote workforce development, disaster volunteering and preparedness, education, and career pathway opportunities for careers in fire prevention and management, watershed and forest restoration, forestry, prescribed fire, forest and vegetation management, invasive plant management, park and open-space operations and management, fisheries management, nature-based recreation and tourism, sustainable forest products industries, and sustainable agriculture. Programs and projects funded pursuant to this section shall support the implementation of priorities included in this division. In allocating funds, agencies shall give preference to programs and projects that prioritize volunteer service and workforce development opportunities for low-income individuals with employment barriers, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (j) of Section 14005 of the Unemployment Insurance Code.

(b) (1) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) shall be allocated to the California Conservation Corps for purposes specified in subdivision (a).

(2) The California Conservation Corps shall expend at least 50 percent of the funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) as grants to certified local conservation corps for purposes specified in subdivision (a).
(c) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), five million dollars ($5,000,000) shall be allocated to the California Community Colleges for workforce development programs for prescribed fire treatments, forest and woodland restoration, fire hardening, defensible space management, and approved community defense techniques.

(d) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), fifteen million dollars ($15,000,000) shall be allocated to the University of California for a Fire Outreach and Extension Program that includes fire extension advisors located in selected counties.

(e) Of the funds made available by subdivision (a), ten million dollars ($10,000,000) shall be allocated to the California State Universities for fire education purposes.


80400. (a) Bonds in the total amount of four billion one hundred eighty-nine million dollars ($4,189,000,000) five billion five hundred ten million dollars ($5,510,000,000), not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 80412, may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used for carrying out the purposes expressed in this division and to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code. The bonds, when sold, issued, and delivered, shall be and constitute a valid and binding obligation of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of both the principal of, and interest on, the bonds as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The Treasurer shall sell the bonds authorized by the committee pursuant to this section. The bonds shall be sold upon the terms and conditions specified in a resolution to be adopted by the committee pursuant to Section 16731 of the Government Code.

80401. The bonds authorized by this division shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), as amended from time to time, and all of the provisions of
that law, except subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 16727 of the
Government Code, apply to the bonds and to this division.

80402. (a) Solely for the purpose of authorizing the issuance
and sale, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law
(Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division
4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), of the bonds authorized by
this division, the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water,
Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Finance Committee is
hereby created. For purposes of this division, the Wildfire
Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood
Protection Finance Committee is the “committee” as that term is
used in the State General Obligation Bond Law.

(b) The committee consists of the Director of Finance, the
Treasurer, the Controller, the Secretary of the Natural Resources
Agency, the Director of State Planning and Research, and the
executive director of the Strategic Growth Council.
Notwithstanding any other law, any member may designate a
representative to act as that member in that member’s place for all
purposes, as though the member were personally present.

(c) The Treasurer shall serve as the chairperson of the
committee.

(d) A majority of the committee may act for the committee.

80403. The committee shall determine whether or not it is
necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized by this division
in order to carry out the actions specified in this division and, if
so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues
of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions
progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds
authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

80404. For purposes of the State General Obligation Bond Law
(Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division
4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), “board,” as defined in
Section 16722 of the Government Code, means the Secretary of
the Natural Resources Agency.

80405. There shall be collected each year and in the same
manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected,
in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount
required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds each
year. It is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in
regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform each and
every act that is necessary to collect that additional sum.

80406. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government
Code, there is hereby continuously appropriated from the General
Fund in the State Treasury, for the purposes of this division, and
without regard to fiscal years an amount that will equal the total
of the following:
(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and
interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division, as the
principal and interest become due and payable.
(b) The sum that is necessary to carry out the provisions of
Section 80409.

80407. The board may request the Pooled Money Investment
Board to make a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account,
including other authorized forms of interim financing that include,
but are not limited to, commercial paper, in accordance with
Section 16312 of the Government Code for the purpose of carrying
out this division. The amount of the request shall not exceed the
amount of the unsold bonds that the committee has, by resolution,
authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this division,
excluding refunding bonds authorized pursuant to Section 80412,
less any amount loaned and not yet repaid pursuant to this section
and withdrawn from the General Fund pursuant to Section 80409
and not yet returned to the General Fund. The board shall execute
those documents required by the Pooled Money Investment Board
to obtain and repay the loan. Any amounts loaned shall be
deposited in the fund to be allocated in accordance with this
division.

80408. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division,
or of the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4
(commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title
2 of the Government Code), if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant
to this chapter that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect
that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for
federal tax purposes under designated conditions or is otherwise
entitled to any federal tax advantage, the Treasurer may maintain
separate accounts for the bond proceeds invested and for the
investment earnings on those proceeds, and may use or direct the
use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or
other payment required under federal law or take any other action
with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds, as
can be required or desirable under federal law in order to maintain
the tax-exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other
advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.
80409. For the purposes of carrying out this division, the
Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General
Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the
unsold bonds that have been authorized by the committee to be
sold for the purpose of carrying out this division, excluding
refunding bonds authorized pursuant to Section 80412, less any
amount loaned pursuant to Section 80407 and not yet repaid and
any amount withdrawn from the General Fund pursuant to this
section and not yet returned to the General Fund. Any amounts
withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund to be allocated in
accordance with this division. Any moneys made available under
this section shall be returned to the General Fund, with interest at
the rate earned by the moneys in the Pooled Money Investment
Account, from proceeds received from the sale of bonds for the
purpose of carrying out this division.
80410. All moneys deposited in the fund that are derived from
premiums and accrued interest on bonds sold pursuant to this
division shall be reserved in the fund and shall be available for
transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond
interest, except that amounts derived from premiums may be
reserved and used to pay the cost of bond issuance before any
transfer to the General Fund.
80411. Pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law
(Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division
4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), the cost of bond issuance
shall be paid or reimbursed out of the bond proceeds, including
premiums, if any. To the extent the cost of bond issuance is not
paid from premiums received from the sale of bonds, these costs
shall be allocated proportionally to each program funded through
this division by the applicable bond sale.
80412. The bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division
may be refunded in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with
Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of
the Government Code, which is a part of the State General
Obligation Bond Law. Approval by the voters of the state for the
issuance of the bonds under this division shall include approval
of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally
issued under this division or any previously issued refunding bonds.
Any bond refunded with the proceeds of a refunding bond as
authorized by this section may be legally defeased to the extent
permitted by law in the manner and to the extent set forth in the
resolution, as amended from time to time, authorizing that refunded
bond.
2 80413. The proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this
division are not “proceeds of taxes” as that term is used in Article
XIII B of the California Constitution, and the disbursement of these
proceeds is not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.
2 80414. Notwithstanding Section 16727 of the Government
Code, funds provided pursuant to this division may be used for
grants and loans to nonprofit organizations to repay financing
described in Section 22064 of the Financial Code related to projects
that are consistent with the purpose of the respective provisions
of this division.
2 SEC. 2. Section 1 of this act shall take effect upon the approval
by the voters of the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water,
2 SEC. 3. Section 1 of this act shall be submitted to the voters
at the March 3, November 3, 2020, statewide primary general
election in accordance with provisions of the Government Code
and the Elections Code governing the submission of a statewide
measure to the voters.
2 SEC. 4. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the
immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within
the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into
immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:
2 In order to fund wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought
preparation, and flood protection programs at the earliest possible
date, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.
An act to add Section 16428.87 to the Government Code, to amend Section 39720 of the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Sections 75240, 75241, and 75243 of the Public Resources Code, relating to greenhouse gases: An act to add Division 47 (commencing with Section 80200) to the Public Resources Code, relating to a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program, by providing the funds necessary therefor through an election for the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California and for the handling and disposition of those funds.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST


Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all.
This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $3,920,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a wildlife prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election.

The bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

(1) The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature.

This bill, beginning July 1, 2020, would require state agencies administering competitive grant programs that allocate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring for programs intended to improve air quality, to include a specified application timeline.

This bill would require the Department of Finance to include in an annual report to the Legislature specified information on the applications received for each grant program allocating moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.

(2) Existing law creates the Transformative Climate Communities Program, which is administered by the Strategic Growth Council. Existing law requires the council to award competitive grants to specified eligible entities for the development and implementation of neighborhood level transformative climate community plans that include greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities, as defined. Existing law authorizes the council, when awarding grants under the program, to give priority to plans and projects that cover areas that have a high proportion of census tracts identified as disadvantaged communities and that focus on communities that are most disadvantaged.
This bill would additionally authorize the council, when awarding grants under the program, to give priority to plans and projects covering areas that have a high proportion of census tracts identified as low-income communities, as defined. The bill would authorize applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in their grant applications. The bill would prohibit the council when adopting the program’s guidelines from limiting the geographic boundaries of a project to a number of square miles.

(3) In regards to a certain amendment, this bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Counties of Imperial and San Diego.


The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Division 47 (commencing with Section 80200) is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

DIVISION 47. WILDFIRE PREVENTION, SAFE DRINKING WATER, DROUGHT PREPARATION, AND FLOOD PROTECTION BOND ACT OF 2020

Chapter 1. General Provisions

80200. This division shall be known, and may be cited, as the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.

80201. (a) In expending funds pursuant to this division, an administering state agency shall give priority to projects that leverage private, federal, and local funding or produce the greatest public benefit. An administering state agency may pool funding for these projects.

(b) To the extent practicable, when disbursing funds available pursuant to this division, an administering state agency shall prioritize projects that do any of the following:

(1) Reduce near-term risks of climate change impacts while promoting long-term resilience.
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(2) Promote equity, foster community resilience, and protect the most vulnerable by meaningfully benefiting disadvantaged communities and vulnerable populations.

(3) Incorporate natural and green infrastructure solutions that enhance and protect natural resources and urban environments, including those that preserve or restore ecological or engineered systems in ways that support natural system functions, services, and quality, and that reduce risk.

(4) Avoid maladaptive solutions that would likely worsen climate change impacts or transfer risks unreasonably from one area, or social group, to another.

(5) Advance solutions to prevent displacement of low-income residents that could occur as an unintended consequence of a project that causes an increase in the cost of owning or renting real property.

(c) A project funded pursuant to this division shall include signage informing the public that the project received funding from the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.

80202. For purposes of this division, the following definitions apply:

(a) “Air board” means the State Air Resources Board.

(b) “Committee” means the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Finance Committee created pursuant to Section 80272.

(c) “Community access” means engagement programs, technical assistance, or facilities that maximize safe and equitable physical admittance, especially for low-income communities, to natural or cultural resources, community education, or recreational amenities and includes transportation, physical activity programming, education, and communication related to water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and other outdoor pursuits.

(d) “Conservation actions on private lands” means projects with willing landowners that involve the adaptive, flexible management or protection of natural resources in response to changing climate conditions and threats to habitat and wildlife. These projects result in habitat conditions on private lands that, when managed dynamically over time, contribute to the long-term health and resilience of vital ecosystems and ecosystem services, and enhance fish and wildlife populations.
(e) “Department” means the Department of Parks and Recreation.

(f) “Disadvantaged community” means a community with a median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide average.

(g) “Fire hardening” means all costs, including costs of design, preparation, and inspection, incurred as a result of the following:

(1) Replacing or installing all of the following:
   (A) Ember-resistant vents.
   (B) Fire-resistant roofing.
   (C) Fire-resistant siding.
   (D) Fire-resistant eaves.
   (E) Fire-resistant soffits.
   (F) Fire-resistant windows.

(2) Tree removal and trimming within 100 feet of an eligible building.

(h) “Fund” means the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Fund created pursuant to Section 80215.

(i) “Groundwater sustainability agency” has the same meaning as defined in Section 10721 of the Water Code.

(j) “Heavily urbanized city” means a city with a population of 300,000 or more.

(k) “Heavily urbanized county” means a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more.

(l) “Interpretation” includes, but is not limited to, a visitor-serving amenity that enhances the ability to understand and appreciate the significance and value of natural, historical, and cultural resources and that may use educational materials in multiple languages, digital information in multiple languages, and the expertise of a naturalist or other skilled specialist.

(m) “Nonprofit organization” means a nonprofit corporation qualified to do business in California and qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(n) “Protection” means any of the following:

(1) Actions necessary to prevent harm or damage to persons, property, or natural, cultural, or historic resources.

(2) Actions to improve access to public open spaces.

(3) Actions to allow the continued use and enjoyment of property or natural, cultural, or historic resources, including site
monitoring, acquisition, development, restoration, preservation, and interpretation.

(o) “Resilience” means the ability to prevent, cope with, adapt to, or recover from disturbances, including those caused as a result of increased climate-related risk.

(p) “Restoration” means the improvement of physical structures or facilities and, in the case of natural systems and landscape features, includes, but is not limited to, projects for the control of erosion, stormwater capture and storage or capture to otherwise reduce stormwater pollution, the control and elimination of invasive species, the planting of native species, the removal of waste and debris, prescribed burning, fuel hazard reduction, fencing out threats to existing or restored natural resources, road elimination, improving instream, riparian, or managed wetland habitat conditions, and other plant and wildlife habitat improvement to increase the natural system value of the property or coastal or ocean resources. “Restoration” includes activities described in subdivision (b) of Section 79737 of the Water Code.

(q) “Severely disadvantaged community” means a community with a median household income less than 60 percent of the statewide average.

(r) “Tribe” means a federally recognized Native American tribe or a nonfederally recognized Native American tribe listed on the California Tribal Consultation List maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.

(s) “Vulnerable population” means a subgroup of a population within a region or community that faces disproportionately heightened risk or increased sensitivity to impacts of climate change and that lacks adequate resources to cope with, adapt to, or recover from, those impacts.

(t) “Water board” means the State Water Resources Control Board.
under that program. This section shall not otherwise restrict funds ordinarily used by an agency for “preliminary plans,” “working drawings,” and “construction,” as defined in the annual Budget Act for a capital outlay project or grant project. Planning may include feasibility studies for environmental site cleanup that would further the purpose of a project that is eligible for funding under this division. Monitoring may include measuring greenhouse gas emission reductions and carbon sequestration associated with program expenditures under this division.

(b) Funds used for planning projects that benefit disadvantaged communities or severely disadvantaged communities may exceed 10 percent of the funds allocated if the administering state agency determines that there is a need for the additional funding.

(c) (1) For purposes of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 80235), Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 80245), Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 80250), Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 80255), Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 80260), or Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 80265), at least 20 percent of the funds available pursuant to each chapter of this division shall be allocated for projects serving severely disadvantaged communities.

(2) For purposes of Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 80220), at least 15 percent of the funds available pursuant to that chapter shall be allocated for projects serving severely disadvantaged communities.

(d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), an administering state agency may allocate up to 10 percent of the funds available pursuant to each chapter of this division for technical assistance to disadvantaged communities. Each administering state agency shall operate a multidisciplinary technical assistance program for disadvantaged communities.

(2) Funds used for providing technical assistance to disadvantaged communities may exceed 10 percent of the funds allocated for a chapter if the state agency administering the available moneys determines that there is a need for additional funding.

(e) An administering state agency shall allocate up to 5 percent of the funds available pursuant to each chapter of this division for community access projects that are in combination with or
otherwise related to a project funded by this division. A community
access project may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Transportation.
(2) Physical activity programming.
(3) Resource interpretation.
(4) Multilingual translation.
(5) Natural science.
(6) Workforce development and career pathways.
(7) Education.
(8) Communication related to water, parks, climate, coastal
protection, and other outdoor pursuits.

80205. (a) Before disbursing grants pursuant to this division,
each state agency that receives funding to administer a competitive
grant program under this division shall do all of the following:

(1) (A) Develop and adopt project solicitation and evaluation
guidelines. The guidelines shall include monitoring and reporting
requirements and may include a limitation on the dollar amount
of grants to be awarded. If the state agency has previously
developed and adopted project solicitation and evaluation
guidelines that comply with the requirements of this subdivision,
it may use those guidelines.

(B) Guidelines adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall
encourage, where feasible, inclusion of the following project
components:

(i) Efficient use and conservation of water supplies.
(ii) Use of recycled water.
(iii) The capture of stormwater to reduce stormwater runoff,
reduce water pollution, or recharge groundwater supplies, or a
combination thereof.
(iv) Provision of safe and reliable drinking water supplies to
park and open-space visitors.

(2) Conduct three public meetings to consider public comments
before finalizing the project solicitation and evaluation guidelines.
The state agency shall publish the draft project solicitation and
evaluation guidelines on its internet website at least 30 days before
the public meetings. One meeting shall be conducted at a location
in northern California, one meeting shall be conducted at a
location in the central valley of California, and one meeting shall
be conducted at a location in southern California.
(3) For statewide competitive grant programs, submit the project solicitation and evaluation guidelines to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency. The Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency shall verify that the guidelines are consistent with applicable statutes and for all the purposes enumerated in this division. The Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency shall post an electronic form of the guidelines submitted by state agencies and the subsequent verifications on the Natural Resources Agency’s internet website.

(4) Upon adoption, transmit copies of the project solicitation and evaluation guidelines to the fiscal committees and the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.

(b) Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code does not apply to the development and adoption of program and project guidelines and selection criteria adopted pursuant to this division.

80206. (a) The Department of Finance shall provide for an independent audit of expenditures pursuant to this division. The Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency shall publish a list of all program and project expenditures pursuant to this division not less than annually, in written form, and shall post an electronic form of the list on the agency’s internet website in a downloadable spreadsheet format. The spreadsheet shall include information about the location and footprint of each funded project, the project’s objectives, the status of the project, anticipated outcomes, any matching moneys provided for the project by the grant recipient, and the applicable chapter of this division pursuant to which the grant recipient received moneys.

(b) If an audit, required by statute, of any entity that receives funding authorized by this division is conducted pursuant to state law and reveals any impropriety, the California State Auditor or the Controller may conduct a full audit of any or all of the activities of that entity.

(c) The state agency issuing any grant with funding authorized by this division shall require adequate reporting of the expenditures of the funding from the grant.

(d) The costs associated with the publications, audits, statewide bond tracking, cash management, and related oversight activities provided for in this section shall be funded from this division. These costs shall be shared proportionally by each program
through this division. Actual costs incurred to administer nongrant programs authorized by this division shall be paid from the funds authorized in this division.

80207. If any moneys allocated pursuant to this division are not encumbered or expended by the recipient entity within the time period specified by the administering state agency, the unexpended moneys shall revert to the administering state agency for allocation consistent with the applicable chapter.

80208. To the extent feasible, a project whose application includes the use of services of the California Conservation Corps or certified community conservation corps, as defined in Section 14507.5, shall be given preference for receipt of a grant under this division.

80209. To the extent feasible, a project that includes water efficiencies, stormwater capture for infiltration or reuse, or carbon sequestration features in the project design may be given priority for grant funding under this division.

80210. (a) Moneys allocated pursuant to this division shall not be used to fulfill any environmental mitigation requirements imposed by law.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not preclude the use of moneys awarded pursuant to this division for purposes of providing safe drinking water or improving water quality.

80211. To the extent feasible in implementing this division, a state agency receiving funding under this division shall seek to achieve wildlife conservation objectives through projects on public lands or voluntary projects on private lands. Projects on private lands shall be evaluated based on the durability of the benefits created by the investment. Funds may be used for payments for the protection or creation of measurable habitat improvements or other improvements to the condition of endangered or threatened species, including through the development and implementation of habitat credit exchanges.

80212. A state agency that receives funding to administer a grant program under this division shall report to the Legislature by January 1, 2030, on its expenditures pursuant to this division and the public benefits received from those expenditures.

80213. Funds provided pursuant to this division, and any appropriation or transfer of those funds, shall not be deemed to
be a transfer of funds for the purposes of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2780) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code.

80214. For grants awarded for projects that serve a disadvantaged community or severely disadvantaged community, the administering state agency may provide advanced payments in the amount of 25 percent of the grant award to the recipient, including state-related entities, to initiate the project in a timely manner. The administering state agency shall adopt additional requirements for the recipient of the grant regarding the use of the advanced payments to ensure that the moneys are used properly.

80215. (a) The proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division, exclusive of refunding bonds issued and sold pursuant to Section 80282, shall be deposited in the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Moneys in the fund shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of this division.

(b) Proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division shall be allocated according to the following schedule:

(1) One billion two hundred fifty million dollars ($1,250,000,000) for wildfire, flood, drought, or other natural disaster prevention and community resilience from climate change impacts, in accordance with Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 80220).

(2) Nine hundred twenty-five million dollars ($925,000,000) for providing safe drinking water and protecting water supply and water quality from climate risks, in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 80235).

(3) Seven hundred twenty-five million dollars ($725,000,000) for the creation and expansion of safe neighborhood parks in park-poor neighborhoods, in accordance with Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 80245).

(4) Four hundred seventy-five million dollars ($475,000,000) for protecting fish and wildlife from climate risks, in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 80250).

(5) One hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) for protecting agricultural land from climate risks, in accordance with Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 80255).
(6) Two hundred fifteen million dollars ($215,000,000) for protecting coastal lands, oceans, bays, waters, natural resources, and wildlife from climate risks, in accordance with Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 80260).

(7) Two hundred thirty million dollars ($230,000,000) for climate resilience, workforce development, and education, in accordance with Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 80265).

80216. The Legislature may enact legislation necessary to implement programs funded by this division.

Chapter 2. Wildfire Prevention and Community Resilience from Climate Change Impacts

80220. The sum of one billion two hundred fifty million dollars ($1,250,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for community wildfire protection, the restoration of areas impacted by wildfire, flood, drought, or other natural disaster, natural disaster prevention, community climate resilience, and other specified climate-related purposes.

80221. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80220, one hundred twenty-five million dollars ($125,000,000) shall be available to the Office of Emergency Services for purposes of this section. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, grants to public agencies, joint powers authorities, nonprofit organizations, and tribes, for revegetation, invasive plant control, and other projects to reduce erosion, flood, debris flow, and mudslide risk; cleanup of damaged or hazardous sites; upgrades to damaged or destroyed infrastructure to enhance public safety and make the infrastructure more resilient to future fire, flood, and other natural disasters; and habitat restoration on both public and private lands. Funds authorized by this chapter may be used to meet matching grant requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency or other federal mitigation and resilience grant programs.

80222. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80220, one hundred seventy-five million dollars ($175,000,000) shall be available to the Office of Emergency Services for a prehazard mitigation grant program. The prehazard mitigation grant program shall be allocated to assist local and state agencies and tribes to leverage additional funds, including matching grants from federal...
agencies. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

(a) Grants to local and state agencies, joint powers authorities, and tribes for projects that reduce wildfire risks to people and property consistent with approved local hazard mitigation plans.

(b) Grants to local and state agencies, joint powers authorities, and tribes for improvements to detection, warning, and evacuation systems, emergency notification systems, and fire and disaster response communication and infrastructure.

(c) Grants to local and state agencies, resource conservation districts, joint powers authorities, fire safe councils, tribes, and nonprofit organizations for development and implementation of community wildfire protection plans that promote and incentivize structural and community retrofit projects, defensible space, fuel breaks, and other projects to improve fire resilience.

(d) Grants to local and state agencies, tribes, joint powers authorities, resource conservation districts, fire safe councils, and nonprofit organizations for fire hardening projects, risk reduction buffers, and incentives to remove vulnerable structures in hazard zones.

80223. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80220, seventy-five million dollars ($75,000,000) shall be available to the Natural Resources Agency and its departments, boards, and conservancies to support community fire prevention and fire resilience programs. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, either of the following:

(a) Restoration of natural ecosystem functions near communities in high fire hazard areas with preference given to those projects that provide multiple benefits, including, but not limited to, protection of agricultural and natural lands for fuel breaks, habitat protection and restoration, open-space access, watershed improvement, and invasive species removal, and that use prescribed fire and science-based vegetation treatment programs to reduce wildfire risk and protect lives and property.

(b) Grants to local and state agencies, tribes, nonprofit organizations, joint powers authorities, fire safe councils, and resource conservation districts for development and implementation of community wildfire protection plans, and projects that reduce the risk of wildfires to habitable structures and communities.
80224. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80220, one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available to the Natural Resources Agency for the implementation of the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to fund coordinated and integrated regional approaches to the restoration of watersheds, reduction in the conditions that lead to catastrophic wildfire, and the protection of natural resources throughout California.

80225. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80220, one hundred fifty million dollars ($150,000,000) shall be available to the Natural Resources Agency and its departments, boards, and conservancies for the protection, restoration, and improvement of forests, including redwoods, conifers, oak woodlands, chaparral, riparian habitat, coastal forests, and other habitat types to ensure the long-term ecological health of these natural systems, to reduce the risk of extreme wildfires, floods, and other climate change impacts, and to improve water supply and water quality, carbon sequestration, community access, and other public benefits. Projects shall be based on the best available science regarding forest and ecosystem protection and restoration and shall be undertaken to protect and restore ecological values, including multibenefit ecological services, and to promote conditions that are more resilient to wildfire, climate change, and other disturbances. Projects may, where appropriate, include activities on lands owned by the United States. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

(a) Protection and restoration of large, intact forests and other natural landscapes, prevention of forest fragmentation through subdivision, and restoration of natural fire regimes and climate resilient conditions.

(b) Restoration of the ecological health and resilience of forests through active forest management and prescribed fire. Priority shall be given to improvement of forest and ecosystem resilience that results in multiple watershed benefits, including through the Sierra Nevada Watershed Improvement Program established pursuant to Section 33345.1.

(c) (1) Infrastructure and technology projects to increase forest health. Not less than fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be allocated to the air board for pilot projects and incentives for innovative forest products technology that reduce greenhouse gas
emissions and contribute to meeting California’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. The air board shall consult with the Natural Resources Agency and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the implementation of this subdivision.

(2) Eligible projects under this subdivision include projects consistent with recommendations developed pursuant to Sections 717 and 4630.2.

(d) Establishment of regional forest and ecosystem restoration projects that include plant nurseries, reforestation, landscape-scale planning, and revegetation projects, to promote climate-resilient ecosystems in climate-stressed areas.

(e) Twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) shall be allocated for the establishment of a Forest Carbon Monitoring Program that includes any of the following projects:

(1) Mapping of current carbon storage and sequestration patterns by collecting field plots and high-resolution airborne light detection and ranging (LiDAR).

(2) Developing a carbon monitoring system using satellite data to evaluate monthly and annual carbon fluxes.

(3) Independent validation of carbon storage and sequestration maps.

(4) Making all data publicly available to guide forest management and forest health decisions, wildfire evaluation, and emergency preparedness planning and operations.

80226. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80220, one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available to the department to plan for and implement projects to reduce the risks of fire, flood, inundation, sea level rise, and other risks associated with climate change and for the protection and restoration of infrastructure and natural resources for units of the state park system.

80227. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80220, one hundred thirty million dollars ($130,000,000) shall be available for the following conservancies according to their governing statutes for climate resilience, wildfire prevention, and natural resource protection and allocated in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) Baldwin Hills Conservancy: six million dollars ($6,000,000).

(b) California Tahoe Conservancy: thirteen million dollars ($13,000,000).

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(c) Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy: ten million dollars ($10,000,000).
(d) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy: fifteen million dollars ($15,000,000).
(e) San Diego River Conservancy: fifteen million dollars ($15,000,000).
(f) San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy: twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000).
(g) San Joaquin River Conservancy: six million dollars ($6,000,000).
(h) Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy: twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000).
(i) Sierra Nevada Conservancy: fifteen million dollars ($15,000,000).

80228. (a) Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80220, two hundred ninety-five million dollars ($295,000,000) shall be available to make communities in urban areas and vulnerable populations more resilient to the impacts of climate change, including any of the following:
(1) Multibenefit green infrastructure and urban greening projects that reduce the risks of and exposure to extreme heat and flooding, or that promote long-term resilience and reduce heat island effects.
(2) Establishment of cooling centers, clean air centers, hydration stations, emergency shelters, and facilities to safeguard vulnerable populations from extreme heat events and air pollution caused by wildfires and from other public health threats exacerbated by climate change.
(3) Improvements to public infrastructure, including natural infrastructure, that provide climate resilience benefits, including, but not limited to, sustainable stormwater capture technologies, permeable pavement projects, rain gardens, cool roofs, and stormwater detention basins.
(4) Improvements to city park, county park, regional park, and open-space preserve infrastructure, including natural infrastructure, to promote resilience and adaptation or the promotion and enhancement of natural resources and water conservation and efficiencies on local and regional public park lands and open-space lands.
(5) Multibenefit projects that reduce risks of exposure to toxic or hazardous materials that may increase as a result of wildfires, flooding, sea level rise, or reduced water flows to polluted bodies of water.

(b) (1) At least 60 percent of the funds available pursuant to this section or described in Section 80229 shall be allocated to projects that provide direct and meaningful benefits to disadvantaged communities. At least one-third of that amount shall be allocated to projects that benefit severely disadvantaged communities.

(2) Projects that receive funding pursuant to this section or Section 80229 shall include robust public engagement and outreach plans that prioritize the engagement of disadvantaged communities and vulnerable populations, as applicable.

80229. (a) Of the funds available pursuant to Section 80228, sixty-five million dollars ($65,000,000) shall be allocated for urban greening projects pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 75129, including at least twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) pursuant to Section 4799.12 to protect or augment California’s urban forests.

(b) Of the funds available pursuant to Section 80228, fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be allocated, pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600), for implementing projects consistent with the Lower Los Angeles River Revitalization Plan.

(c) Of the funds available pursuant to Section 80228, fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be allocated, pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000), for projects that are a part of the revitalization plan developed by the Upper Los Angeles River and Tributaries Working Group pursuant to Section 33220.

(d) Of the funds available pursuant to Section 80228, twenty-four million dollars ($24,000,000) shall be allocated for projects, including, but not limited to, expansion of access corridors to encourage fewer greenhouse gas emissions, expansion of green spaces to reduce urban heat islands and air particulate pollution, and expansion of ecosystem-based water management projects. The funds described in this subdivision shall be allocated as follows:

(1) Twelve million dollars ($12,000,000) pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600).
(2) Twelve million dollars ($12,000,000) pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000).

80230. (a) Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80220, one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available to the Strategic Growth Council to fund the development and implementation of regional and subregional climate strategies to improve the resilience of local communities and natural resources to the impacts of climate change and to help local communities and natural resources adapt to a changing climate. Strategies funded pursuant to this section may also include components to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(b) (1) Of the funds made available pursuant to this section, not less than fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be allocated for the implementation of regional climate strategies. The Strategic Growth Council shall collaborate with the Natural Resources Agency, state conservancies, regional climate collaboratives, regional planning agencies, joint powers authorities, other public agencies, and tribes from each region of the state to determine appropriate geographic boundaries for regional and subregional climate strategies. The formation of the regions may be based on, or adapted from, the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program and shall cover the entire geographic area of California.

(2) The Strategic Growth Council shall award funding pursuant to this subdivision to state conservancies, regional climate collaboratives, joint powers authorities, and other public agencies from each region to implement paragraph (1).

(3) Each regional strategy shall include an assessment of climate vulnerabilities and risks and identification of environmental, economic, public health, and social climate vulnerabilities, including impacts to vulnerable populations and complementary opportunities for greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Relevant regional or local plans may be used to develop the assessment.

(c) In implementing this section, the Strategic Growth Council shall collaborate and consult with relevant agencies to develop grant guidelines that advance climate resilience while promoting integration of local planning requirements pursuant to Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000), the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), and other applicable laws or policies, as determined by the Strategic Growth Council.
Chapter 3. Safe Drinking Water and Protecting Water Supply and Water Quality from Climate Risks

80235. The sum of nine hundred twenty-five million dollars ($925,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the protection of California’s water resources.

80236. An eligible applicant under this chapter is a public agency, joint powers authority, nonprofit organization, public utility, tribe, or mutual water company. To be eligible for funding under this chapter, a project proposed by a public utility that is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission or a mutual water company shall have a clear and definite public purpose and shall benefit the customers of the water system and not the investors.

80237. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80235, two hundred seventy-five million dollars ($275,000,000) shall be available for the protection of California’s water supply and water quality. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

(a) (1) Safe drinking water projects that are consistent with Section 79724 of the Water Code.

(2) Projects funded pursuant to paragraph (1) may include system improvements to help meet state, federal, and local regulations governing fire flow standards for public fire protection.

(b) Clean water projects that are consistent with Section 79723 of the Water Code.

(c) Grants and loans to assist with septic system upgrades or consolidation of septic systems in order to address water quality contamination in disadvantaged communities.

(d) Projects that implement countywide drought and water shortage contingency plans adopted pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 10609.40) of Part 2.55 of Division 6 of the Water Code.

(e) (1) Sustainable groundwater management projects that use captured stormwater and floodwaters for recharge purposes.

(2) (A) Eligible projects pursuant to this subdivision shall include recharge projects that reduce contaminant loading to groundwater or dilute existing groundwater contamination.

(B) Projects described by this paragraph shall not cause or contribute to increased contamination of groundwater supplies used by disadvantaged communities.
(C) Preference shall be given to projects that benefit disadvantaged communities.

(f) Projects that improve water data collection, monitoring, and management to enhance the quality and availability of water data.

(g) Projects to reduce groundwater consumption and to restore habitat in groundwater basins subject to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720) of Division 6 of the Water Code). Grants may be for protection and habitat restoration consistent with a groundwater sustainability plan or an alternative approved by the Department of Water Resources.

80238. (a) Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80235, one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available to the Wildlife Conservation Board for groundwater sustainability projects that provide wildlife habitat and support implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720) of Division 6 of the Water Code).

(b) (1) Of the funds described in this section, seventy-five million dollars ($75,000,000) shall be allocated for the creation, protection, or restoration of permanent wildlife habitat.

(2) Of the funds described in this section, ten million dollars ($10,000,000) shall be allocated for contracts for seasonal wetland habitat that provide aquifer replenishment.

(3) Of the funds described in this section, ten million dollars ($10,000,000) shall be allocated for projects that improve groundwater supply. Projects may include groundwater recharge, improved baseflows in rivers and streams, and groundwater supply improvement for fish and wildlife habitat. Any groundwater supply benefits shall remain in the basin to support sustainable groundwater conditions.

80239. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80235, three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) shall be available for the protection and restoration of rivers, lakes, and streams to improve climate resilience, water supplies, water quality, and other benefits. To the extent feasible, preference shall be given to natural infrastructure projects. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

(a) Multibenefit river and urban stream parkway projects that protect and restore riparian habitats, improve climate resilience,
enhance natural drainages, protect and restore watersheds, and
provide urban access.

(b) One hundred eighty-five million dollars ($185,000,000)
shall be available to the Salton Sea Authority and allocated as
follows:

(1) One hundred seventy-five million dollars ($175,000,000)
for capital outlay projects that provide air quality and habitat
benefits and that implement the Natural Resources Agency’s Salton
Sea Management Program.

(2) Ten million dollars ($10,000,000) for purposes consistent
with the New River Water Quality, Public Health, and River
Parkway Development Program, as described in Section 71103.6.

(c) Multibenefit watershed protection or restoration projects
that improve climate resilience within the Los Angeles River
watershed and the San Gabriel River watershed and are
implemented pursuant to Section 79508 of the Water Code.

80240. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80235,
one hundred fifty million dollars ($150,000,000) shall be available
for flood management projects that are components of multibenefit
flood management system improvements that reduce risks to public
safety and provide improvement to wildlife habitat. Eligible project
types include, but are not limited to, levee setbacks, projects
connecting rivers with flood plains, enhancement of flood plains
and bypasses, offstream groundwater recharge, and land
acquisitions and easements necessary for these project types. To
the extent feasible, project selection shall be guided by approved
local hazard mitigation plans and preference shall be given to
natural infrastructure projects. Eligible projects include any of
the following:

(a) Multibenefit flood management projects that reduce the
impacts of climate change on inland or coastal infrastructure,
communities, or ecosystems, and provide ecosystem, wildlife, or
groundwater recharge benefits.

(b) Natural infrastructure projects to reduce flood intensity and
slow watershed runoff.

(c) Projects that capture, clean, or otherwise productively use
stormwater.

(d) Projects that provide matching grants for, or otherwise
leverage funding from, the Federal Emergency Management
Agency, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, or other federal mitigation and resilience funding.

(e) Projects that provide benefits to fish, waterfowl, wildlife, and anadromous and other native fish species along migratory corridors.

(f) Projects that restore streams to a more natural state by removing drainage obstructions, culverts, and paved channels to enable more stormwater to be absorbed and gradually released by soil and plants.

(g) Of the funds made available pursuant to this section, at least fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be allocated for multibenefit flood management projects in urban coastal watersheds.

80241. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80235, one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available for recycled water projects pursuant to Section 79140 of the Water Code.

Chapter 4. Investments in Green and Social Equity, Enhancing California’s Disadvantaged Communities

80245. (a) The sum of seven hundred twenty-five million dollars ($725,000,000) shall be available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the creation and expansion of safe neighborhood parks in park-poor neighborhoods in accordance with the Statewide Park Development and Community Revitalization Act of 2008’s competitive grant program described in Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 5640) of Division 5.

(b) When developing or revising criteria or guidelines for the grant program, the department may give additional consideration to projects that incorporate stormwater capture and storage or otherwise reduce stormwater pollution.

(c) The department shall perform its due diligence by conducting a rigorous prequalification process to determine the fiscal and operational capacity of a potential grant recipient to manage a project to do both of the following:

(1) Maximize the project’s public benefit.

(2) Implement the project in a timely manner.

80246. Of the amount available pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 80245, not less than 20 percent shall be available for the
rehabilitation, repurposing, or substantial improvement of existing
park infrastructure in communities of the state that will lead to
increased use and enhanced user experiences.

80247. Of the amount available pursuant to subdivision (a) of
Section 80245, to correct historic underinvestments in the central
valley, the Inland Empire, and gateway, rural, and desert
communities, forty-eight million dollars ($48,000,000) shall be
available for local park creation and improvement grants to the
communities identified by the department as park deficient within
those areas for active recreational projects, including aquatic
centers, to encourage youth health, fitness, and recreational
pursuits. Projects that include the partial or full donation of land,
materials, or volunteer services and that demonstrate
collaborations of multiple entities and the leveraging of scarce
resources may be given consideration. Entities that receive a grant
under this section may also be eligible to receive other grants
under subdivision (a) of Section 80245.

Chapter 5. Protecting Fish and Wildlife from Climate
Risks

80250. The sum of four hundred seventy-five million dollars
($475,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the
Legislature, to the Wildlife Conservation Board for the protection
of California’s fish and wildlife resources in response to changing
climate conditions and the highly variable habitat needs of fish
and wildlife, as well as restoration and stewardship projects that
restore or manage the land or habitat to improve its resilience to
climate impacts and natural disasters. Eligible projects include,
but are not limited to, any of the following:

(a) Projects to enhance wildlife habitat, recognizing the highly
variable habitat needs required by fish and wildlife. Eligible
projects include acquisition of water or water rights from willing
sellers, acquisition of land that includes water rights or contractual
rights to water, short- or long-term water transfers and leases,
projects that provide water for fish and wildlife, projects that
improve aquatic or riparian habitat conditions, or projects to
benefit salmon and steelhead.

(b) Projects for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation,
restoration, protection, and expansion of wildlife corridors and
open space to improve connectivity and reduce barriers between habitat areas and to protect and restore habitat associated with the Pacific Flyway.
(c) Land acquisition projects that protect land from development.
(d) The provision of hunting and other wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities to the public through voluntary agreement with private landowners, including opportunities pursuant to Section 1572 of the Fish and Game Code.
(e) Incentives, matching grants, and technical assistance for private landowners to implement conservation actions.
(f) Acquisition, development, rehabilitation, restoration, protection, and expansion of habitat that furthers the implementation of natural community conservation plans adopted pursuant to the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 2800) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code) to help resolve resource conflicts by balancing communitywide conservation, planning, and economic activities. Funding pursuant to this subdivision shall not be used to offset mitigation obligations otherwise required, but may be used as part of a funding partnership to enhance, expand, or augment conservation efforts required by mitigation.
(g) Projects for the development and implementation of regional conservation investment strategies that are not otherwise funded by the state pursuant to Section 800 of the Streets and Highways Code.
(h) Restoration activities to control or eradicate invasive plants or insects that degrade wildlife corridors or habitat linkages, inhibit the recovery of threatened or endangered species, or reduce the climate resilience of a natural system and species.
(i) Protection and restoration of redwood forests in order to accelerate old growth characteristics, maximize carbon sequestration, improve water quality, and build climate resilience.

Chapter 6. Protecting Agricultural Lands from Climate Risks

80255. The sum of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of this chapter.
80256. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80255, fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Food and Agriculture for improvements in climate resilience of agricultural lands and ecosystem health and allocated to eligible projects as follows:

(a) Twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) for grants to promote practices on farms and ranches that improve soil health, improve water quality, enhance groundwater recharge and surface water supplies, and improve fish and wildlife habitat. At least 35 percent of the funds allocated pursuant to this subdivision shall be allocated to projects that provide direct and meaningful benefits to farmers and ranchers in disadvantaged communities. Priority shall be given to small- and medium-sized farms.

(b) Twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) for grants to promote on-farm water use efficiency with a focus on multibenefit projects that improve groundwater management, climate resiliency, water quality, surface water use efficiency, drought and flood tolerance, or water supply and water quality conditions for fish and wildlife. At least 35 percent of the funds allocated pursuant to this subdivision shall be allocated to projects that provide direct and meaningful benefits to farmers and ranchers in disadvantaged communities. Priority shall be given to small- and medium-sized farms.

(c) Ten million dollars ($10,000,000) to be deposited in the Invasive Species Account established pursuant to Section 7706 of the Food and Agricultural Code for purposes of funding invasive species projects and activities recommended by the Invasive Species Council of California. Priority shall be given to projects that restore and protect ecosystem health.

80257. Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80255, fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Conservation for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of farmland and rangeland, including the acquisition of fee titles or easements, that improve climate resilience, open-space soil health, carbon soil sequestration, erosion control, watershed restoration, conservation projects, water quality, water retention, and provide multiple benefits. In awarding funds for farmland and rangeland projects pursuant to this section, the Department of Conservation shall give preference to projects for small- and medium-sized farms. At least 35 percent of the funds
allocated pursuant to this section shall be allocated to projects
that provide direct and meaningful benefits to farmers and ranchers
in severely disadvantaged communities.

Chapter 7. Protecting Coastal Lands, Bays, and Oceans
from Climate Risks

80260. The sum of two hundred fifteen million dollars
($215,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the
Legislature, for the protection and restoration of coastal and ocean
resources from the impacts of climate change and ocean
acidification. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to,
projects to restore coastal and ocean ecosystems, beaches, bluffs,
grassland, chaparral, shrubland, forests, wetlands, coastal
marshes, estuaries, marine habitat, and wildlife in coastal areas
from climate impacts.

80261. (a) Of the funds made available pursuant to Section
80260, eighty million dollars ($80,000,000) shall be available to
the State Coastal Conservancy for projects to protect, restore, and
increase the resilience of beaches, bays, coastal dunes, wetlands,
coastal forests, and coastal watershed resources pursuant to
Division 21 (commending with Section 31000), including land
acquisition. Twenty-five percent of this amount shall be available
for the San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy Program pursuant
to Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 31160) of Division 21.

(b) Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80260,
three-five million dollars ($35,000,000) shall be available for
deposit into the California Ocean Protection Trust Fund for grants
consistent with Section 35650 to increase resilience from the
impacts of climate change. Priority for grants pursuant to this
subdivision shall be given to projects that conserve, protect, and
restore marine wildlife and healthy ocean and coastal ecosystems
with a focus on the state’s system of marine protected areas and
sustainable fisheries.

(c) Of the funds made available pursuant to Section 80260,
twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) shall be available to the State
Coastal Conservancy for grants and expenditures for the
protection, restoration, and improvement of coastal forest
watersheds, including managed forest lands, forest reserve areas,
redwood forests, and other forest types. Eligible project types shall
include projects that improve water quality and supply, increase coastal watershed storage capacity, reduce fire risk, provide habitat for fish and wildlife, or improve coastal forest health.

Projects funded pursuant to this chapter shall be consistent with the sea level rise policies and guidelines established by the California Coastal Commission, the Ocean Protection Council, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, and the State Coastal Conservancy, if applicable.

Chapter 8. Climate Resilience, Workforce Development, and Education

80265. (a) The sum of two hundred thirty million dollars ($230,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for climate resilience and natural disaster prevention and restoration projects and programs that promote workforce development, and career pathway opportunities for careers in fire prevention and management, watershed restoration, forestry, prescribed fire management, forest and vegetation management, invasive plant management, park and open space operations and management, fisheries management, nature-based recreation and tourism, sustainable forest products industries, and sustainable agriculture. In allocating the funds, an administering state agency shall give priority to programs and projects that prioritize workforce development opportunities for low-income residents.

(b) (1) Of the moneys made available pursuant to this section, up to thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) shall be available to the California Conservation Corps for the purposes specified in subdivision (a).

(2) The California Conservation Corps shall expend at least 50 percent of the funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) as grants to certified local conservation corps for the purposes specified in subdivision (a).


80270. (a) Bonds in the total amount of three billion nine hundred twenty million dollars ($3,920,000,000), not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 80282, may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used...
for carrying out the purposes expressed in this division and to
reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund
pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code. The bonds,
when sold, issued, and delivered, shall be and constitute a valid
and binding obligation of the State of California, and the full faith
and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the
punctual payment of both the principal of, and interest on, the
bonds as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The Treasurer shall sell the bonds authorized by the
committee pursuant to this section. The bonds shall be sold upon
the terms and conditions specified in a resolution to be adopted
by the committee pursuant to Section 16731 of the Government
Code.

80271. The bonds authorized by this division shall be prepared,
executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State
General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with
Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government
Code), as amended from time to time, and all of the provisions of
that law apply to the bonds and to this division.

80272. (a) Solely for the purpose of authorizing the issuance
and sale, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law
(Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division
4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), of the bonds authorized by
this division, the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water,
Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Finance
Committee is hereby created. For purposes of this division, the
Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation,
and Flood Protection Bond Finance Committee is the “committee,”
as that term is used in the State General Obligation Bond Law.

(b) The committee consists of the Director of Finance, the
Treasurer, the Controller, and the Secretary of the Natural
Resources Agency. Notwithstanding any other law, any member
may designate a representative to act as that member in their place
for all purposes, as though the member were personally present.

(c) The Treasurer shall serve as the chairperson of the
committee.

(d) A majority of the committee may act for the committee.

80273. The committee shall determine whether or not it is
necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized by this division
in order to carry out the actions specified in this division and, if
so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues
of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions
progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds
authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

80274. For purposes of the State General Obligation Bond
Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of
Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), “board,” as defined
in Section 16722 of the Government Code, means the Secretary
of the Natural Resources Agency.

80275. There shall be collected each year and in the same
manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected,
in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an
amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds
each year. It is the duty of all officers charged by law with any
duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform
each and every act that is necessary to collect that additional sum.

80276. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government
Code, there is hereby continuously appropriated from the General
Fund in the State Treasury, for the purposes of this division, and
without regard to fiscal years, an amount that will equal the total
of the following:

(a) The sum necessary annually to pay the principal of, and
interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division, as the
principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum that is necessary to carry out Section 80279.

80277. The board may request the Pooled Money Investment
Board to make a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account,
including other authorized forms of interim financing that include,
but are not limited to, commercial paper, in accordance with
Section 16312 of the Government Code, for the purpose of carrying
out this division. The amount of the request shall not exceed the
amount of the unsold bonds that the committee has, by resolution,
authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this division,
excluding any refunding bonds authorized pursuant to Section
80282, less any amount loaned and not yet repaid pursuant to this
section and withdrawn from the General Fund pursuant to Section
80279 and not yet returned to the General Fund. The board shall
execute those documents required by the Pooled Money Investment
Board to obtain and repay the loan. Any amounts loaned shall be
deposited in the fund to be allocated in accordance with this division.

80278. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, or of the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant to this chapter that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under designated conditions or is otherwise entitled to any federal tax advantage, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the bond proceeds invested and for the investment earnings on those proceeds and may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law or take any other action with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds, as may be required or desirable under federal law in order to maintain the tax-exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

80279. For purposes of carrying out this division, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds that have been authorized by the committee to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this division, excluding refunding bonds authorized pursuant to Section 80282, less any amount loaned pursuant to Section 80277 and not yet repaid and any amount withdrawn from the General Fund pursuant to this section and not yet returned to the General Fund. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund to be allocated in accordance with this division. Any moneys made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund, with interest at the rate earned by the moneys in the Pooled Money Investment Account, from proceeds received from the sale of bonds for the purpose of carrying out this division.

80280. All moneys deposited in the fund that are derived from premiums and accrued interest on bonds sold pursuant to this division shall be reserved in the fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest, except that amounts derived from premiums may be
reserved and used to pay the cost of bond issuance before any
transfer to the General Fund.

80281. Pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law
(Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division
4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), the cost of bond issuance
shall be paid or reimbursed out of the bond proceeds, including
premiums, if any. To the extent the cost of bond issuance is not
paid from premiums received from the sale of bonds, these costs
shall be allocated proportionally to each program funded through
this division by the applicable bond sale.

80282. The bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division
may be refunded in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with
Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of
the Government Code, which is a part of the State General
Obligation Bond Law. Approval by the voters of the state for the
issuance of the bonds under this division shall include approval
of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally
issued under this division or any previously issued refunding bonds.
Any bond refunded with the proceeds of a refunding bond as
authorized by this section may be legally defeased to the extent
permitted by law in the manner and to the extent set forth in the
resolution, as amended from time to time, authorizing that refunded
bond.

80283. Notwithstanding Section 16727 of the Government
Code, funds provided pursuant to this division may be used for
grants and loans to nonprofit organizations to repay financing
described in Section 22064 of the Financial Code related to
projects that are consistent with the purpose of the respective
provisions of this division.

80284. The proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this
division are not “proceeds of taxes” as that term is used in Article
XIII B of the California Constitution, and the disbursement of these
proceeds is not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.

SEC. 2. Section 1 of this act shall take effect upon the approval
by the voters of the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water,
Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, as
set forth in Section 1 of this act.

SEC. 3. Section 1 of this act shall be submitted to the voters at
the November 3, 2020, statewide general election in accordance
with provisions of the Elections Code and Government Code
governing the submission of a statewide measure to the voters.
SEC. 4. The provisions of this act are severable. If any
provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity
shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given
effect without the invalid provision or application.

All matter omitted in this version of the bill
appears in the bill as amended in the
Assembly May 20, 2019. (JR11)
Water Efficiency Legislation will Make California More Resilient to Impacts of Future Droughts

On May 31, 2018, Governor Brown signed two bills which build on the ongoing efforts to “make water conservation a California way of life.” SB 606 (Hertzberg) and AB 1668 (Friedman) reflect the dedicated work of many water suppliers, environmental organizations, and members of the Legislature.

SB 606 and AB 1668 emphasize efficiency and stretching existing water supplies in our cities and on farms. Efficient water use is the most cost-effective way to achieve long term conservation goals, as well provide the water supply reliability needed to adapt to the longer and more intense droughts climate change is causing in California.

Some have misinterpreted the immediate impact of this law. It does not impose individual mandates for homeowners or businesses. The mandates will fall on urban water suppliers – not customers.

What Are the Specific Requirements for Urban and Agricultural Water Suppliers?

- Specifically, the bills call for creation of new urban efficiency standards for indoor use, outdoor use, and water lost to leaks, as well as any appropriate variances for unique local conditions. The State Water Board will adopt these standards by regulation no later than June 30, 2022, after full and robust public and stakeholder processes.
- Each urban retail water agency will annually, beginning November 2023, calculate its own objective, based on the water needed in its service area for efficient indoor residential water use, outdoor residential water use, commercial, industrial and institutional (CII) irrigation with dedicated meters, and reasonable amounts of system
water loss, along with consideration of other unique local uses (i.e., variances) and “bonus incentive,” or credit, for potable water reuse, using the standards adopted by the Board.

Urban Water Use Objective =

Aggregated Residential Indoor Use
+ Aggregated Residential Outdoor Use
+ Aggregated CII outdoor use
   CII landscapes served with drought tolerant irrigation meters
+ Aggregate Water Loss
+ Aggregate Variances
+ Bonus Incentive
   Up to 10% of objective

• Urban water agencies must meet their water use objective. Those that don’t may be subject to enforcement by the Board. Starting in 2023, the State Water Board may issue informational orders to urban water suppliers that do not meet their water use objective, and may issue conservation orders beginning in 2025.

• The indoor water use standard will be 55 gallons per person per day (gallons per capita daily, or GPCD) until January 2025; the standard will become stronger over time, decreasing to 50 GPCD in January 2030. For the water use objective, the indoor use is aggregated across population in an urban water supplier’s service area, not each household.

• The outdoor water use standard will be based on land cover, climate, and other factors determined by the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board. The State Water Resources Control Board will adopt the outdoor standard by June 2022.

• The water leaks standard will be set by the State Water Resources Control Board pursuant to prior legislation (SB 555, 2015) by July 2020.

• In addition, the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board will work collaboratively to define performance measures for Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial (CII) water use by October 2021. The State Water Board will adopt the CII performance measures by June 2022.

• To enhance drought planning and preparedness, urban water agencies also will be required to update urban water management plans that specify reliability of water supply, define the agency’s strategy for meeting its water needs, including conducting annual “stress tests” of supply versus demand to ensure water service continuity assuming the five worst or driest years in the supplier’s historical record.
• Agricultural water users will be required to expand existing agricultural water management plans to include an annual water budget that specifies water supply versus use, and creates water efficiency objectives to improve both delivery and historical water loss.
• In addition, agricultural water users must provide specifics on how they will stretch their water supplies during long term, or multi-year droughts while meeting water allocation needs to grow crops and support livestock.

Background:
Governor Brown’s April 2017 Executive Order lifted his January 2014 drought declaration for most of the state and replaced it with a long-term plan to better prepare the state for future droughts. The order included establishing a framework for efficient water use that reflects the state’s diverse climate, landscape and population growth.

In April 2017, five state agencies (State Water Board, Department of Water Resources, Energy Commission, Public Utilities Commission, Department of Food and Agriculture) published a framework document that was used to formulate the water conservation legislation.

For more information, please visit our webpage on water conservation and efficiency statutes on the State Water Resources Conservation Portal.

(This fact sheet was last updated June 7, 2018)
CLIMATE RESILIENCE

For California, climate change is a real and present danger. In the past year, the state has experienced extreme winds and devastating wildfires, extreme heat, and flooding and mudslides. The state also continues to address longer-term, chronic climate impacts like sea level rise and the increasing volatility of its water supply.

California continues to lead in mitigating the risks from current climate impacts while aggressively reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The state must continue to be proactive in the face of clear threats to infrastructure and communities, critical ecosystems, and food systems, and continue to meet ambitious targets to reduce the very emissions that are responsible for these impacts. The state must do so with the recognition that climate policies are also economic and workforce policies, with the potential to help create a more inclusive and sustainable economy for all Californians.

REDUCING CLIMATE RISK WHILE TRANSITIONING TO CARBON NEUTRALITY

As a responsible member of the global community, the state must reduce climate risk, especially in the most climate-vulnerable communities, while transitioning to a carbon neutral economy by 2045. Key to this transition is achieving maximum decarbonization while also investing in land-based carbon removal strategies across all regions, sectors, and areas of government. At the same time, the state must invest in resilience in the face of an already-changing climate. Investing in these forward-looking strategies today will save lives and dollars tomorrow.
Executive Order N-19-19 directed the Department of Finance, in consultation with the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research and the California Department of Human Resources, to develop a Climate Investment Framework for the California Public Employees’ Retirement System, California State Teachers’ Retirement System, and the University of California Retirement Plan. The framework will include an analysis of sound investment practices and where each pension fund currently stands in relation to statewide goals to support sustainable investments. The Department of Finance anticipates completion of the framework in spring 2020.

The Budget reflects the following priorities to address both short- and long-term climate risks:

- **Transportation**—Decarbonization in the state’s largest sector of emissions by providing clean vehicles, clean fuels, low-carbon transportation options, and transit-oriented development, with enhanced prioritization on short-term environmental and public health benefits in disadvantaged and vulnerable communities.

- **Natural and Working Lands**—Strategies that increase sequestration and reduce emissions from the state’s forests, agricultural lands, and conservation lands, and that support resilience across water systems.

- **Climate Resilience**—Assistance to regions and communities to become more resilient in the face of current and future climate impacts.

To tackle these goals at the scale and speed the science demands, the Administration proposes creating an integrated and comprehensive Climate Budget that prioritizes using government dollars to strategically leverage private sector capital in all three priority issue areas.

**Climate Budget**

The Climate Budget takes a disciplined approach to government investment in meeting the state’s priority climate goals of reducing climate risk while achieving carbon neutrality. The Climate Budget will invest $12.5 billion over the next five years, including the following key components:
Climate Budget
(Dollars in Millions)

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<tr>
<th>Funding Mechanism</th>
<th>2020-21 Total</th>
<th>5 Year Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Climate Resilience Bond</td>
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<td>Cap and Trade Expenditure Plan</td>
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<td>Climate Catalyst Fund</td>
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<td>General Fund One-Time Investments</td>
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<td>General Fund Ongoing Expenditures</td>
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<td>Existing Bond and Special Fund Expenditures</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**Climate Resilience Bond**

The Administration is proposing a $4.75 billion climate resilience bond for the November 2020 ballot to support investments over the next five years to reduce specific climate risks across California through long-term investment in natural and built infrastructure, especially in the state’s most climate-vulnerable communities. The bond is structured based on climate risks, and approximately 80 percent of the funds are allocated to address immediate, near-term risks (floods, drought, and wildfires), while the remaining funds lay the groundwork for addressing long-term climate risk (sea level rise and extreme heat). The bond aligns with the Administration’s draft Water Resilience Portfolio in addressing drought and flood risks, and also makes strategic investments in community resilience. If approved by the voters, the bond will help the state move toward achieving carbon neutrality and carbon sequestration goals, and provide funding for programs that result in multiple benefits, leverage non-state funding, and help address liabilities such as the Salton Sea. For additional information on the draft Water Resilience Portfolio, see the Infrastructure chapter.


Climate Resilience Bond

- Drinking Water, Flood, Drought: $2,925 million (62%)
- Wildfire: $750 million (16%)
- Sea Level Rise: $500 million (10%)
- Extreme Heat: $325 million (7%)
- Community Resilience: $250 million (5%)
## Climate Resilience Bond
(Dollars in Millions)

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<tr>
<th>Investment Category</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Program</th>
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<td>Department of Water Resources</td>
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<td>State Water Resources Control Board</td>
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<td>Department of Water Resources</td>
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<td>Flood - Systemwide Multi-benefit</td>
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<td>Natural Resources Agency</td>
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<td>California Department of Food and Agriculture</td>
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<td>Department of Fish and Wildlife</td>
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<td>CAL FIRE</td>
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### DRINKING WATER, FLOOD, AND DROUGHT

Across various categories of water resilience approaches, 62 percent of the bond focuses on reducing risks to communities from climate impacts on water systems,
including floods, droughts, and degraded drinking water quality. The bond takes a regional and integrated state approach to these issues, recognizing that each area of the state faces different challenges and opportunities. These funds will be allocated to:

- **Regional and Inter-regional Water Resilience**—$1 billion to support various water management programs and projects with a focus on regional and inter-regional water projects, including but not limited to: Integrated Regional Water Management projects; multi-benefit stormwater management; wastewater treatment; water reuse and recycling; water use efficiency and water conservation; water storage; water conveyance; watershed protection, restoration, and management; and water quality. This funding specifically supports the regional resilience approach identified in the draft Water Resilience Portfolio.

- **Sustainable Groundwater Management**—$395 million to support local groundwater sustainability agencies implementing projects and programs related to the groundwater sustainability plans for critically overdrafted basins.

- **Safe Drinking Water**—$360 million to provide grants and loans to disadvantaged communities to improve access to safe drinking water, including funding capital infrastructure costs for improved water supplies, treatment, and distribution to make vulnerable communities more resilient to the effects of climate change.

- **Flood Control: Urban/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Projects**—$340 million for Urban Flood Risk Reduction projects that provide the projected state cost share needs for various priority projects through 2024-25.

- **Flood Control: Systemwide Multi-benefit**—$270 million to support multi-benefit flood risk reduction and ecosystem restoration efforts.

- **Salton Sea**—$220 million to support Salton Sea habitat and air quality mitigation projects necessary for the 2018 Salton Sea Management Plan.

- **Environmental Farming Incentive Program**—$200 million for grants, incentives, and demonstration projects to enhance agricultural lands for soil health, water quality and efficiency, biodiversity, resiliency, and habitat benefits. Specific projects include healthy soils, water efficiency, nutrient management, and other conservation practices on farms and ranches.

- **Enhanced Stream Flows and Fish Passage**—$140 million to remove barriers to passage of native fish species and provide enhanced water flows, and reconnect aquatic habitat to help fish and wildlife endure drought and adapt to climate change.
WILDFIRE

In recognition of the unprecedented wildfires the state has experienced in recent years, the bond allocates $750 million to harden critical public infrastructure in high fire-risk communities and makes additional investments in forest health. This forest health investment is complementary to the forest health and fuel reduction activities supported by the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, and to the investments the Governor and Legislature have required that utilities make in high-risk areas across the state. These funds will be allocated to:

- Hardening of Critical Community Infrastructure—$500 million to facilitate hardening of critical infrastructure, with a focus on low-income areas at significant risk of wildfires. Types of projects include hardening of drinking water infrastructure, emergency shelters (such as fairgrounds), and public medical facilities.
- Forest Health—$250 million to support various long-term forest health projects, including reforestation; conservation easements; activities that promote long-term carbon storage; and upper watershed, riparian, mountain meadow, and inland wetland restoration.

SEA LEVEL RISE

Sea level rise is a chronic long-term threat facing the state’s coastal communities. The bond invests $500 million in reducing risks from sea level rise and changing ocean conditions. This complements funding from Proposition 68 and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to support coastal communities in planning for sea level rise. These funds will be allocated to:

- Coastal Wetland Restoration—$320 million to support the restoration of coastal wetlands, which provide protection against sea level rise and flooding, enhance carbon sequestration, and provide benefits for biodiversity.
- Nature-Based Solutions to Build Resilience—$130 million to support projects that build resilience of ocean ecosystems, such as kelp forests, seagrass habitat, eelgrass beds, and marine protected areas.
- Demonstration Projects to Protect Critical Infrastructure—$50 million to support demonstration projects to protect infrastructure that is vulnerable to sea level rise and flooding such as roads, railways, sewage treatment plants, and power plants.
CLIMATE RESILIENCE

EXTREME HEAT

Extreme heat is both an immediate and chronic risk to many communities, especially in the Central Valley and inland regions. The bond invests $325 million in proven cooling techniques such as urban greening and urban forestry, as well as in advanced materials for buildings and transportation systems that are designed to reflect rather than trap heat. Both sea level rise and extreme heat are areas where strategic bond investments today will help to create stronger and more resilient infrastructure over the next several decades. These funds will be allocated to:

- Urban Greening and Forestry—$200 million to mitigate urban heat island impacts in the regions most affected by extreme heat. Funds would support urban forestry projects and an expanded urban greening program that supports the creation of green recreational parks in underserved areas.

- Cool Surface Materials—$125 million for a new program to incentivize the use of "cool materials" in projects (e.g. paving and roofing) within vulnerable communities.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Finally, the bond provides $250 million to invest directly in communities to bolster community resilience centers, and support local preparedness, planning, and education around resilience. This community-level support will help to provide a pipeline of locally defined and driven climate resilience projects and programs that are effectively positioned to leverage state, federal, and private investment opportunities, including during emergencies. These funds will be allocated to:

- Community Resilience Planning—$25 million for planning activities to address community-specific climate risks and develop climate resilience plans.

- Community Resiliency Centers—$225 million for the construction of new and retrofitting of existing facilities, including at fairgrounds, to support adaptation needs to address locally relevant climate risks. These centers will serve both as community evacuation and emergency response centers, and to build long-term resilience and recovery operations for local communities.

CAP AND TRADE EXPENDITURE PLAN

Another primary pillar of the Climate Budget is a proposed $965 million Cap and Trade Expenditure Plan. The Budget supports several existing ongoing programs (such as CAL
FIRE's forest health and fuel reduction programs) while prioritizing emission reductions in the transportation sector, the largest greenhouse gas emissions source in California. To maximize and leverage appropriate resources as part of the integrated Climate Budget, the Cap and Trade Expenditure Plan focuses on areas that are most appropriate for direct government grant funding: support to disadvantaged communities and investments in research, capacity building, and workforce necessary to drive the state's long-term transition to carbon neutrality.

In particular, the Cap and Trade Expenditure Plan continues a strong focus on community air protection, and community engagement generally, by providing $235 million to support the AB 617 program, which reduces exposure in communities most impacted by air pollution through community air monitoring and community emissions reduction programs. Complementing this funding is a focus on reducing emissions in the transportation sector and prioritizing disadvantaged communities and clean mobility options for lower-income households, which make up $400 million in Cap and Trade spending. Key among these programs are those aimed at truck, bus, off-road, and agricultural vehicles, where emissions have a disproportionate impact on disadvantaged populations in both urban and rural communities. These programs also provide targeted incentives for consumers to purchase both new zero-emission vehicles, but also to retire older, higher-polluting vehicles in favor of more low-emission alternatives—one critical strategy for improving clean mobility options for lower-income households.

The Cap and Trade Expenditure Plan includes $35 million in strategic investments to reduce short-lived climate pollutants, especially methane.

Finally, the Cap and Trade Expenditure Plan includes foundational support for the research, capacity building, technical assistance, and workforce training that underpins the entirety of the Climate Budget. These programs include the Fifth California Climate Change Assessment, which provides the foundation for state, regional, and local agencies and departments to work together to understand and address projected physical climate impacts across the state. This research, coupled with strategies to directly engage local and tribal leaders as partners on the Assessment and to build capacity at the local level to respond to climate threats, is included as a foundational element of a $25 million ongoing investment.
## 2020-21 Cap and Trade Expenditure Plan
(Dollars in Millions)

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### Transit and Sustainable Community Investments

These Cap and Trade investments will build on the climate resilience and greenhouse gas emission reduction benefits of $1.5 billion of annual continuous appropriation programs.
The Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program supports the Administration’s housing and transportation agendas by investing in integrated projects that have to date provided nearly 10,000 affordable housing units for low-income residents, as well as increased access to transit, walking, and biking. Additionally, the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program, Low Carbon Transit Operations Program, and High Speed Rail investments are building an integrated low-carbon transportation network and providing a foundation for sustainable community development, with a strong focus on the state’s most disadvantaged communities in terms of economic, community, and workforce development. Combined with the ongoing support for safe drinking water in disadvantaged communities, these Cap and Trade investments provide a model for how California can continue to grow and prosper even as the state’s population increases over the next decade.

**Climate Catalyst Fund**

Recognizing the scale and immediacy of the climate problem and the need to dramatically increase and leverage private sector investment in these critical programs to maximize and direct state investments, the Budget includes a $1 billion General Fund investment ($250 million in 2020-21, with additional funding in later years) for a Climate Catalyst Fund, to be administered by the state’s Infrastructure Economic Development Bank in consultation with the Strategic Growth Council and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency. This revolving loan fund will provide low-interest loans for a portfolio of climate-related projects, prioritized in areas that help meet the state’s climate and equity goals, and where technologies and infrastructure exist that could be deployed at much greater speed and scale but face barriers in the private market.

As with the overall Climate Budget, the Fund will be structured and managed to simultaneously address the state’s climate goals while also building an inclusive and sustainable economy across all California regions and for all California businesses and workers.

Climate Catalyst Fund projects would be focused on the following key areas, with a commitment to re-examine the state’s climate priorities and adjust these investment areas as needed. Technologies listed below are examples, but not requirements, nor are they the only types of projects that may be considered.

- Transportation emission reduction—Zero-emission vehicles (ZEV) and charging infrastructure including light and heavy-duty ZEV vehicles (with a focus on those owned by individual operators and small businesses), transit and rail ZEV fleet and
equipment, advanced technology freight, electric school buses, and electric/hydrogen charging infrastructure.

- Climate smart agriculture and forestry—Dairy digesters, agricultural and off-road engine replacement (with a focus on vehicles owned by individual operators/small businesses), efficient on-farm irrigation, sustainable food processing, small business/landowner loans for forest management, and community hardening.

- Circular Economy—Municipal waste and recycling, compost, wood waste collection and utilization, and carbon/methane capture and utilization. This includes a special emphasis on small business owners and emerging technologies.

Other significant adjustments in the Climate Budget:

In addition to the components mentioned above, and to further help address immediate needs in anticipation of this proposed bond funding, the Climate Budget also includes the following:

- $103 million one-time General Fund for efforts to support the draft Water Resilience Portfolio, including groundwater management, the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program, as well as investments in the New River and the Tijuana River.

- $66 million one-time General Fund for Urban Flood Risk Reduction projects and for investments to help modernize operations for fish, wildlife, and habitat protection.

- $35 million ongoing General Fund to support various resources investments that align with the draft Water Resilience Portfolio, including Sustainable Groundwater Management Act implementation and enhancements to the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

- $257 million existing bond funds ($1.4 billion over the next five years, primarily from Proposition 68) to continue to support strategic natural resources programs.

- $51 million one-time Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund to the California Energy Commission to accelerate deployment of electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

This comprehensive approach supports programs that will achieve the state’s long-term climate goals while creating a sustainable and inclusive economy for all Californians.
To: Commission Members  
From: Director of Strategic Services  
Subject: Outreach Update  

RECOMMENDATION:

This item is for informational purposes only.

BACKGROUND / ANALYSIS:

The District continues to utilize various avenues of communication to engage with the community. By diversifying its communication outlets, the District seeks to expand its reach of community members that would otherwise be overlooked with a singular outlet.

Recent projects have included, but are not limited to:
- Social Media
- Community Events & District Hosted Workshops
- Bill Inserts
- Direct Mailers
- Print Advertisements
- Event Sponsorship's

The District continues to actively utilize social media as part of its on-going outreach efforts. Through posts on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, the District provides the public with Sterling Natural Resource Center project benefits and progress, news updates, community event information, conservation tips, rebate program information, and services available to customers. Bill inserts continue to be one of the most effective outreach outlets. By including informational materials in the water bill, the District ensures community members within the service area have information readily accessible and are encouraged to engage with the District as a result of the insert.

In cultivating effective outreach efforts, the District considers diversity within its service area and their differentiating communication preferences, backgrounds and primary language. As result, the District now provides its most critical outreach materials in multiple languages.

Additionally, the District is involved in a number of construction projects within the service area. A focused effort is undertaken on each project to inform residents that could have their service directly impacted along with residents that could be indirectly impacted by lane closures or equipment staging. This outreach has proven to be an effective communication tool that ensures that residents are confident in the quality and legitimacy of work.
taking place near their home or place of business, while also providing a direct contact number should they have questions or concerns.

**AGENCY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:**

Goal and Objectives II - Maintain a Commitment to Sustainability, Transparency, and Accountability

b) Utilize Effective Communication Methods
d) Provide Quality Information to Encourage Community Engagement

**FISCAL IMPACT**

There is no fiscal impact associated with this agenda item.

Respectfully submitted:

Kelly Malloy
Director of Strategic Services