

California Five-Year Infrastructure Plan 2021-22



Gavin Newsom, Governor
State of California

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2021 FIVE-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

The past year has underscored how important it is for California to continue infrastructure improvements that make it more resilient. In 2020, the state faced not only the historic COVID-19 Pandemic, but also the state's most widespread wildfire year on record, with over 4 million acres burned throughout the state. Without action, there is a continued risk of worsening wildfire seasons that will affect the livelihoods of individuals and businesses. Rising sea levels will also introduce new challenges to some coastal communities. Finally, other risks such as the ongoing threat of earthquakes, droughts, and floods remain.

Building resilience into decisions related to both built and natural infrastructure is critical to California's future. This focus on a more resilient infrastructure will require strategic investments in the state's capital assets and natural systems, as well as forward looking fiscal approaches to invest in resilience today to avoid even greater disaster response and recovery spending tomorrow.

The 2021 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan (Plan) focuses on how the state's investment in infrastructure can be leveraged to create jobs that contribute to expedite California's economic recovery.

COMPONENTS OF THE PLAN

In addition to projects that can create jobs in the short-term and make the state more resilient to climate change, the Plan includes three additional elements—broadband, education, and other critical state infrastructure.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS AND RECOVERY

The Administration recognizes the important role that infrastructure investments make in promoting economic stimulus. While many capital projects were paused in 2020 due to fiscal uncertainties related to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Plan demonstrates renewed commitment to these investments as a key driver in California's economic recovery.

The Plan proposes significant capital investments statewide over the next five years, including:

- \$1.6 billion (\$18.7 million General Fund, \$1.6 billion Public Buildings Construction Fund) for the Department of General Services (DGS) for the renovation of six state office buildings in Sacramento and two property acquisitions, including \$766.1 million for the renovation of the Bateson, the Unruh, and the Resources Buildings in Sacramento.
- \$2.1 billion (\$310.6 million General Fund and \$1.8 billion Public Buildings Construction Fund) for the Judicial Council for 14 replacement and/or renovation projects and 2 studies to address building deficiencies in courts across the state.
- \$715.8 million (\$220.3 million General Fund and \$495.5 million Public Buildings Construction Fund) for the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for the replacement of five fire stations, five unit headquarters, and two statewide communications facilities; improvements at two air attack bases to support the new C-130 firefighting aircraft; and for camp conversions statewide.

In addition, the 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes one-time funding for projects that can be implemented quickly, contributing to job creation in numerous sectors of the economy.

- Properly maintaining state facilities ensures the longest useful life of the facilities and protects the safety of the employees and public that access those facilities. the Budget proposes \$250 million one-time General Fund for deferred maintenance

projects statewide that address fire and life safety needs, as well as reduce water and energy use at state facilities. This investment will also enhance the state's climate resilience by reducing flood risks through repairs and maintenance to flood control levees.

- The DGS Zero-Emission Vehicle Plan sets aggressive goals for acquisition of Zero-Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) in state fleets. In order to reach these goals, supporting infrastructure to charge these vehicles is required. To that end, the Budget proposes \$50 million one-time General Fund for DGS to continue installation of electric vehicle charging stations at state-owned facilities consistent with the Governor's Executive Order N-79-20 and DGS' ZEV plan. These charging stations will contribute to lowering emissions from state fleet vehicles.

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The COVID-19 Pandemic has led to dramatic reductions in travel across the country and the state. As a result, tax revenues used to fund transportation projects while continuing to grow are expected to be lower than originally forecast prior to the COVID-19 Pandemic by a total of \$1.5 billion through 2024-25. However, the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is still working to meet its project delivery commitments and deliver its full program of projects in the coming year. Caltrans is able to achieve this by maximizing all available federal and state funding, while also positioning the state to take advantage of any additional federal stimulus funding that becomes available.

Similarly, the High Speed Rail Authority is continuing construction of electrified High Speed Rail from Merced to Bakersfield with Proposition 1A bonds, federal funds, and its 25 percent share of the continuously appropriated funding from annual Cap and Trade auction proceeds. Additionally, the state has committed \$1.1 billion to several locally-sponsored projects in Northern and Southern California that will improve local rail service in the immediate term while benefiting High Speed Rail in the longer term when the system is connected to those areas. The funding provides resources to continue meeting commitments to federal and regional partners, and advancing Phase 1 environmental clearances.

Caltrans will continue to deliver on its commitment of almost \$22 billion worth of state highway repair and rehabilitation projects planned in the State Highway Operations and Protection Program (SHOPP) over the next five years. As the state uses revenues authorized by Chapter 5, Statutes of 2017 (SB 1), the Road Repair and Accountability

Act of 2017, to catch up on road maintenance, the state is making adjustments that do so in a way that is resilient in the face of physical climate impacts.

Over this 5 year plan, Caltrans and its local partners will continue to deliver on commitments of almost \$3.1 billion in State Transportation Improvement Program projects, funding future multi-modal transportation improvements throughout California. This program supports the implementation of regional Sustainable Community Strategies (75 percent), as well as interregional travel (25 percent). An additional \$1.3 billion to address congested corridors and \$1 billion for partnerships with local transportation agencies is also included in the Plan.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Last year the state experienced the largest wildfire season on record, with 9,000 wildfires scorching over 4 million acres across the state. The year also included extreme heat conditions, including Southern California's hottest temperature ever recorded: 121 degrees on September 6, 2020. Scientists predicted that impacts like these might occur later in this century, but the reality is that the state is experiencing them now.

Wildfires, extreme heat, and other climate-related disasters including drought and floods, are devastating to California's businesses and communities—in particular low-income communities. These events also increase state spending on disaster response, potentially limiting forward-looking prevention and preparedness investments that can reduce the impacts of these events in the future.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget reflects a focus on infrastructure and non-infrastructure climate resilience investments to reduce future risk and to capitalize on the economic opportunity of accelerating the transition to a carbon-neutral economy. In support of these goals, the 2021-22 Governor's Budget focuses on three climate resilient infrastructure priorities for the coming year:

- Transforming the state's transportation system with a shift toward ZEVs, consistent with Executive Order N-79-20.
- Supporting a comprehensive wildfire and forest resilience strategy to reduce wildfire risks to vulnerable communities.
- Investing in other natural and working lands to sequester carbon and build climate resilience, consistent with Executive Order N-82-20.

The common thread through these priorities is a commitment to equity—the promise of broadly shared economic prosperity and a focus on those communities most vulnerable to climate impacts.

ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

Transportation is the state's major infrastructure investment, as well as California's largest source of carbon emissions. In September 2020, the Administration committed to transforming the state's transportation system across the entire spectrum of vehicles, fuels, and energy production. To support implementation of the goals in Executive Order N-79-20, the 2021-22 Governor's Budget proposes to securitize up to \$1 billion of future revenues to accelerate the pace and scale of the construction of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling stations necessary to accelerate vehicle adoption. For additional information on proposed Zero-Emission Infrastructure investments, see the Climate Change Chapter of the 2021-22 Governor's Budget Summary.

WILDFIRE AND FOREST RESILIENCE

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$1 billion to implement a comprehensive wildfire and forest resilience strategy that supports expanded forest management to reduce fire risk and restore ecological health; investment into fuel breaks, home hardening, and other community protection strategies; and support for private sector efforts to grow California's wood products market in a way that aligns with the state's climate, wildfire reduction, and equitable economic development goals. For additional information on proposed wildfire and forest resilience strategy investments, see the Climate Change Chapter of the 2021-22 Governor's Budget Summary.

NATURAL AND WORKING LANDS

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget also reflects California's commitment to improving nature-based infrastructure through targeted programs focused on managing natural and working lands to advance the state's climate change goals. California's nearly 40 million people live on just 6 percent of the state's land. The state's farms, forests, rangelands, conservation lands, and even urban greenspaces all play key roles in expanding carbon sequestration and building climate resilience. Executive Order N-82-20 accelerates actions across these diverse landscapes and underscores how smart land management advances the state's climate goals while increasing food and water security, protecting California's globally recognized biodiversity, expanding recreation and equitable access to nature, and building sustainable rural economies.

For additional information on over \$250 million in proposed investments for ecosystem restoration and coastal protection, see the Climate Change Chapter of the 2021-22 Governor's Budget Summary.

WATER RESILIENCE

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget advances major elements of the Administration's Water Resilience Portfolio, a diverse suite of actions to be taken by state agencies to empower local agencies to meet their unique water security challenges. One key focus is groundwater, stored out of sight in the natural infrastructure of underground aquifers. Groundwater provides close to 40 percent of California's water supply during wet years and up to 60 percent in dry years. The 2021-22 Governor's Budget provides \$100 million one-time General Fund for grants for water efficiency projects and to assist local agencies to help bring over-drafted groundwater basins into sustainable conditions, thus safeguarding the state's water supply savings accounts for drought years. The Budget also addresses flood risk associated with the higher peak river flows expected with climate change by investing \$183 million in urban flood risk reduction and multi-benefit floodplain management projects across the state, as well as levee improvements and emergency preparedness in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, which drains nearly half of California's land mass. For additional information on proposed water resilience investments, see the Natural Resources and Sustainable Agriculture Chapters of the 2021-22 Governor's Budget Summary.

ADDITIONAL CLIMATE ACTIONS

While government plays a key role in advancing climate resilient infrastructure and technology investments, leveraging private sector investment is necessary to meet the state's climate goals. Last year, legislation established a Climate Catalyst Fund (Fund) at the state's California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, designed to accelerate private investments to support the state's climate priorities. The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$49 million one-time General Fund for the Fund to support projects in the wood products sector to expand the state's forest management and wildfire resilience activities. The 2021-22 Governor's Budget also provides \$50 million one-time General Fund for the Fund for agricultural-specific activities (i.e. methane reduction projects, equipment replacement, water efficiency, healthy soils, and energy efficiency for food processing).

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget also focuses on aligning housing investments in more affordable housing built near jobs, services, and transit. The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$500 million one-time General Fund for site remediation and infrastructure

grants that will facilitate affordable and sustainable infill housing development. Furthermore, the 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$750 million one-time General Fund for Homekey to continue to provide competitive grants for local governments to purchase and rehabilitate hotels, motels, and other housing, converting them into interim or permanent long-term housing for individuals experiencing homelessness or at-risk of experiencing homelessness. These location-efficient housing approaches advance the state's climate and equity goals by reducing the need to drive, bringing down transportation emissions, criteria pollutants, and household transportation costs. The 2021-22 Governor's Budget continues existing Cap and Trade expenditures to support affordable housing production near transit and for transit capital and operations investments.

BROADBAND

BROADBAND FOR ALL

The COVID-19 Pandemic has made clear that all Californians need access to a high-speed Internet connection to support necessities that include distance learning, telework, and telehealth. However, in California, more than 673,000 households are not served by adequate broadband. These connectivity gaps primarily impact low-income residents, rural communities, and communities of color, thereby exacerbating existing inequities across communities and regions in California. For working families, this means an inability to complete school homework, access medical treatment, search for jobs, and perform other essential daily activities. For businesses, this means substantial—sometimes insurmountable—hurdles to taking part in the economic recovery and contributing to building dynamic regional economies.

In August 2020, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-73-20, launching the California Broadband Action Plan development process. This plan identified three main goals: all Californians should have access to high-performance broadband at home, all Californians should be able to afford broadband and the devices necessary to access the Internet, and all Californians should be able to access necessary training and support to enable digital inclusion.

With these goals in mind, California must continue to expand broadband infrastructure, and local governments and regional agencies must identify gaps in broadband availability and improve broadband infrastructure within their jurisdictions.

The recently approved federal COVID-19 relief bill will make an additional \$5.1 billion available nationwide to address broadband access issues. It will provide funding for

low-income California households to receive a \$50 or \$75 per month subsidy for broadband access, and opportunities for California tribal governments or colleges to compete for \$1 billion in nationwide grants for tribal broadband programs. The bill also provides opportunities for California local governments and tribes to compete for \$300 million in nationwide grants for deployment of broadband infrastructure in rural areas, and for California-based minority-serving colleges to compete for \$285 million available nationwide for broadband improvements in their communities. This funding would be in addition to the nearly \$700 million in federal broadband funding that California recently secured from the Federal Communications Commission Rural Digital Opportunity Fund.

BROADBAND IN EDUCATION

The Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC) provides cost-effective, broadband access to the state's public schools, libraries, the California Community Colleges (CCC), the California State University (CSU), the University of California (UC), and a host of other educational entities. CENIC's broadband network is known as the California Research and Education Network (CalREN). Since its inception, CENIC has had a simple membership assessment structure: all segments pay a uniform annual membership assessment (with private institutions paying a pro rata share) to support the CalREN network and its administration. The membership assessment has remained constant for 15 years. In May 2020 the CENIC board voted to increase its membership assessments to provide support for increasing demands on its broadband services.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget provides the following increases to enable the state's public institutions to continue accessing mission-critical broadband services through CENIC:

- \$246,000 ongoing General Fund to support the CSU's access.
- \$8 million ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund to support the CCC's access to broadband through CENIC.
- \$300,000 one-time General Fund and \$500,000 ongoing General Fund to support the State Library's access.
- \$702,000 Proposition 98 General Fund, which is expected to be funded with existing programmatic savings, to support the K-12 High Speed Network's access.

The state-sponsored K-12 High Speed Network provides K-12 local educational agencies with broadband network connectivity and Internet services, as well as

videoconferencing coordination and support. The K-12 High-Speed Network also administers the Broadband Infrastructure Improvement Grant Program, which has a funding allocation of \$51.4 million Proposition 98 General Fund, to improve local educational agency broadband connectivity to ensure schools can administer computer-based assessments. These efforts expand support for learning opportunities in the classroom and allow for more opportunities to expose students to computer science courses.

In addition to the increased support for continued CCC access to broadband through CENIC, the 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes an increase of \$10.6 million ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund to support distance learning opportunities, including support for access to online tutoring, extended technical support, and providing online counseling and student supports—including mental health services—for students. These CCC investments will increase the amount of funding annually allocated in support of the CCC Integrated Technology Categorical Program, which provides systemwide technology capabilities, such as systemwide broadband connectivity services, data security services, and access to statewide multimedia hosting and delivery services for colleges and districts, from \$41.9 million Proposition 98 General Fund to \$60.5 million Proposition 98 General Fund.

In total, the state expects to provide \$353.9 million over the next five years for broadband infrastructure improvements and systemwide technology investments. Of this amount, \$51.4 million is allocated for K-12 purposes, and \$302.5 million for CCC purposes.

EDUCATION

The state's education system is a critical part of the state's infrastructure from cradle to career. These facilities provide the setting where the state's workforce is trained and the state's future prosperity is ultimately determined. It is critical that investments are made in the state's educational facilities to improve the climate resilience of these critical assets. The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes investments in early learning and care, modernized and resilient K-12 facilities, and the state's higher education system.

EARLY LEARNING

The state has made significant investments in the development of kindergarten facilities with the goal of moving more programs from part-day to full-day to improve educational outcomes for children and to better accommodate working parents. The 2018 Budget Act included a total of \$100 million one-time General Fund for eligible

school districts to construct new, or retrofit existing, facilities for full-day kindergarten programs. Building upon this investment and consistent with the goal of converting existing part-day kindergarten programs to full-day programs, the Budget proposes providing \$200 million one-time General Fund for school districts to construct and retrofit existing facilities to support transitional kindergarten and full-day kindergarten programs.

K-12 EDUCATION STATE SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM

Since 1998, California voters have approved more than \$42 billion in statewide General Obligation bonds to construct or renovate public school classrooms used by the state's approximately six million K-12 students. The Budget includes \$2.6 billion General Fund to support the debt service costs associated with these bonds. In addition to state General Obligation bonds, school districts may use developer fees, local General Obligation bonds, and Mello-Roos bonds to construct additional classrooms or renovate existing classrooms. Since 2002, local voters have approved over \$119.1 billion in local General Obligation bonds to support their school facility needs.

The Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2016 (Proposition 51)—approved by voters in November 2016—authorized \$7 billion in state General Obligation bonds to support K-12 school facilities construction. These funds support new construction, modernization, retrofitting, career technical education, and charter school facility projects. The 2021-22 Governor's Budget allocates \$1.5 billion Proposition 51 bond funds to continue supporting school construction projects—more than double the amount allocated in 2018-19.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Each year, millions of Californians pursue postsecondary degrees and certificates, enroll in courses, or participate in other kinds of education and training. The three public segments that support these educational opportunities are the UC, the CSU, and the CCCs.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

The UC and CSU currently fund capital projects from within their annual support budgets. This provides the universities with the flexibility to factor infrastructure development costs and priorities within their comprehensive fiscal plans. In accordance with statute, both the UC and the CSU submit annual capital outlay proposals for legislative review and Department of Finance approval. The UC submitted capital proposals totaling \$116.7 million General Fund-supported financing. The CSU submitted

capital proposals totaling \$298.7 million (\$289 million Statewide Revenue Bonds and \$9 million campus funds). Final approved project lists for both UC and CSU will be submitted to the Legislature in April 2021.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$175 million one-time General Fund to address UC deferred maintenance needs and energy efficiency projects. Additionally, the Budget proposes \$175 million one-time General Fund to address CSU deferred maintenance needs.

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

In 2016, voters approved in Proposition 51 approximately \$2 billion in state General Obligation bonds to support the improvement and construction of community college facilities. Over 90 percent of these bonds have been committed to addressing nearly 100 critical CCC projects. Nevertheless, CCCs project \$21.2 billion of capital needs over the next five years.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget provides the CCCs \$2.2 million for one new capital outlay project and \$353.6 million for 17 continuing projects. Construction funding for other continuing projects will be considered at a later date, consistent with project schedule.

OTHER CRITICAL STATE INFRASTRUCTURE

The Plan reflects approximately \$52 billion in state infrastructure investments over the next five years. This includes investments in capital assets that support core state functions, including state office buildings, fire protection facilities, state parks, correctional facilities, and courts, among others.

Infrastructure Plan - Proposed Spending

(Dollars in Thousands)

Capital Expenditures: Program Area	Five-Year Capital Funding
Judicial Branch	\$2,127,725
Transportation / High Speed Rail Authority	\$44,546,000
Natural Resources	\$1,213,069
Health and Human Services	\$130,802
Corrections and Rehabilitation	\$494,518
Education	\$1,106,673
General Government	\$2,196,776
Total	\$51,815,563

See the Infrastructure Plan—Proposed Spending figure for a summary of the proposed funding by program area and the Statewide Capital Funding by Department and Fund Source figure for a summary of the proposed funding by year, department, and fund source. Appendix 1, which provides background on state-owned infrastructure, and Appendix 2, which includes a detailed listing of the specific projects proposed to be funded, can be found on the Department of Finance website.

Statewide Capital Funding by Department and Fund Source

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Area	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
Judicial Branch						
Judicial Branch	\$74,776	\$151,705	\$172,341	\$397,413	\$1,331,490	\$2,127,725
Subtotal	\$74,776	\$151,705	\$172,341	\$397,413	\$1,331,490	\$2,127,725
Transportation						
Department of Transportation	\$8,518,000	\$8,586,000	\$8,262,000	\$7,613,000	\$7,623,000	\$40,602,000
High Speed Rail Authority	\$0	\$291,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,653,000	\$3,944,000
Subtotal	\$8,518,000	\$8,877,000	\$8,262,000	\$7,613,000	\$11,276,000	\$44,546,000
Natural Resources						
Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$0	\$1,410	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,410
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	\$54,205	\$113,869	\$160,056	\$182,983	\$204,762	\$715,875
Department of Parks and Recreation	\$20,448	\$80,258	\$119,298	\$44,180	\$0	\$264,184
Department of Water Resources	\$72,386	\$113,765	\$17,234	\$26,865	\$0	\$230,250
Tahoe Conservancy	\$1,350	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,350
Subtotal	\$148,389	\$309,302	\$296,588	\$254,028	\$204,762	\$1,213,069
Health and Human Services						
Department of State Hospitals	\$76,344	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$76,344
Department of Developmental Services	\$221	\$3,905	\$0	\$5,580	\$44,752	\$54,458
Subtotal	\$76,565	\$3,905	\$0	\$5,580	\$44,752	\$130,802
Corrections and Rehabilitation						
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	\$42,850	\$46,770	\$22,455	\$63,266	\$319,177	\$494,518
Subtotal	\$42,850	\$46,770	\$22,455	\$63,266	\$319,177	\$494,518
Education						
Department of Education	\$1,027	\$8,279	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$53,000	\$72,306
California Community Colleges	\$355,788	\$678,579	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,034,367
Subtotal	\$356,815	\$686,858	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$53,000	\$1,106,673
General Government						
Office of Emergency Services	\$1,016	\$6,837	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,853
Department of Justice	\$6,541	\$427,748	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$434,289
Department of General Services	\$766,083	\$1	\$7,337	\$412,756	\$434,733	\$1,620,910
Department of Food & Agriculture	\$102,917	\$0	\$0	\$3,452	\$0	\$106,369
Military Department	\$1,628	\$6,178	\$216	\$11,056	\$180	\$19,258
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$1,250	\$1,847	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,097
Infrastructure Planning	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$5,000
Subtotal	\$880,435	\$443,611	\$8,553	\$428,264	\$435,913	\$2,196,776
Statewide Total	\$10,097,830	\$10,519,151	\$8,766,937	\$8,766,551	\$13,665,094	\$51,815,563
Proposed, By Fund						
General Fund	\$259,940	\$290,404	\$134,960	\$289,892	\$128,108	\$1,103,304
Special Fund	\$2,769,348	\$3,101,758	\$2,808,730	\$2,483,560	\$6,139,760	\$17,303,156
Lease Revenue Financing/ Non-Governmental Cost Funds	\$943,169	\$600,303	\$250,571	\$853,951	\$2,260,896	\$4,908,890
General Obligation Bond Funds	\$444,734	\$782,996	\$37,678	\$4,180	\$0	\$1,269,588
Federal Funds	\$5,174,339	\$5,223,670	\$5,034,998	\$4,634,968	\$4,636,330	\$24,704,305
Reimbursements/Other Governmental Cost Funds	\$506,300	\$520,020	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$2,526,320
Statewide Total	\$10,097,830	\$10,519,151	\$8,766,937	\$8,766,551	\$13,665,094	\$51,815,563

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Judicial Branch consists of the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, trial courts, and the Judicial Council. The Supreme Court is located in San Francisco and Los Angeles. The courts of appeal are organized into six districts and operate in nine different locations.

The trial courts are located in 58 counties statewide, in approximately 450 facilities, with 2,100 courtrooms of approximately 16 million square feet (sf) of usable area and more than 21 million sf of space under Judicial Council responsibility and management. The facilities of the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and trial courts encompass not only the public courtroom spaces but also the chambers and workspaces where judicial officers and courtroom staff prepare for proceedings; secure areas, including holding cells; and building support functions.

REASSESSMENT OF TRIAL COURT CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS

Chapter 45, Statutes of 2018 (SB 847) required the Judicial Council to conduct a reassessment of every trial court facility within the state and report the assessment results back to the Legislature by December 31, 2019. The Judicial Council released the results of the reassessment on December 6, 2019.

The Judicial Council approved the Reassessment of Trial Court capital outlay projects based on a prioritized needs-based and cost-based list. Overall, 80 projects were identified that include both new construction and renovation projects in 41 of the 58 trial courts. In 2019, the total cost of all 80 projects was estimated at \$13.2 billion.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$74.8 million (\$8.3 million General Fund and \$66.5 million Public Buildings Construction Fund) for the New Lakeport Courthouse in Lake County, the New Ukiah Courthouse in Mendocino County, and two studies to determine a plan for the replacement and/or renovation of courts in the greater Los Angeles area and in Nevada County. In addition to these proposed projects, the Judicial Branch continues work on 10 existing projects covering approximately 1.5 million sf. The largest of these projects is the new Sacramento Courthouse, currently under construction, which will cost \$514.8 million and will consist of approximately 540,000 sf.

The Plan includes \$2.1 billion (\$310.6 million General Fund and \$1.8 billion Public Buildings Construction Fund) for 14 projects and 2 studies over the next 5 years, focused on the most critical projects identified in the 2019 Facilities Reassessment. Beginning with the 2022-23 Budget, three new projects will be initiated each year for the next four years.

CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

The California Office of Emergency Services' (Cal OES) infrastructure includes a headquarters facility, an administrative building, and an Inland Regional Operations Center in Sacramento County; a Coastal Regional Operations Center in Solano County; a Southern Regional Operations Center located at the Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base in Orange County; the California Specialized Training Institute at Camp San Luis Obispo; and various small field offices throughout the state. The Public Safety Communications division is comprised of a main leased complex in Sacramento and 44 field locations throughout the state. These locations include 7 area offices, 37 area shops, and 11 communications vaults/towers.

EMERGENCY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS

In recent years, California has faced a historic number of emergency events, including record-setting wildfires, floods, mudslides, and a pandemic. These events have identified the need for infrastructure renovations that will provide efficiencies and enhancements at Cal OES facilities.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$1 million General Fund to complete preliminary plans and working drawings for projects to improve the security and operations of the State Operations Center (SOC) at the Cal OES headquarters facility in Sacramento. These projects will deliver a renovated SOC emergency operations area, which will provide efficiencies in communication and enhanced security renovations both inside the headquarters facility and outside for the safety and protection of staff and visitors to the SOC.

The Plan includes \$7.9 million General Fund over the next five years for the Cal OES headquarters SOC emergency operations and security renovation projects. Cal OES will also engage in a number of studies focused on the potential acquisition of property and construction of new facilities that will allow for improvements to emergency response assets.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice (DOJ) has 96 facilities statewide totaling 1.8 million sf, of which 14 facilities and 1.2 million sf are state-owned. The remaining facilities are leased from non-state entities.

CONSOLIDATED FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY CAMPUS

Currently, the state's forensic laboratory work is conducted in four separate facilities in Northern California, each of which has significant infrastructure deficiencies. In addition, the current facilities lack both the space and efficiencies necessary for modern forensic laboratories.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$6.5 million General Fund for the performance criteria phase of a new consolidated forensic laboratory facility to expand forensic capacity and capability. This facility is planned to be located on the CSU Sacramento campus to promote career paths in laboratory sciences and to serve as a central location in the state for counties that do not have their own forensic laboratories.

The Plan includes \$434.3 million (\$6.5 million General Fund and \$427.8 million Public Buildings Construction Fund) over the next five years for the completion of the forensic laboratory project.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) operates more than 530 facilities statewide. These facilities include, but are not limited to, 234 fire stations, 112 telecommunications facilities, 31 conservation camps, 8 fire crew camps, 21 unit headquarters, 16 administrative headquarters, 13 air attack bases, 10 helitack bases, 8 state forests, 1 forestry nursery, and 3 training centers. CAL FIRE facilities support fire protection and resource management efforts for more than 31 million acres of both state- and privately-owned wildlands throughout California.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$54.2 million General Fund for the continuation and addition of critical major capital projects, including the replacement of various fire stations, unit headquarters, conservation camps, and helitack bases, as well as air attack base infrastructure improvements. These projects are in various stages of completion from acquisition to design and construction.

The Plan includes \$715.9 million (\$220.3 million General Fund and \$495.5 million Public Buildings Construction Fund) over the next five years for the continuation and addition of critical major capital outlay projects statewide, including but not limited to, the replacement of aging fire stations, unit headquarters and communication facilities, and the replacement of helitack bases and improvements to air attack bases to accommodate CAL FIRE's new helicopter fleet and C-130 aircraft deployment plans.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Department of Parks and Recreation consists of 280 parks, beaches, trails, wildlife areas, open spaces, off-highway vehicle areas, and historic sites totaling approximately 1.6 million acres of land.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$20.4 million (\$6.3 million General Fund, \$2.6 million General Obligation bond funds, and \$11.5 million other funds) for continuing major capital projects at various state parks.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget also includes funding for two new projects: (1) \$2.7 million for the initial planning phase at Candlestick Point State Recreation Area to support ongoing efforts to revitalize this urban park, and (2) the new Statewide: SP System Acquisition Program project, which provides \$6.3 million General Fund and \$6.3 million in reimbursement authority for high-priority inholding acquisition opportunities. This funding will leverage matching federal funds and will increase access to state parks by adding over 10,000 acres to the state park system, without increasing operational costs.

The Plan includes \$266.4 million (\$6.3 million General Fund, \$74.1 million General Obligation bond funds, and \$186 million other funds) over the next five years for the continuation of the projects included in the Budget, as well as providing funding for various new and continuing capital projects to improve infrastructure and enhance access in state parks.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOSPITALS

The Department of State Hospitals (DSH) oversees 5 hospitals with more than 6.6 million sf of space on 2,600 acres of land. These facilities provide the necessary infrastructure to provide evaluation and treatment services to State Hospital patients.

DSH currently is engaged in infrastructure projects on over 937,000 sf of property. In August 2020, DSH completed the Seismic Retrofit project at Atascadero State Hospital and is scheduled to complete the Activity Courtyard at Coalinga State Hospital in January 2021.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$76.3 million (\$54.3 million General Fund and \$22 million Public Buildings Construction Fund) for the construction phase of three projects located at various hospitals throughout the state, including \$50.5 million for Coalinga State Hospital for the replacement of the Hydronic Loop, \$22 million for the Metropolitan State Hospital for a facility to consolidate police operations, and \$3.8

million for Patton State Hospital and Atascadero State Hospital for the continuation of the Statewide Enhanced Treatment Units project.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) maintains 37 youth and adult correctional facilities, 35 youth and adult camps, and jointly administers the state financing programs for construction of new county jails with the Board of State and Community Corrections. The 2021-22 Governor's Budget reflects the closure of 8 youth and adult camps that occurred in December 2020. CDCR's aging infrastructure and changing population drives significant infrastructure needs.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$48.9 million General Fund for projects that address a variety of infrastructure needs. In addition, the state continues to work on over 70 existing state projects and 31 county jail and juvenile facility projects.

Additionally, CDCR is working on critical projects related to the Federal Receiver's Turnaround Plan of Action resulting from the ongoing *Plata* litigation. As of December 2020, the state has invested approximately \$1.2 billion (\$160 million General Fund and \$1 billion Public Buildings Construction Fund) to fund the Health Care Facility Improvement Program, which includes the construction of projects at 31 institutions. CDCR is making progress on the construction of these Program projects with 7 institutions completed as of November 2020. The remaining projects are scheduled for completion through 2023. Furthermore, the state has recently invested \$38.8 million General Fund for the construction of new medication distribution and preparation facilities at 13 institutions. Lastly, the state continues to prioritize the construction of a new Mental Health Crisis Facility at the California Institution for Men, Chino with expected completion in May 2023.

The Plan includes \$494.5 million (\$188.5 million General Fund and \$306 million Public Buildings Construction Fund) over the next five years. In particular, these projects consist of the following major categories:

- Fire and life safety upgrades
- Heating, Ventilation, and Air Cooling upgrades
- Emergency power generation backup
- Kitchen and dining facilities

PLANNED PRISON CLOSURES

The 2020 Budget Act assumed the closure of one state-owned correctional facility beginning in 2021-22 and a second facility beginning in 2022-23. Consistent with that commitment, the 2021-22 Governor's Budget plans for closure of the Deuel Vocational Institute (DVI) by September 30, 2021. As of December 23, 2020, the state inmate population was just under 96,000, with about 1,300 housed at DVI. The annual cost to operate DVI is about \$182 million.

DVI, the sixth oldest prison in California, opened in 1953. DVI currently houses minimum- and medium-custody general population inmates. The selection of DVI was based on cost to operate, impact of closure on the workforce, and population housing needs. Penal Code section 2067, added by Chapter 36, Statutes of 2018 (AB 1812), provides guidance for determining which facilities to prioritize for closure. Additionally, CDCR must consider its aging infrastructure that is more difficult to maintain, while preserving institutions that are able to recruit and retain critical staff, and are able to meet the rehabilitative programming needs of the inmate population.

The Administration plans to close a second state-operated prison in 2022-23. However, COVID-19 has presented a significant challenge for the Department. New consideration must be given to the long-term use of dormitories, placements of older inmates, and the need for dedicated space to isolate inmates in the event of additional outbreaks of either COVID-19 or other airborne communicable diseases. The Department is considering long-term strategies for a safer and more resilient prison system into the future.

Specifically, as the population declines, the statute requires CDCR to reduce the capacity of state-owned and operated prisons or in-state leased or contract correctional facilities, in a manner that maximizes long-term state facility savings, leverages long-term investments, and maintains sufficient flexibility to comply with the federal court order to maintain the prison population at or below 137.5 percent of design capacity. In reducing capacity, the department must take into consideration the following factors, including, but not limited to:

- The cost to operate at the capacity
- Workforce impacts
- Subpopulation and gender-specific housing needs

- Long-term investment in state-owned and operated correctional facilities, including previous investments
- Public safety and rehabilitation
- The durability of the state's solution to prison overcrowding

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

STATE OFFICE BUILDING PROGRAM

The Department of General Services (DGS) manages approximately 35 million sf of space that supports a variety of state programs and functions. In addition, approximately 3.6 million sf in new office space is currently under construction or renovation in the Sacramento area. These construction activities are in furtherance of the DGS Ten-Year Sequencing Plan (Sequencing Plan), which provides a strategy for the renovation or replacement of numerous state office buildings in the Sacramento region.

In March 2021, the first of these new office buildings will be completed—the Clifford L. Allenby Building will house the Health and Human Services Agency, the Department of State Hospitals, and the Department of Developmental Services. In August 2021, the new Natural Resources Headquarters Building will be completed. The 21-story facility will house numerous departments within the California Natural Resources Agency. Late 2021 will also see the completion of the new 10th and O Street State Office Building, which will house the Governor and the Legislature during the replacement of the existing Capitol Annex facility. In addition, during 2021 construction will continue on the approximately 1.25 million sf new Richards Boulevard Office Complex in Sacramento.

The COVID-19 Pandemic has increased ongoing telework for state employees. In response to this change, DGS is evaluating the state's portfolio of leased properties and state-owned buildings to determine potential efficiencies and restacking opportunities. While these efforts will continue, the Administration recognizes the need for modern office space to conduct the state's core business functions, and remains committed to investing in the construction and renovation of these assets.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$766.1 million Public Buildings Construction Fund in continued support of the Sequencing Plan. This includes financing for the continuation of the Bateson Building Renovation (\$191.6 million), the Unruh Building Renovation (\$122.4 million), and the Resources Building Renovation projects (\$452.1 million).

The Plan includes \$1.6 billion (\$18.7 million General Fund and \$1.6 billion Public Buildings Construction Fund) over the next five years for the renovation of six office buildings in Sacramento and two property acquisitions. This will include a total of 2.8 million sf of newly renovated, usable building space to meet future needs as outlined in the Sequencing Plan.

CALIFORNIA MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The California Military Department (Military) is responsible for the leadership and management of the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, the State Military Reserve, and the Youth and Community Programs. The Army National Guard statewide footprint includes 95 active armories comprised of over 2 million sf. In addition, Military maintains 4 aviation centers, 23 field maintenance shops, 2 combined support maintenance shops, and 2 maneuver area training equipment sites.

Military also operates 3 major training facilities and maintains 45 active buildings for the Department's Youth and Community Programs. The total real property assets of Military encompass an area of 7.8 million sf and provide support to Military programs and emergency public safety operations.

Currently, Military is engaged in numerous capital outlay projects, including the Consolidated Headquarters Complex, which is scheduled for completion in July 2021.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$1.6 million (\$1.5 million General Fund and \$49,000 in matching federal funds) for the construction phase of the Los-Alamitos STARBASE Classroom building and for the renovation of the Santa Rosa Armory as part of the Sustainable Armory Renovation Program.

The Plan includes \$19.3 million (\$10.4 million General Fund and \$8.9 million federal funds) over the next five years for additional projects in the Sustainable Armory Renovation Program. These armory renovations are proposed for Burbank, Visalia, Petaluma, and Redding. Additionally, Military will engage in advanced plans and studies to determine other critical capital outlay needs.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) facilities include 8 veterans homes in Yountville, Barstow, Chula Vista, West Los Angeles, Lancaster, Ventura, Redding, and Fresno, on 766 acres of land, with 2.4 million sf of building space. The eight veterans homes provide domiciliary housing for the state's veterans and are also licensed to provide three levels of care, ranging from assisted living to skilled nursing. CalVet also

operates 3 cemeteries that are located in Igo, Yountville, and Seaside that include a total of approximately 24,000 gravesites on 47 developed acres.

In 2021, CalVet will continue construction of a new 240-bed, 285,000 sf Skilled Nursing Facility in Yountville. This facility is scheduled to be completed in January 2023. CalVet anticipates completing two other capital outlay projects at Yountville during 2021, including the Central Plant renovation and the Chilled Loop renovation.

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes \$1.3 million General Fund for the California Veterans Cemetery, Igo. This includes \$954,000 for the construction phase to upgrade the existing water system and \$296,000 for the plans and working drawings to expand columbarium capacity at the cemetery.

The Plan includes \$3.1 million General Fund over the next five years for the columbarium expansion and water system upgrade project at Igo.

MAINTAINING EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Historically, due to budget reductions and other fiscal challenges, the state has not consistently funded either the cost of maintaining its new capital investments or the deferred maintenance on existing infrastructure. For example, although billions of dollars have been spent over the past decade to build state facilities, less attention has been paid to the availability of permanent funds to maintain these facilities.

Deferred maintenance is maintenance that has not been completed to keep state-owned facilities in an acceptable and operable condition and that is intended to maintain or extend their useful life. Actions like replacing old equipment, repainting, reroofing, repairing wiring and plumbing, dredging river or stream beds to restore original flow capacity, and repairing roads are all examples of maintenance. In contrast, capital outlay is the creation of new buildings, additions to and modifications of existing buildings, and includes projects that generally expand the capacity or change the function of state-owned properties.

At present, the reported statewide deferred maintenance need totals approximately \$66.9 billion, as shown in the Identified Statewide Deferred Maintenance figure.

HIGHWAY REPAIR

Transportation represents the area of the state with the highest level of deferred maintenance. Much of the state highway system was built between the 1950s and early 1970s to serve a growing economy and population. The state's population has

Identified Statewide Deferred Maintenance^{1/}

(Dollars in Millions)

Department of Transportation	\$36,200
Department of Water Resources	12,000
University of California	8,517
Judicial Branch	5,207
Department of Parks and Recreation	1,271
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	1,060
California State University	747
Department of State Hospitals	444
Department of General Services	417
California Community Colleges	238
Network of California Fairs	176
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	157
California Military Department	123
Department of Fish and Wildlife	71
Department of Veterans Affairs	62
State Special Schools	56
California Highway Patrol	40
Department of Motor Vehicles	29
Housing and Community Development	15
Department of Developmental Services	12
Department of Food and Agriculture	12
Employment Development Department	11
California Exposition Park	8
Office of Emergency Services	6
California Conservation Corps	5
Total	\$66,883

^{1/}Represents total deferred maintenance need. Costs may be distributed between local, state, and federal entities.

continued to grow significantly in recent decades, resulting in a corresponding increase in vehicle miles traveled and placing additional pressure on an aging state highway system. Similarly, increased international trade, coupled with the country's dependence on the state's port system, has led to a substantial increase in trucking. As cars became more fuel efficient, revenues from excise taxes did not keep pace with the state's increasing need for highway maintenance and repairs.

SB 1 was signed into law to address deteriorating road conditions by increasing funding to repair the roadways, both on and off the State Highway System as well as addressing congestion, improving trade corridors, and promoting active transportation. Along with increased revenue for cities and counties to repair roads and improve transit, SB 1 provides an average of nearly \$2 billion in additional annual funding dedicated for the

maintenance and repair of the State Highway System. This funding targets pavement, bridge, and culvert repair while allowing the state to maintain appropriate funding levels for safety, emergency, and other transportation elements. In the 4 years since SB 1 passed, the level of deferred maintenance on the State Highway System has reduced by 36 percent.

OTHER DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

The 2021-22 Governor's Budget includes one-time resources of \$250 million General Fund for the most critical statewide deferred maintenance projects. This investment will begin to address the statewide backlog of deferred maintenance and help departments reduce the need to build costlier new infrastructure. This funding will be provided to the entities listed below:

- Department of Water Resources: \$75 million
- Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: \$50 million
- Judicial Branch: \$30 million
- Department of Parks and Recreation: \$20 million
- Department of General Services: \$20 million
- Department of State Hospitals: \$15 million
- Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: \$10 million
- Housing and Community Development - Office of Migrant Services, Farmworker Housing: \$10 million
- Network of California Fairs: \$10 million
- State Special Schools: \$5 million
- Office of Emergency Services: \$5 million

DEBT FINANCING

The state has long used debt financing as a tool for infrastructure investment. When the state borrows to pay for infrastructure, roughly one out of every two dollars spent on infrastructure investments pays interest costs, rather than construction costs.

Budget challenges in the early 2000s resulted in a greater reliance on debt financing, rather than pay-as-you-go spending. From 1974 to 1999, California voters authorized \$38.4 billion of General Obligation bonds. From 2000 to 2020, voters expanded the types

of programs funded by bonds and authorized approximately \$138.7 billion of General Obligation bonds. Of all previously approved bonds, debt obligations of approximately \$72 billion in General Obligation bonds and approximately \$8.2 billion in lease revenue bonds remain outstanding. Additionally, as of December 2020, there were approximately \$35.6 billion of General Obligation bonds and approximately \$7.6 billion of lease revenue bonds that are authorized but not yet issued. The bonds will be issued when projects are approved and ready for construction. Additional information related to General Obligation and lease revenue bond issues can be found on the Department of Finance website.

As shown in the Debt Service on General Obligation and Lease Revenue Bonds figure, debt service on infrastructure bonds is expected to increase to \$8.2 billion by 2024-25, assuming only limited new lease revenue bonds are authorized.

Debt Service on General Obligation and Lease Revenue Bonds

(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	General Fund Revenues	All Funds		General Fund	
		Debt Service	Debt Service Ratio ^{1/}	Debt Service	Debt Service Ratio ^{1/}
2019-20	\$145,070	\$7,868	5.42%	\$5,148	3.55%
2020-21 ^{e/}	\$153,621	\$8,014	5.22%	\$5,211	3.39%
2021-22 ^{e/}	\$161,574	\$8,246	5.10%	\$5,741	3.55%
2022-23 ^{e/}	\$156,551	\$7,859	5.02%	\$5,406	3.45%
2023-24 ^{e/}	\$157,123	\$8,004	5.09%	\$5,588	3.56%
2024-25 ^{e/}	\$161,432	\$8,231	5.10%	\$5,788	3.59%

^{1/} The debt service ratio expresses the state's debt service costs as a percentage of its General Fund revenues.
^{e/} Estimated

The debt service ratio is a measure of relative indebtedness. It expresses the state's debt service level as a percentage of its General Fund revenues. The debt service ratio is projected to decline in 2022-23 to 3.45 percent, based on currently-authorized General Fund-supported General Obligation and lease revenue bond debt.

Both the bond market and bond rating agencies consider a number of factors when evaluating a state's debt position. Two measures commonly used to determine a state's debt position are debt as a percent of state personal income and debt per capita.

The ratio of a state's debt to personal income is a reflection of the state's debt compared to the state's wealth. According to the 2020 State Debt Medians Report by Moody's Investors Service, California's total outstanding debt as a percentage of personal income is 4.2 percent. This is slightly lower than the national average of 4.3

percent and is a significant decrease from the total of 5.3 percent reported in 2014 (see the Comparison of State's Debt Ratio to Other States figure).

Comparison of State's Debt Ratio to Other States

<u>State</u>	<u>Percent of Personal Income</u>						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National Average	3.2	3.1	3	3.0	4.5	4.3	4.3
California	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.2
(50 state rank)	(10th)	(10th)	(11th)	(13th)	(21st)	(22nd)	(22nd)
New York	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.2	8.1	6.7	7.5
Illinois	5.6	5.7	5.2	4.9	9.2	8.4	9.9
Florida	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	4.4	4.4	3.6
Pennsylvania	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.6	3.8	3.5
Georgia	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	6.4	5.9	5.4
Ohio	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	5.6	5.4	5.5
North Carolina	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	3.1	3.1	2.9
Texas	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
Michigan	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.4

Source: Moody's Investors Service 2020 State Debt Medians Reports.

Debt per capita measures each state resident's share of the total debt outstanding. Last year, California's per capita debt was estimated to be \$2,147, well above the national average of \$1,506 as reported by Moody's (see the Comparison of State's Debt Per Capita to Other States figure). California was twelfth among the states in 2020 in terms of overall debt per capita, and only two of the ten most populous states—New York and Illinois—had higher debt per capita. Similar to the debt as a percent of state personal income, the debt per capita has decreased from the total of \$2,465 reported in 2014, while the national average rose slightly over the same period.

FINANCING OPPORTUNITIES

Last Fall, the Administration took advantage of low interest rates to achieve significant savings by refinancing previously issued lease revenue bonds utilizing a forward delivery bond sale structure. This structure allowed the bonds to be priced using current, favorable interest rates with a future issuance date of Fall 2021. The transaction resulted in gross savings of approximately \$132 million and net present value savings of approximately \$100 million for the state—approximately 16.5 percent of the par amount of the refunded bonds (\$508 million).

The Administration will continue to look for other financing opportunities to achieve savings for the state by leveraging current market conditions and low interest rates.

Comparison of State's Debt Per Capita to Other States

State	Debt Per Capita						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National Average	\$1,436	\$1,419	\$1,431	\$1,473	\$1,477	\$1,493	\$1,506
California	\$2,465	\$2,407	\$2,323	\$2,217	\$2,188	\$2,194	\$2,147
(50 state rank)	(9th)	(9th)	(9th)	(9th)	(9th)	(11th)	(12th)
New York	\$3,204	\$3,092	\$3,021	\$3,070	\$3,082	\$3,247	\$3,314
Illinois	\$2,580	\$2,681	\$2,522	\$2,511	\$2,919	\$2,752	\$2,635
Florida	\$1,008	\$973	\$1,038	\$961	\$889	\$812	\$780
Pennsylvania	\$1,172	\$1,117	\$1,172	\$1,337	\$1,311	\$1,577	\$1,519
Georgia	\$1,064	\$1,043	\$1,029	\$992	\$986	\$996	\$971
Ohio	\$1,087	\$1,109	\$1,091	\$1,087	\$1,118	\$1,156	\$1,158
North Carolina	\$806	\$739	\$721	\$659	\$611	\$531	\$586
Texas	\$614	\$406	\$383	\$383	\$410	\$389	\$379
Michigan	\$785	\$758	\$719	\$689	\$673	\$630	\$593

Source: Moody's Investor Service 2020 State Debt Medians Reports.

APPENDIX 1: STATE-OWNED INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW REPORT

0130 JOINT EXPENSES

The California State Capitol, which serves as the state's working seat of government, began construction in 1860 and was completed in 1874. The Capitol remained largely unchanged until 1949, when additional space requirements drove the need for construction of the Capitol Annex, which attaches to the east side of the original Capitol building. The Annex, which was completed in 1951, houses legislative offices, committee rooms, and the Governor's offices.

Government Code Section 9112(a) authorizes the Joint Rules Committee to pursue the construction of a new, restored, rehabilitated, renovated, or reconstructed capitol building annex and associated projects.

0250 JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Judicial Branch consists of the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, trial courts, and the Judicial Council. The Supreme Court is located in the 103,300 square foot (sf) Civic Center Plaza in San Francisco and the 7,600 sf Ronald Reagan State Building in Los Angeles. The courts of appeal are organized into six districts, operate in nine different locations, and consist of approximately 508,000 sf. The trial courts are located in 58 counties statewide, in approximately 450 facilities, and 2,100 courtrooms of approximately 16 million sf of usable area and more than 21 million sf of space under Judicial Council responsibility and management. The facilities of the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and trial courts encompass not only the public courtroom spaces but

also the chambers and workspaces where judicial officers and courtroom staff prepare for proceedings; secure areas, including holding cells; and building support functions. Judicial Council administrative facilities, occupying approximately 250,000 sf, are located in San Francisco and Sacramento.

0540 SECRETARY OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

The California Natural Resources Agency has one Capital Outlay project, overseeing the Species Conservation Habitat Project at the Salton Sea. The Project includes development of a series of ponds, sediment mixing basins, ditches, and berms allowing water currently detached from the sea to be managed to provide suitable habitat for fish and birds. The Project is one component of the Salton Sea Management Plan.

0690 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Office of Emergency Services' infrastructure includes a headquarters facility, an administrative building, and an Inland Regional Operations Center in Sacramento County; a Coastal Regional Operations Center in Fairfield in Solano County; a Southern Regional Operations Center located at Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base in Orange County; the California Specialized Training Institute at Camp San Luis Obispo; and various small field offices throughout the state.

The Public Safety Communications division (PSC) is comprised of a main leased complex in Sacramento and 44 field locations throughout the state. These locations include 7 area offices and 37 area shops, positioned geographically to facilitate maintenance and installation services to remote communication sites and customers throughout the state. In addition, the PSC maintains and operates 11 communications vaults/towers and a total of more than 3,500 radio frequency points of presence.

0820 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice (DOJ) has 96 facilities statewide totaling 1.8 million square feet, of which 14 facilities and 1.2 million square feet are state-owned locations. The remaining facilities are leased from non-state entities.

These facilities support the constitutional office of the Attorney General who, as Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the state, has the responsibility to see that the laws of California are uniformly and adequately enforced. This responsibility is fulfilled through the diverse legal, law enforcement and criminal justice information programs of the DOJ.

2665 HIGH-SPEED RAIL AUTHORITY

The California High-Speed Rail Authority is headquartered in Sacramento, with regional offices in San Jose, Fresno and Los Angeles. Planning continues for the San Francisco to Los Angeles/Anaheim component of the high-speed train system. In addition, construction progresses on the initial 119-mile segment from Madera to just north of Bakersfield.

2720 DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

The California Highway Patrol operates nearly 500 facilities of varying types statewide, which include 8 field division offices, 103 Area commands, 24 dispatch/communications centers, 39 commercial vehicle inspection facilities and platform scales, 8 air operations facilities, 33 resident posts, 267 remote telecommunication sites, a training academy, and various administrative facilities. These facilities, consisting of approximately 1.6 million gross square feet of state-owned properties and 742,000 gross square feet of leased properties, support the CHP's mission to provide the highest level of safety, service, and security to the people of California.

2740 DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The Department of Motor Vehicles operates 247 facilities statewide including an estimated 1.6 million gross square feet of state-owned properties and 1.2 million gross square feet of agency-leased properties. Many offices contain multiple programs, which include vehicle/vessel identification and compliance, driver license and personal identification, driver safety, occupational licensing and investigation. These properties support the Department's mission to serve the public by providing quality licensing and motor vehicle-related services.

3100 EXPOSITION PARK

The California Science Center, an entity within Exposition Park, manages and leases property, in coordination with the Exposition Park Manager, that includes the Samuel Oschin Space Shuttle Endeavor Display Pavilion; the 3D IMAX Theater; the Dr. Theodore T. Alexander, Jr. Science Center School; the Wallis Annenberg Building; Phase I, Phase II and Phase III of the California Science Center.

3125 CALIFORNIA TAHOE CONSERVANCY

The California Tahoe Conservancy manages programs to help protect Lake Tahoe's water quality and conserve wildlife habitat, watershed areas, and public access on the

California side of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Conservancy is a primary implementer of the State of California's responsibilities under the Environmental Improvement Program (EIP) for the Lake Tahoe Basin - a 1997 agreement between California, Nevada, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, the federal government, local governments, and various private entities. The EIP is updated periodically to include more refined estimates of projects, modifications in the scope of identified projects, and new projects.

3340 CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS

The California Conservation Corps (CCC) operates 26 facilities statewide, including 9 residential and 17 non-residential facilities in both urban and rural areas. These facilities enable the CCC to achieve its mission of providing employment, training, and educational opportunities to young adults. The facilities also allow the CCC to assist federal, state and local agencies, as well as nonprofit entities, with the conservation of California's natural resources.

The CCC residential facilities house 80 to 100 corpsmembers each and operate 24 hours a day, bringing young people together from across the state, and increasing capacity for emergency response and conservation projects. Non-residential centers range in size from 30 to 60 corpsmembers and are located in both urban and rural communities throughout California.

3540 DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) operates more than 530 facilities statewide. These facilities include, but are not limited to, 234 fire stations, 112 telecommunications facilities, 39 conservation camps, 21 unit headquarters, 16 administrative headquarters, 12 air attack bases, 10 helitack bases, 8 state forests, 1 forestry nursery, and 3 training academies. CAL FIRE facilities support fire protection and resource management efforts for more than 31 million acres of both state and privately-owned wildlands throughout California.

3600 DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Department of Fish and Wildlife manages more than 740 properties statewide, comprising more than 1 million acres (approximately 679,000 acres of state-owned land and 484,000 acres owned by other entities, but managed by the Department). Several state agencies purchase land for the purpose of habitat or wildlife protection, and management responsibilities for these properties are often transferred to the Department; therefore, the amount of land under Department control continues to

increase. Examples of the properties managed by the Department include, and are not limited to: 111 wildlife areas, 136 ecological reserves, 138 public access areas, and 21 fish hatcheries.

3790 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The system consists of 280 parks, beaches, trails, wildlife areas, open spaces, off-highway vehicle areas, and historic sites. Parks is responsible for approximately 1.65 million acres of land, including 342 miles of coastline, 989 miles of lake, reservoir and river footage, more than 15,000 campsites and alternative camping facilities, and more than 6,000 miles of motorized and non-motorized trails.

3860 DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

The Department of Water Resources has two major infrastructure programs: the State Water Project and the flood control system in the Central Valley. The State Water Project is a water storage and delivery system that consists of 34 storage facilities, reservoirs, and lakes, 21 pumping plants, 4 pumping-generating plants, 5 hydroelectric power plants, and over 700 miles of canals, pipelines, and tunnels. The Project provides water to 25 million Californians and 750,000 acres of irrigated farmland. The Project also provides recreational opportunities to approximately 6 million visitors annually at 15 separate reservoir-based facilities as well as public fishing access to much of the Aqueduct. Existing flood control infrastructure in the Central Valley consists of 1,595 miles of levees, 348,000 acres of channels and floodways, over 800,000 linear feet of bank protection, over 60 mitigation and environmental restoration sites, and 55 various flood control structures including dams, weirs, pumping plants, diversion structures, gate structures, and drop structures. In general, these facilities provide more flood protection in urbanized areas and less in agricultural areas.

3900 AIR RESOURCES BOARD

The Air Resources Board has 58 sites statewide. One site is state-owned and the remaining 57 sites are occupied through lease, permit, or license agreements. Of the non state-owned sites, 35 support air-monitoring stations and 22 sites support an array of vehicle testing, research, planning, enforcement, chemical laboratory, support services, and administrative needs; some of the support sites are also equipped with an air-monitoring station. These sites serve a multitude of programs the Air Resources Board oversees to support its statutory authority to attain and maintain healthy air quality, reduce the public's exposure to toxic air pollutants, conduct research into the causes of and solutions to air pollution, and support the Air Resources Board leadership role

related to greenhouse gas reduction and climate change.

4265 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health operates a single laboratory facility in Richmond, California. The laboratory provides analytical, diagnostic, developmental, evaluative, epidemiological, reference, quality control, educational, training, and consultative laboratory services related to the protection and promotion of public health. The Richmond campus consists of 697,000 gross square feet of laboratory, office, and support facilities on 29 acres.

4300 DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES

The Department of Developmental Services is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facilities under its control, including two state-owned and operated 24-hour care facilities and related buildings, grounds, and infrastructure. The facilities are Fairview Developmental Center in Orange County and Porterville Developmental Center in Tulare County.

The developmental centers are comprised of approximately 2.3 million gross square feet in 319 buildings on 784 acres. As of February 2020, the Fairview Developmental Center and the Porterville General Treatment Area transitioned all former residents to community living. The Department will continue to maintain the Fairview property in warm shutdown mode until disposition of the property. The Department is projected to operate seven Stabilization, Training, Assistance, and Reintegration (STAR) programs that provide acute crisis services in the community. Additionally, the Department is responsible for the maintenance of interior finishes and equipment at a 57,000 square foot leased facility in Riverside County. These facilities are used to aid the Department's mission in providing medical, dental, and nursing care; active treatment; supervision; education; and vocational training for residents with developmental disabilities.

4440 DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOSPITALS

The Department of State Hospitals oversees five hospitals that have a campus infrastructure comprising more than 6.6 million square feet of space on 2,600 acres of land and 474 buildings. These facilities aid in the Department's mission to provide evaluation and treatment services in a safe and responsible manner to State Hospital patients.

5225 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

As one of the largest departments in state government, CDCR operates 37 adult and youth correctional facilities and 35 adult and youth camps. CDCR also contracts for multiple adult parolee service centers and community correctional facilities. CDCR operates an adult prisoner/mother facility, adult parole units and sub-units, parole outpatient clinics, regional parole headquarters, licensed correctional treatment centers, hemodialysis clinics, outpatient housing units, a correctional training center, a licensed skilled nursing facility, and a hospice program for the terminally ill. CDCR has six regional accounting offices and leases approximately two million square feet of office space. CDCR's infrastructure includes more than 46 million square feet of building space on more than 24,000 acres of land (37 square miles) statewide.

5227 BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The Board of State and Community Corrections and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation jointly administer several programs to partially finance the design and construction of county correctional facilities.

6100 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The State Special Schools Division includes three residential schools (Schools for the Deaf in Riverside and Fremont and a School for the Blind in Fremont) and three diagnostic centers (Fresno, Fremont, and Los Angeles). These facilities comprise a total of approximately 1,042,000 gross square feet on 167 acres. The schools provide comprehensive educational programs composed of academic, extracurricular, and residential activities for students with auditory and/or visual impairments. The diagnostic centers provide support and services for students with unique educational needs.

6440 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The University of California (University) system comprises ten campuses (Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Merced, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz) which operate more than 800 research centers, academic medical centers, institutes, laboratories, and programs throughout the state. The University system has more than 6,000 buildings with over 141 million gross square feet on approximately 30,000 acres. Through Education Code sections 92493 - 92496, the University is granted the authority to fund infrastructure projects from their support appropriation.

6870 BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

The California Community Colleges (CCC) comprise the largest postsecondary system of education in the nation. The CCC system serves approximately 2.1 million students annually at 73 locally-governed community college districts encompassing 116 campuses, 78 approved off-campus centers, and 24 district offices. The districts' assets include more than 25,000 acres of land, 6,000 buildings, and 87 million gross square feet of space. The system also holds instruction at numerous off-campus outreach centers.

7760 DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

DGS is responsible for managing approximately 35.1 million square feet of space that supports a variety of state programs and functions. Of this amount, 11.8 million net usable square feet is attributable to 56 DGS-managed state office buildings including the State Capitol; 2.4 million gross square feet related to 22 other state-owned buildings including warehouses, storage, the Central Heating and Cooling Plant, parking structures, and the State Records Warehouse; and 20.9 million net usable square feet is associated with DGS-managed commercial leases of all space types. Additionally, DGS has jurisdiction over retail and residential properties in downtown Sacramento that the Capitol Area Development Authority manages directly.

8570 DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA) facilities support its operations serving the citizens of California by promoting and protecting a safe and healthy food supply and enhancing local and global agricultural trade through efficient management, innovation, and sound science, with a commitment to environmental stewardship. These facilities are in various locations in Arizona, Hawaii, and throughout California. The CDFA rents or owns approximately 710,000 square feet of facilities, including 41 field offices, 11 laboratories, 16 border protection stations, 9 employee residences, and a headquarters in Sacramento.

8940 MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The Army National Guard statewide facilities footprint includes 95 active armories comprised over 2 million square footage. In addition, the Military Department possesses 4 aviation centers, 23 field maintenance shops, 2 combined support maintenance shops, and 2 maneuver area training equipment sites. The total real property assets of the Military Department encompass an area of 7.8 million square feet. The facilities are used to house and train the California National Guard and provide emergency public safety support. The Military Department also operates three major training facilities comprised of a total combined square footage of 3.4 million. These facilities consist of

troop lodging, administration, warehouse, maintenance, firing ranges, and maneuver training areas. Additionally, the Military Department's footprint includes 45 active buildings of 229,000 square feet for the Department's Youth and Community Programs.

8955 DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) facilities include eight veteran's homes, three state veterans' cemeteries, and a headquarters office building. The eight veteran's homes are located in Yountville, Barstow, Chula Vista, West Los Angeles, Lancaster, Ventura, Redding, and Fresno on 766 acres of land, with 2.4 million gross square feet of building space. Additionally, CalVet will construct a new 285,000 square foot Skill Nursing Facility in Yountville, California and will expand columbarium capacity at the Northern California Veterans Cemetery in Igo, California. Veteran's homes provide domiciliary housing for the state's veterans and are also licensed to provide three levels of care, ranging from assisted living to skilled nursing. CalVet also operates three cemeteries that are located in Igo, near Redding, Yountville, and Seaside and contain a total of approximately 24,000 gravesites on 47 developed acres.

9860 CAPITAL OUTLAY PLANNING AND STUDIES FUNDING

The Budget appropriates funding to be allocated by the Department of Finance to state agencies to develop design and cost information for new projects to evaluate project feasibility and inform funding levels for future budgets.

APPENDIX 2: PROPOSED 2021 INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL FUNDING PLAN

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Appendix 2

2021 Infrastructure Capital Funding Plan

(Dollars in Thousands)

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>Total</u>
Judicial Branch							
0250	<u>Judicial Branch</u>						
	Laie County - New Lakeport Courthouse	\$68,123 DB	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$68,123
	Mendocino County - New Ukiah Courthouse	3,334 D	109,469 B	0	0	0	112,803
	Nevada County - New Nevada City Courthouse	972 S	0	0	0	0	972
	Los Angeles County - Los Angeles Master Plan	2,347 S	0	0	0	0	2,347
	Butte County - Juvenile Hall Addition and Renovation	0	634 PW	2,920 C	0	0	3,554
	Monterey County - New Fort Ord Courthouse	0	40,656 AD	121,313 B	0	0	161,969
	San Bernardino County - Juvenile Dependency Courthouse Addition and Renovation	0	946 AP	722 W	7,646 C	0	9,314
	Fresno County - New Fresno Courthouse	0	0	21,696 A	17,687 D	694,102 B	733,485
	Kern County - New Ridgecrest Courthouse	0	0	4,380 AD	51,455 B	0	55,835
	Solano County - New Solano Hall of Justice (Fairfield)	0	0	21,310 AD	226,160 B	0	247,470
	Los Angeles County - New Santa Clarita Courthouse	0	0	0	57,179 AD	463,168 B	520,347
	Plumas County - New Quincy Courthouse	0	0	0	6,772 AD	84,963 B	91,735
	San Luis Obispo County - New San Luis Obispo Courthouse	0	0	0	30,514 A	5,877 D	36,391
	Los Angeles County - New West Los Angeles Courthouse	0	0	0	0	75,153 A	75,153
	Kern County - New Mojave Courthouse	0	0	0	0	5,543 AD	5,543
	San Joaquin County - New Tracy Courthouse	0	0	0	0	2,684 D	2,684
	Judicial Branch Total	\$74,776	\$151,705	\$172,341	\$397,413	\$1,331,490	\$2,127,725
Transportation Agency							
2660	<u>Department of Transportation</u>						
	State Highway System Maintenance and Improvement ^{1/}	5,077,500 V	5,035,000 V	4,865,000 V	4,397,500 V	4,405,000 V	23,780,000
	Local Investment (Reimbursement)	500,000 V	500,000 V	500,000 V	500,000 V	500,000 V	2,500,000
	State Rail and Transit ^{1/}	328,750 V	341,250 V	348,750 V	305,000 V	305,000 V	1,628,750
	Local Transportation Funding ^{2/}	2,531,750 V	2,641,750 V	2,539,250 V	2,410,500 V	2,413,000 V	12,536,250
	Proposition 1B						
	State Transportation Improvement Program ^{3/}	29,000 V	0	0	0	0	29,000
	PTMISEA - Intercity Rail Projects ^{3/}	0	7,000 V	0	0	0	7,000
	Local Seismic Retrofits	9,000 V	9,000 V	9,000 V	0	0	27,000
	Trade Corridors Improvement Fund ^{3/}	17,000 V	4,000 V	0	0	0	21,000
	Highway-Railroad Crossing Safety Account ^{3/}	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Highway Safety, Rehabilitation, Preservation Fund ^{3/}	2,000 V	48,000 V	0	0	0	50,000
	State Route 99 Account ^{3/}	23,000 V	0	0	0	0	23,000
	Department of Transportation Total	\$8,518,000	\$8,586,000	\$8,262,000	\$7,613,000	\$7,623,000	\$40,602,000
^{1/} Amounts from 2020 STIP FE							
^{2/} Includes Active Transportation Program							
^{3/} The amounts remaining for these programs are a result of project savings. The appropriations for these funds can be administratively adjusted on an as needed basis per provisional language and Department of Finance approval. The California Transportation Commission is responsible for allocating these funds.							
2665	<u>High-Speed Rail Authority</u>						
	Merced Extension	0	123,000 A	0	0	2,413,000 B	2,536,000
	Bakersfield Extension	0	168,000 A	0	0	1,240,000 B	1,408,000
	High-Speed Rail Authority Total	\$0	\$291,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,653,000	\$3,944,000
	Transportation Agency Total	\$8,518,000	\$8,877,000	\$8,262,000	\$7,613,000	\$11,276,000	\$44,546,000

APPENDIX 2: PROPOSED 2021 INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL FUNDING PLAN

2021 Infrastructure Capital Funding Plan

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	Total
Natural Resources Agency						
3125 Tahoe Conservancy						
Tahoe Conservancy - Conceptual Feasibility Planning	500 S	0	0	0	0	500
Tahoe Conservancy - Minor Capital Outlay	850 M	0	0	0	0	850
Tahoe Conservancy Total	\$1,350	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,350
3540 Department of Forestry and Fire Protection						
Intermountain Conservation Camp - Replace Facility	600 A	3,831 P	3,831 W	0	65,133 C	73,395
Prado Helitack Base - Replace Facility	1,510 W	0	21,831 C	0	0	23,341
Fresno Air Attack Base - Infrastructure Improvements	3,217 C	0	0	0	0	3,217
Ramona Air Attack Base - Infrastructure Improvements	4,947 C	0	0	0	0	4,947
Butte Fire Center - Replace Facility	2,745 W	0	54,262 C	0	0	57,007
Hemet Ryan Air Attack/Helitack Base - Replace Facility	1,931 W	33,661 C	0	0	0	35,592
Shasta Trinity Unit Headquarters/Northern Operations - Relocate Facilities	4,329 P	5,988 W	0	95,123 C	0	105,440
Kneeland Helitack Base - Relocate Facility	850 A	0	1,228 P	1,228 W	0	3,306
Howard Forest Helitack Base - Replace Facility	550 A	1,228 P	1,228 W	0	14,979 C	17,985
Minor Capital Outlay	2,005 M	0	0	0	0	2,005
Temecula Fire Station - Relocate Facility	595 P	595 W	0	10,363 C	0	11,553
Macdoel Fire Station - Relocate Facility	796 AP	586 W	0	10,207 C	0	11,589
Humboldt/Del Norte Unit Headquarters - Relocate Facility	1,860 A	3,558 P	3,952 W	0	47,947 C	57,317
Hollister Air Attack - Bear Valley Fire Station/Helitack Base - Relocate	12,150 A	2,131 P	2,131 W	0	37,138 C	53,550
Potrero Fire Station - Replace Facility	981 W	10,806 C	0	0	0	11,787
Elsinore Fire Station - Relocate Facility	1,800 A	0	701 P	701 W	0	3,202
Growlersburg Conservation Camp - Replace Facility	3,050 W	0	53,165 C	0	0	56,215
Alhambra Valley Fire Station - Relocate Facility	2,500 A	703 P	703 W	0	8,502 C	12,408
Higgins Corner Fire Station - Relocate Facility	789 P	789 W	0	9,551 C	0	11,129
Alma Helitack Base - Replace Facility	5,000 A	0	1,487 P	1,487 W	0	7,974
Boggs Mountain Helitack Base - Relocate Facility	2,000 A	0	1,454 P	1,454 W	0	4,908
Parkfield Fire Station - Replace Facility	0	6,727 C	0	0	0	6,727
Paso Robles Air Attack Base - Infrastructure Improvements	0	3,277 C	0	0	0	3,277
Various Project - Fire Camp Conversions/CCC Facilities Upgrades	0	998 P	998 W	22,225 C	0	24,221
Laik/Mapa Unit Autoshop and Warehouse - Replace Facility	0	1,102 W	0	19,207 C	0	20,309
Chico Air Attack Base - Infrastructure Upgrades	0	10,605 C	0	0	0	10,605
Statewide - Construct Communications Facilities, Phase V	0	21,216 C	0	0	0	21,216
Riverside Unit Headquarters - Relocate Facility	0	3,000 A	0	3,000 P	0	9,000
South Lake Tahoe Fire Station - Construct Facility	0	720 A	850 P	0	850 W	2,420
Columbia Helitack Base - Replace Facility	0	1,228 P	1,228 W	0	14,979 C	17,435
North Lake Tahoe Fire Station - Construct Facility	0	1,120 A	700 P	0	700 W	2,520
Siskiyou Unit Headquarters - Replace Facility	0	0	500 A	0	2,807 P	3,307
Gonzales Fire Station - Replace Facility	0	0	2,000 A	0	600 P	2,600
Santa Clara Unit Headquarters - Replace Facility	0	0	1,807 P	1,807 W	0	3,614
Madera/Mariposa/Merced Unit Headquarters - Replace Facility	0	0	5,000 A	0	0	5,000
San Mateo Santa Cruz Unit Headquarters - Replace Facility	0	0	1,000 A	0	2,122 P	3,122
Statewide - Construct Communications Facilities, Phase VI	0	0	0	2,815 P	2,190 W	5,005
Statewide - Construct Communications Facilities, Phase VII	0	0	0	2,815 W	2,815 W	5,630
Blanchard Fire Station	0	0	0	500 P	500 W	1,000
Wilbur Springs Fire Station	0	0	0	500 P	500 W	1,000
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Total	\$54,205	\$113,869	\$160,056	\$182,983	\$204,762	\$715,875
3600 Department of Fish and Wildlife						
Minor Projects	0	1,410 M	0	0	0	1,410
Department of Fish and Wildlife Total	\$0	\$1,410	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,410

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	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	Total
3790 Department of Parks and Recreation						
Statewide - State Park System Acquisition Program	12,600 A	0	0	0	0	12,600
Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA) - Initial Erosion	2,667 C	0	0	0	0	2,667
Candlestick Point State Recreation Area (SRA) -Build-Out of Park	2,660 P	0	3,160 W	44,180 C	0	50,000
Ocotillo Wells SVRA - Auto Shop Addition	1,495 C	0	0	0	0	1,495
Oceano Dunes SVRA - Grand Avenue Lifeguard Tower	1,026 C	0	0	0	0	1,026
California Indian Heritage Center - Phase 1 Development	0	4,690 W	90,620 C	0	0	95,310
Pismo State Beach (SB) - Entrance Kiosk Replacement	0	807 C	0	0	0	807
Old Allensworth State Historic Park (SHP) - Visitor Center	0	464 W	8,108 C	0	0	8,572
Old Sacramento SHP - Riverfront Improvements	0	324 W	4,159 C	0	0	4,483
Humboldt Redwoods State Park (SP) - Founder's Grove Restroom	0	190 W	3,420 C	0	0	3,610
Lake Perris SRA - Replace Lifeguard Headquarters	0	512 W	8,041 C	0	0	8,553
Oceano Dunes SVRA - Le Sage Bridge Replacement	0	1,032 C	0	0	0	1,032
McGrath SB - Campground Relocation and Wetland Restoration	0	26,828 C	0	0	0	26,828
R. H. Meyer Memorial SB - El Matador Parking Lot Grading and Expansion Modifications	0	898 C	0	0	0	898
Mackerricher SP - Replace Water Treatment Plant	0	2,887 C	0	0	0	2,887
Old Sacramento SHP - Boiler Shop Renovation	0	22,586 C	0	0	0	22,586
Gaviota SP - Main Water Supply Upgrades	0	142 W	1,790 C	0	0	1,932
Border Field SP - Public Use Improvements:	0	9,069 C	0	0	0	9,069
Department of Parks and Recreation Total	\$20,448	\$80,258	\$119,298	\$44,180	\$0	\$264,184
3860 Department of Water Resources						
Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction Program	1,000 C	0	0	0	0	1,000
Urban Flood Risk Reduction Program	67,000 C	113,765 C	17,234 C	26,865 C	0	224,864
Perris Dam Remediation	4,386 C	0	0	0	0	4,386
Department of Water Resources Total	\$72,386	\$113,765	\$17,234	\$26,865	\$0	\$230,250
Natural Resources Agency Total	\$148,389	\$309,302	\$296,588	\$254,028	\$204,762	\$1,213,069
4300 Health and Human Services Agency						
Department of Developmental Services						
Porterville - Install Fire Sprinklers	221 W	3,905 C	0	0	0	4,126
Porterville - Building Replacements	0	0	0	5,580 PW	44,752 C	50,332
Department of Developmental Services Total	\$221	\$3,905	\$0	\$5,580	\$44,752	\$54,458
4440 Department of State Hospitals						
Statewide - Enhanced Treatment Units	3,792 C	0	0	0	0	3,792
Coalinga - Hydronic Loop	50,528 C	0	0	0	0	50,528
Metro - Consolidation of Police Operations	22,024 C	0	0	0	0	22,024
Department of State Hospitals Total	\$76,344	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$76,344
Health and Human Services Agency Total	\$76,565	\$3,905	\$0	\$5,580	\$44,752	\$130,802

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	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	Total
Corrections and Rehabilitation						
5225 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation						
Statewide - Minor Capital Outlay Program	1,515 M	0	0	0	0	1,515
California Institution for Men, Chino - Air Cooling Facility A	13,886 C	0	0	0	0	13,886
Valley State Prison, Chowchilla - Arsenic and Manganese Removal Water Treatment Plant	20,275 C	0	0	0	0	20,275
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison, Corcoran - Air Cooling	2,701 PW	12,201 C	0	0	0	14,902
Calipatria State Prison, Calipatria - Health Care Facility Improvement Project Phase II	4,145 C	0	0	0	0	4,145
Preparation Room Unit						
D5	328 W	2,768 C	0	0	0	3,096
Pelican Bay State Prison, Crescent City - Fire Suppression Upgrade	0	28,647 C	0	0	0	28,647
California Correctional Center, Susanville - Health Care Facility Improvement Program -						
Facilities A and B Primary Care Clinic	0	1,034 P	1,213 W	15,164 C	0	17,411
Statewide - Emergency Power for Triage and Treatment Areas	0	554 P	562 W	6,775 C	0	7,891
Calipatria State Prison, Calipatria - Emergency Generator For Chiller Plant	0	704 P	726 W	7,711 C	0	9,141
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison, Blythe - New Potable Water Wells	0	862 P	1,046 W	10,098 C	0	12,006
California Training Facility, Soledad - New Kitchen/Dining Buildings	0	0	8,275 P	7,904 W	116,272 C	132,451
California Medical Facility, Vacaville - Kitchen and Dining Facilities	0	0	5,980 P	5,928 W	106,718 C	118,626
California Correctional Institution, Tehachapi - Central Kitchen	0	0	4,653 P	4,645 W	83,012 C	92,310
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison, Blythe - Install Two Emergency Power	0	0	0	1,142 W	1,142 W	2,282
California Institution for Men, Chino - Emergency Power	0	0	0	2,521 P	3,194 W	5,715
California Medical Facility, Vacaville - Boiler Replacement	0	0	0	1,400 P	1,365 W	2,765
California Institution for Men, Chino - Air Cooling Facilities B, C, and D	0	0	0	0	4,141 P	4,141
Sierra Conservation Center, Jamestown - Air Cooling Calaveras/Mariposa Program (Folsom Women's Facility)	0	0	0	0	1,030 P	1,030
	0	0	0	0	2,303 P	2,303
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Total	\$42,850	\$46,770	\$22,455	\$63,266	\$319,177	\$494,518
Education						
6100 Department of Education						
Fremont School for the Deaf - Perimeter Fencing	747 PW	6,801 C	0	0	0	7,548
California School for the Deaf - Riverside, Remove Modular Buildings	280 PW	1,478 C	0	0	0	1,758
California School for Deaf/California School for the Blind, Fremont -	0	0	5,000 P	5,000 W	53,000 C	63,000
Department of Education Total	\$1,027	\$8,279	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$53,000	\$72,306

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	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	Total
6870 Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges						
Riverside Community College District (CCD), Norco College - Center for Human	2,162 PW	24,913 C	0	0	0	27,075
Redwoods CCD, College of the Redwoods - Physical Education	63,839 C	0	0	0	0	63,839
Santa Monica CCD, Santa Monica College - Arts Complex Consolidation	9,821 C	0	0	0	0	9,821
Los Rios CCD, American River College - Technical Building Modernization	28,647 C	0	0	0	0	28,647
Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles City College - Theater Arts Replacement	14,124 C	0	0	0	0	14,124
Peralta CCD, College of Alameda - Replacement of Buildings B and E (Auto and Diesel Technologies)	15,291 C	0	0	0	0	15,291
San Bernardino CCD, San Bernardino Valley College - Technical Building Replacement	31,422 C	0	0	0	0	31,422
Yuba CCD, Yuba College - Woodland College - Performing Arts Facility	16,472 C	0	0	0	0	16,472
Los Rios CCD, Natomas Education Center - Natomas Center Phase 2 and 3	27,632 C	0	0	0	0	27,632
Los Rios CCD, Folsom Lake College - Instructional Buildings Phase 2.1	29,494 C	0	0	0	0	29,494
Santa Barbara CCD, Santa Barbara City College - Physical Education Replacement	32,521 C	0	0	0	0	32,521
Cerritos CCD, Cerritos College - Health Sciences Building #26 Renovation	11,512 C	0	0	0	0	11,512
Kern CCD, Delano Center - LRC Multi-Purpose Building	14,411 C	0	0	0	0	14,411
Chaffey CCD, Chino Campus - Instructional Building 1	11,764 C	0	0	0	0	11,764
Kern CCD, Porterville College - Allied Health Building	9,743 C	0	0	0	0	9,743
Long Beach CCD, Liberal Arts Campus - Music/Theatre Complex	20,609 C	0	0	0	0	20,609
Peralta CCD, Laney College - Modernize Theatre Building	7,290 C	0	0	0	0	7,290
Peralta CCD, Merritt College - Horticulture Building Replacement	9,034 C	0	0	0	0	9,034
Sierra Joint CCD, Sierra College - Gymnasium Modernization	0	25,038 C	0	0	0	25,038
Barstow CCD, Barstow College - Hydronic Loop and Water Infrastructure	0	9,047 C	0	0	0	9,047
Los Rios CCD, Rancho Cordova Educational Center - Rancho Cordova	0	8,509 C	0	0	0	8,509
West Valley-Mission CCD, Mission College - Performing Arts Building	0	12,983 C	0	0	0	12,983
Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Valley College - Academic Building 2	0	22,690 C	0	0	0	22,690
North Orange County CCD, Cypress College - Fine Arts Renovation	0	16,359 C	0	0	0	16,359
Compton CCD, Compton College - Physical Education Complex	0	21,534 C	0	0	0	21,534
El Camino CCD, El Camino College - Music Building Replacement	0	24,920 C	0	0	0	24,920
Los Angeles CCD, East Los Angeles College - Facilities Maintenance &	0	11,279 C	0	0	0	11,279
Sonoma County Junior CCD, Santa Rosa Junior College - Tauzer Gym	0	9,258 C	0	0	0	9,258
Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Trade-Tech College - Design and Media	0	33,441 C	0	0	0	33,441
Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD, Cuyamaca College - Instructional Building	0	13,372 C	0	0	0	13,372
Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD, Grossmont College - Liberal Arts/Business/Computer Science	0	10,214 C	0	0	0	10,214
Los Angeles CCD, West Los Angeles College - Plant Facilities/Shops	0	5,309 C	0	0	0	5,309
Sonoma County Junior CCD, Public Safety Training Center - Public Safety Training Center Expansion	0	4,530 C	0	0	0	4,530
Riverside CCD, Riverside City College - Life Science/Physical Science	0	24,969 C	0	0	0	24,969
Antelope Valley CCD, Antelope Valley College - Gymnasium Renovation	0	11,510 C	0	0	0	11,510
San Bernardino CCD, Crafton Hills College - Performing Arts Center	0	6,675 C	0	0	0	6,675
Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Pierce College - Industrial Technology	0	15,976 C	0	0	0	15,976
Napa Valley CCD, Napa Valley College - Modernize Industrial Technology	0	2,756 C	0	0	0	2,756
Coast CCD, Orange Coast College - Chemistry Building Project	0	18,794 C	0	0	0	18,794

APPENDIX 2: PROPOSED 2021 INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL FUNDING PLAN

2021 Infrastructure Capital Funding Plan

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	Total
Chabot-Las Positas CCD, Chabot College - Building 3000 Maintenance Operations						
Warehouse & Garage	0	8,067 C	0	0	0	8,067
Siskiyou Joint CCD, College of the Siskiyou - Theatre Arts Building	0	25,175 C	0	0	0	25,175
Peralta CCD, College of Alameda - Aviation Complex Replacement	0	11,918 C	0	0	0	11,918
Sierra Joint CCD, Sierra College - Science Building Phase 1	0	23,907 C	0	0	0	23,907
Shasta-Trinema-Trinity CCD, Shasta College - Building 200 Modernization	0	14,844 C	0	0	0	14,844
Yuba CCD, Yuba College - Fire Alarm System Upgrade	0	3,645 C	0	0	0	3,645
Long Beach CCD, Pacific Coast Campus - Construction Trades Phase II	0	14,786 C	0	0	0	14,786
Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College - Technology and Health Replacement	0	71,536 C	0	0	0	71,536
North Orange County CCD, Fullerton College - Music/Drama Complex-Buildings	0	39,038 C	0	0	0	39,038
San Francisco CCD, San Francisco City College - Cloud Hall Reconstruction Replacement	0	18,920 C	0	0	0	18,920
Rio Hondo CCD, Rio Hondo College - Music/Wray Theater Renovation	0	10,831 C	0	0	0	10,831
South Orange County CCD, Saddleback College - Science Math Building R	0	19,917 C	0	0	0	19,917
Yuba CCD, Yuba College - Building 800 Life and Physical Science	0	3,374 C	0	0	0	3,374
Mt. San Jacinto CCD, Menifee Valley Center - Math and Sciences Building	0	24,658 C	0	0	0	24,658
Monterey Peninsula CCD, Fort Ord Center - Public Safety Center Phase 2	0	10,171 C	0	0	0	10,171
Monterey Peninsula CCD, Monterey Peninsula College - Music Facility	0	2,711 C	0	0	0	2,711
West Hills CCD, West Hills College Lemoore - Instructional Center Phase	0	21,037 C	0	0	0	21,037
Mt. San Jacinto CCD, Mt. San Jacinto College - Science and Technology	0	19,968 C	0	0	0	19,968
California Community Colleges Total	\$355,788	\$678,579	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,034,367
Education Total	\$356,815	\$686,858	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$53,000	\$1,106,673
General Government						
0690 Office of Emergency Services						
Mather - State Operations Center Modification	465 PW	4,466 C	0	0	0	4,931
Mather - Headquarters Lobby Security Enhancements	251 PW	921 C	0	0	0	1,172
Mather - Security Checkpoint Enhancement	300 PW	1,450 C	0	0	0	1,750
Office of Emergency Services Total	\$1,016	\$6,837	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,853
0820 Department of Justice						
Northern Region - Consolidated DNA Lab Campus	6,541 D	427,748 B	0	0	0	434,289
Department of Justice Total	\$6,541	\$427,748	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$434,289
7760 Department of General Services						
Sacramento Region - Resources Building Renovation	191,585 B	0	0	0	0	191,585
Sacramento Region - Gregory Bateson Building Renovation	122,392 B	0	0	0	0	122,392
Sacramento Region - Jesse Unruh Building Renovation	452,106 B	0	0	0	0	452,106
Sacramento Region - California Environmental Protection Agency Building	0	1 A	0	0	0	1
Sacramento Region - 450 N Street Building Renovation	0	0	7,337 B	401,436 B	0	408,773
Sacramento Region - Blue Anchor Building Renovation	0	0	0	1,429 D	15,986 B	17,415
Sacramento Region - EDD Complex Renovation	0	0	0	9,890 D	418,747 B	428,637
Riverside - California Tower Office Building Acquisition	0	0	0	1 A	0	1
Department of General Services Total	\$766,083	\$1	\$7,337	\$412,756	\$434,733	\$1,620,910

APPENDIX 2: PROPOSED 2021 INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL FUNDING PLAN

2021 Infrastructure Capital Funding Plan

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	Total
8570 Department of Food and Agriculture						
Blythe Border Protection Station	3,981 AP	0	0	3,452 W	0	7,433
Needles Border Protection Station - Relocation	10,371 AP	0	0	0	0	10,371
North Valley Animal Health and Safety Laboratory, Turlock - Laboratory Replacement	88,565 C	0	0	0	0	88,565
Department of Food and Agriculture Total	\$102,917	\$0	\$0	\$3,452	\$0	\$106,369
8940 <u>Military Department</u>						
Los Alamitos - STARBASE Classroom Building	1,530 C	0	0	0	0	1,530
Sustainable Armory Renovation Program - Santa Rosa	98 D	5,878 B	0	0	0	5,976
Staterwide - Advance Plans and Studies	0	300 S	0	0	0	300
Sustainable Armory Renovation Program - Burbank	0	0	108 D	6,444 B	0	6,552
Sustainable Armory Renovation Program - Visalia	0	0	108 D	4,612 B	0	4,720
Sustainable Armory Renovation Program - Petaluma	0	0	0	0	54 D	54
Sustainable Armory Renovation Program - Redding	0	0	0	0	126 D	126
Military Department Total	\$1,628	\$6,178	\$216	\$11,056	\$180	\$19,258
8955 <u>Department of Veterans Affairs</u>						
Northern California Veterans Cemetery, Igo - Columbaria Expansion	296 PW	1,847 C	0	0	0	2,143
Northern California Veterans Cemetery, Igo - Water System Upgrade	954 C	0	0	0	0	954
Department of Veterans Affairs Total	\$1,250	\$1,847	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,097
9860 <u>Infrastructure Planning</u>						
Infrastructure Planning	1,000 S	1,000 S	1,000 S	1,000 S	1,000 S	5,000
Infrastructure Planning Total	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$5,000
General Government Total	\$880,435	\$443,611	\$8,553	\$428,264	\$435,913	\$2,196,776
2021 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Total	\$10,097,630	\$10,519,151	\$8,766,937	\$8,766,551	\$13,665,094	\$51,815,563

* Values in this column reflect project phase:

- S: Study
- A: Acquisition
- P: Preliminary Plans
- W: Working Drawings
- C: Construction
- E: Equipment
- D: Performance Criteria
- L: Lease
- B: Design-Build
- V: Various
- M: Minor Projects

APPENDIX 3: HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS SINCE 1972 BY DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

APPENDIX 3: HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS SINCE 1972 BY DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

Appendix 3
**History of California General Obligation Bonds Since 1972
 By Date of Authorization**
 (Dollars in Millions)

Date	Subject	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved
June 1972	Veterans Home Loan		\$250	\$250
	Earthquake Reconstruction & Replacement	\$350		350
		\$350	\$250	\$600
November 1972	Community College Facilities	\$160		\$160
	Health Science Facilities	156		156
		\$316		\$316
June 1974	Recreational Lands	\$250		\$250
	Clean Water	250		250
	Home Loans		\$350	350
		\$500	\$350	\$850
November 1974	State School Building Aid and Earthquake Reconstruction	\$150		\$150
		\$150		\$150
June 1976	Home Loans		\$500	\$500
	Safe Drinking Water	\$175		175
		\$175	\$500	\$675
November 1976	State, Urban & Coastal Parks	\$280		\$280
		\$280		\$280
June 1978	Clean Water and Water Conservation	375		375
		\$375		\$375
November 1978	Veterans Home Loan		\$500	\$500
			\$500	\$500
June 1980	Veterans Home Loan		\$750	\$750
			\$750	\$750
November 1980	Parklands Acquisition and Development	\$285		\$285
		\$285		\$285
June 1982	New Prison Construction	\$495		\$495
		\$495		\$495
November 1982	State School Building Lease Purchase	\$500		\$500
	County Jail	280		280
	Veterans Home Loan		450	450
	Lake Tahoe Acquisition	85		85
	First-Time Home Buyers	200		200
		\$1,065	\$450	\$1,515

APPENDIX 3: HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS SINCE 1972 BY
DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

**History of California General Obligation Bonds Since 1972
By Date of Authorization**
(Dollars in Millions)

Date	Subject	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved
June 1984	County Jails	\$250		\$250
	Prisons	300		300
	Parks and Recreation	370		370
	Fish and Wildlife	85		85
		\$1,005		\$1,005
November 1984	Clean Water	\$325		\$325
	State School Building Lease Purchase	450		450
	Hazardous Substance Clean-up	100		100
	Safe Drinking Water	75		75
	Veterans Home Loan		650	650
	Senior Citizens' Centers	50		50
		\$1,000	\$650	\$1,650
June 1986	Veterans Home Loan		\$850	\$850
	Community Parklands	100		100
	Water Conservation/Quality	150		150
	County Jails	495		495
		\$745	\$850	\$1,595
November 1986	State School Building Lease Purchase	\$800		\$800
	Prison Construction	500		500
	Safe Drinking Water	100		100
	Higher Education Facilities	400		400
		\$1,800		\$1,800
June 1988	Earthquake Safety/Housing Rehabilitation	\$150		\$150
	State School Facilities	800		800
	Wildlife, Coastal and Park Land Conservation	776		776
	Veterans Home Loan		510	510
		\$1,726	\$510	\$2,236
November 1988	Library Construction and Renovation	\$75		\$75
	Safe Drinking Water	75		75
	Clean Water and Water Reclamation	65		65
	County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility	500		500
	Higher Education Facilities	600		600
	New Prison Construction	817		817
	School Facilities	800		800
	Water Conservation	60		60
Housing and Homeless	300		300	
		\$3,292		\$3,292

APPENDIX 3: HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS SINCE 1972 BY DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

**History of California General Obligation Bonds Since 1972
By Date of Authorization**
(Dollars in Millions)

Date	Subject	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self-Liquidating Amount	Total Approved
June 1990	Housing and Homeless	\$150		\$150
	Passenger Rail/Clean Air	1,000		1,000
	Rail Transportation	1,990		1,990
	New Prison Construction	450		450
	Higher Education Facilities	450		450
	Earthquake Safety & Public Rehabilitation	300		300
	New School Facilities	800		800
		\$5,140		\$5,140
November 1990	Veterans Home Loan		\$400	\$400
	School Facilities	800		800
		\$800	\$400	\$1,200
June 1992	School Facilities	\$1,900		\$1,900
	Higher Education Facilities	900		900
		\$2,800		\$2,800
November 1992	Schools Facilities	\$900		\$900
		\$900		\$900
March 1996	Seismic Retrofit	\$2,000		\$2,000
	Public Education Facilities	3,000		3,000
		\$5,000		\$5,000
November 1996	Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply	\$995		\$995
	Veterans Home Loan		\$400	400
		\$995	\$400	\$1,395
November 1998	K-12, Higher Education Facilities	\$9,200		\$9,200
		\$9,200		\$9,200
March 2000	Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, Coastal Protection	\$2,100		\$2,100
	Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection	1,970		1,970
	California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library	350		350
	Veterans Homes	50		50
		\$4,470		\$4,470
November 2000	Veterans Home Loan		\$500	\$500
			\$500	\$500
March 2002	Water, Air, Parks, Coast Protection	\$2,600		\$2,600
	Voting Modernization	200		200
		\$2,800		\$2,800

APPENDIX 3: HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS SINCE 1972 BY
DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

**History of California General Obligation Bonds Since 1972
By Date of Authorization**
(Dollars in Millions)

Date	Subject	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved
November 2002	Housing and Emergency Shelter	\$2,100		\$2,100
	K-12, Higher Education Facilities	13,050		13,050
	Water Quality, Supply and Safe Drinking Water Projects, Coastal Wetland Purchase and Protection	3,440		3,440
		\$18,590		\$18,590
March 2004	K-12, Higher Education Facilities	\$12,300		\$12,300
	Economic Recovery Bonds		\$15,000	15,000
		\$12,300	\$15,000	\$27,300
November 2004	Children's Hospital Projects	\$750		\$750
	California Stem Cell Research and Cures	3,000		3,000
		\$3,750		\$3,750
November 2006	Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, Port Security	\$19,925		\$19,925
	Housing and Emergency Shelter	2,850		2,850
	Education Facilities - Kindergarten University Public Education Facilities	10,416		10,416
	Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention	4,090		4,090
	Water Quality, Safety and Supply, Flood Control, Natural Resource Protection, Park Improvements	5,388		5,388
		\$42,669		\$42,669
November 2008	Safe Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train	\$9,950		\$9,950
	Children's Hospital	980		980
	+ Veterans Home Loan	0	300	300
		\$11,530	\$300	\$11,830
June 2014	Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention	\$600		\$600
		\$600		\$600
November 2014	Water Quality, Supply, Treatment, and Storage Projects	\$7,545		\$7,545
		\$7,545		\$7,545
November 2016	Kindergarten through Community College Public Education Facilities	\$9,000		\$9,000
		\$9,000		\$9,000
June 2018	California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All	\$4,100		\$4,100
		\$4,100		\$4,100
November 2018	Veterans and Affordable Housing	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$4,000
	Children's Hospital Projects	\$1,500		\$1,500
		\$4,500	\$1,000	\$5,500
November 2020	++ California Stem Cell Research, Treatments, and Cures Bond Act of 2020	\$5,500		\$5,500
		\$5,500		\$5,500

+ Chapter 727, Statutes of 2013 (AB 639), reduced the voter authorized amount from \$900 million to \$300 million.

++ The 2020 election results have not been certified by The Secretary of State as of this date.

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APPENDIX 4: HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS SINCE 1972 BY PROGRAM AREA

APPENDIX 4: HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS SINCE 1972 BY PROGRAM AREA

Appendix 4 History of California General Obligation Bonds Since 1972 By Program Area (Dollars in Millions)

Program	Date	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self-Liquidating Amount	Total Approved
Public Safety				
New Prison Construction	June 1982	\$495		\$495
County Jail Capital	November 1982	280		280
County Jails	June 1984	250		250
Prisons	June 1984	300		300
County Jails	June 1986	495		495
Prison Construction	November 1986	500		500
County Correctional Facility and Youth Facility	November 1988	500		500
New Prison Construction	November 1988	817		817
New Prison Construction	June 1990	450		450
New Prison Construction	November 1990	450		
County Correctional Facility and Juvenile Facility	November 1990	225		
Youthful and Adult Offender Local Facilities	November 1996	700		
Crime Laboratories	March 2000	220		
		<hr/>		
		\$5,682		\$4,087
Seismic				
Earthquake Reconstruction and Replacement	June 1972	\$350		\$350
Earthquake Safety/Housing Rehabilitation	June 1988	150		150
Earthquake Safety & Public Rehabilitation	June 1990	300		300
Earthquake Relief and Seismic Retrofit	June 1994	2,000		
Seismic Retrofit	March 1996	2,000		2,000
		<hr/>		
		\$4,800		\$2,800
K-12 Education				
State School Building Aid and Earthquake Reconstruction	November 1974	\$150		\$150
State School Building Lease Purchase	June 1976	200		
State School Building Aid	June 1978	350		
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1982	500		500
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1984	450		450
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1986	800		800
State School Facilities	June 1988	800		800
School Facilities	November 1988	800		800
New School Facilities	June 1990	800		800
School Facilities	November 1990	800		800
School Facilities	June 1992	1,900		1,900
School Facilities	November 1992	900		900
Safe Schools Act of 1994	June 1994	1,000		
Public Education Facilities	March 1996	3,000		3,000
Public Education	November 1998	6,700		6,700
Public Education	November 2002	11,400		11,400
Public Education	March 2004	10,000		10,000
Public Education Facilities	November 2006	7,329		7,329
Public Education Facilities	November 2016	7,000		7,000
		<hr/>		
		\$54,879		\$53,329
Higher Education				
Community College Facilities	November 1972	\$160		\$160
Community College Facilities	June 1976	150		
Higher Education Facilities	November 1986	400		400
Higher Education Facilities	November 1988	600		600
Higher Education Facilities	June 1990	450		450
Higher Education Facilities	November 1990	450		
Higher Education Facilities	June 1992	900		900
Higher Education Facilities	June 1994	900		
Higher Education Facilities	November 1998	2,500		2,500
Higher Education Facilities	November 2002	1,650		1,650
Higher Education Facilities	March 2004	2,300		2,300

APPENDIX 4: HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS SINCE 1972 BY
PROGRAM AREA

**History of California General Obligation Bonds Since 1972
By Program Area**
(Dollars in Millions)

Program	Date	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved
Higher Education Facilities	November 2006	3,087		3,087
Community College Facilities	November 2016	2,000		2,000
		\$13,547		\$12,047
Environmental Quality & Resources				
Recreational Lands	June 1974	\$250		\$250
Clean Water	June 1974	250		250
Safe Drinking Water	June 1976	175		175
State, Urban & Coastal Parks	November 1976	280		280
Clean Water and Water Conservation	June 1978	375		375
Parklands and Renewable Resource Investment	June 1980	495		
Parklands Acquisition and Development	November 1980	285		285
Lake Tahoe Acquisition	November 1980	85		
Lake Tahoe Acquisition	November 1982	85		85
Parks and Recreation	June 1984	370		370
Fish and Wildlife	June 1984	85		85
Clean Water (Sewer)	November 1984	325		325
Hazardous Substance Clean-up	November 1984	100		100
Safe Drinking Water	November 1984	75		75
Community Parklands	June 1986	100		100
Water Conservation/Quality	June 1986	150		150
Safe Drinking Water	November 1986	100		100
Wildlife, Coastal and Park Land Conservation	June 1988	776		776
Safe Drinking Water	November 1988	75		75
Clean Water and Water Reclamation	November 1988	65		65
Water Conservation	November 1988	60		60
Water Resources	November 1990	380		
Park, Recreation, and Wildlife Enhancement	November 1990	437		
Environment, Public Health	November 1990	300		
Forest Acquisition, Timber Harvesting	November 1990	742		
Parklands, Historic Sites, Wildlife & Forest Conservation	June 1994	2,000		
Safe, Clean, Reliable Water	November 1996	995		995
Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, Coastal Protection	March 2000	2,100		2,100
Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection	March 2000	1,970		1,970
Water, Air, Parks, Coast Protection	March 2002	2,600		2,600
Water Quality, Supply, Safe Drinking Water, Coastal Wetlands Purchase and Protection	November 2002	3,440		3,440
Water Quality, Safety, Supply, Flood Control, Resource Protection, Parks	November 2006	5,388		5,388
Disaster Preparedness, Flood Prevention	November 2006	4,090		4,090
Water Quality, Supply, Treatment, and Storage Projects	November 2014	7,545		7,545
California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All	June 2018	4,100		4,100
		\$36,548		\$32,109
Veterans Home Loans				
Veterans Home Loan	June 1972		\$250	\$250
Veterans Home Loan	June 1972		350	350
Veterans Home Loan	June 1976		500	500
Veterans Home Loan	November 1978		500	500

APPENDIX 4: HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS SINCE 1972 BY PROGRAM AREA

History of California General Obligation Bonds Since 1972 By Program Area

(Dollars in Millions)

Program	Date	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self-Liquidating Amount	Total Approved
Veterans Home Loan	June 1980		750	750
Veterans Home Loan	November 1982		450	450
Veterans Home Loan	November 1984		650	650
Veterans Home Loan	June 1986		850	850
Veterans Home Loan	June 1988		510	510
Veterans Home Loan	November 1990		400	400
Veterans Home Loan	November 1996		400	400
Veterans Home Loan	March 2000	50		50
Veterans Home Loan	November 2000		500	500
+ Veterans Home Loan	November 2008		300	300
			\$50	\$6,410
				\$6,460
Housing				
First-Time Home Buyers	November 1976	\$500		
Housing and Homeless	November 1982	200		200
Housing and Homeless	November 1988	300		300
Housing	June 1990	150		150
Housing	November 1990	125		
California Housing and Jobs Investment	November 1993	185		
Housing and Emergency Shelter	November 2002	2,100		2,100
Housing and Emergency Shelter	November 2006	2,850		2,850
Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention	June 2014	600		600
Veterans and Affordable Housing	November 2018	3,000	1,000	4,000
		\$10,010	\$1,000	\$10,200
Transportation				
Transportation	June 1988	\$1,000		-
Rail Transportation	June 1990	1,990		\$1,990
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	November 1992	1,000		-
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	June 1990	1,000		1,000
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	November 1994	1,000		-
Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, Port Security	November 2006	19,925		19,925
Safe Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century	November 2008	9,950		9,950
		\$35,865		\$32,865
Health Facilities				
Health Science Facilities	November 1972	\$156		\$156
Children's Hospital Projects	November 2004	750		750
Children's Hospital Projects	November 2008	980		980
Children's Hospital Projects	November 2018	1,500		1,500
		\$3,386		\$3,386

**History of California General Obligation Bonds Since 1972
By Program Area**
(Dollars in Millions)

Program	Date	Proposed General Obligation Amount	Proposed Self- Liquidating Amount	Total Approved
Senior Centers				
Senior Citizens' Centers	November 1984	\$50		\$50
		\$50		\$50
Libraries				
Library Construction and Renovation	November 1988	\$75		\$75
California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library Reading Improvement, Library Renovation	March 2000	350		350
	June 2006	600		
		\$1,025		\$425
County Courthouses				
County Courthouse Facility Capital Expenditure	November 1990	\$200		
		\$200		\$0
Child Care Centers				
Child Care Facilities Financing	November 1990	\$30		
		\$30		\$0
Drug Enforcement				
Drug Enforcement	November 1990	\$740		
		\$740		\$0
Energy Conservation				
Residential Energy Conservation	November 1976	\$25		
Alternative Fuel Vehicles and Renewable Energy	November 2008	\$5,000		
		\$5,025		\$0
Voter Modernization				
Voter Modernization	March 2002	\$200		\$200
		\$200		\$200
Medical Research				
California Stem Cell Research and Cures	November 2004	\$3,000		\$3,000
California Stem Cell Research, Treatments, and Cures Bond Act of 2020	November 2020	\$5,500		\$5,500
		\$8,500		\$8,500
Economic Recovery Bonds				
Economic Recovery Bonds	March 2004	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000
		\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000

+ Chapter 727, Statutes of 2013 (AB 639), reduced the voter authorized amount from \$900 to \$300 million.
 ++ The 2020 election results have not been certified by The Secretary of State as of this date.

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APPENDIX 5: AUTHORIZED AND OUTSTANDING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Appendix 5
Authorized and Outstanding General Obligation Bonds
As of December 1, 2020
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Voter Authorization Date	Authorization Amount	Long Term Bonds Outstanding	Commercial Paper Outstanding ^(e)	Unissued
GENERAL FUND BONDS (Non-Self Liquidating)					
+ 1988 School Facilities Bond Act	11/08/88	797,745	19,420	0	0
+ 1990 School Facilities Bond Act	06/05/90	797,875	36,200	0	0
+ 1992 School Facilities Bond Act	11/03/92	898,211	84,740	0	0
++++ California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002	03/05/02	2,596,643	1,694,715	23,180	145,133
California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018	06/05/18	4,100,000	49,570	137,660	3,900,995
+ California Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 1988	11/08/88	72,405	4,645	0	0
*+ California Park and Recreational Facilities Act of 1984	06/05/84	368,900	4,995	0	0
* California Parklands Act of 1980	11/04/80	285,000	790	0	0
California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 2000	03/07/00	350,000	198,785	0	5,040
*+ California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1976	06/08/76	172,500	1,580	0	0
* California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1984	11/06/84	75,000	855	0	0
* California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1986	11/04/86	100,000	10,600	0	0
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1988	11/08/88	75,000	14,790	0	0
California Stem Cell Research and Cures Bond Act of 2004	11/02/04	3,000,000	1,050,255	35,040	186,650
+++++ California Stem Cell Research, Treatments, and Cures Bond Act of 2020	11/03/20	5,500,000	0	0	5,500,000
*+ California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act	06/07/88	768,670	52,645	0	0
Children's Hospital Bond Act of 2004	11/02/04	750,000	529,265	0	1,530
Children's Hospital Bond Act of 2008	11/04/08	980,000	763,590	44,880	60,890
Children's Hospital Bond Act of 2018	11/06/18	1,500,000	7,800	470	1,489,440
Class Size Reduction Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1998 (HI-Ed)	11/03/98	2,500,000	1,304,165	0	0
Class Size Reduction Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1998 (K-12)	11/03/98	6,700,000	2,730,580	5	615
Clean Air and Transportation Improvement Bond Act of 1990	06/05/90	1,990,000	395,615	0	4,985
* Clean Water Bond Law of 1984	11/06/84	325,000	3,820	0	0
* Clean Water and Water Conservation Bond Law of 1978	06/06/78	375,000	2,110	0	0
Clean Water and Water Reclamation Bond Law of 1988	11/08/88	65,000	8,305	0	0
* Community Parklands Act of 1986	06/03/86	100,000	755	0	0
* County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1986	06/03/86	495,000	3,945	0	0
County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988	11/08/88	500,000	23,355	0	0
++++ Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006	11/07/06	3,990,000	2,795,370	25,280	691,467
+++++ Earthquake Safety and Public Buildings Rehabilitation Bond Act of 1990	06/05/90	292,510	18,100	0	0

**Authorized and Outstanding General Obligation Bonds
As of December 1, 2020**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Vote Authorization n Date	Authorization Amount	Long Term Bonds Outstanding	Commercial Paper Outstanding ^(e)	Unissued
* Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Act of 1984	06/05/84	85,000	3,065	0	0
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1988	11/08/88	600,000	10,325	0	0
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of June 1990	06/05/90	450,000	18,120	0	540
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of June 1992	06/02/92	900,000	121,165	0	0
Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006	11/07/06	19,925,000	14,816,115	86,460	893,705
Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002	11/05/02	2,100,000	110,030	0	71,395
Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2006	11/07/06	2,850,000	935,965	36,210	277,445
Housing and Homeless Bond Act of 1990	06/05/90	150,000	610	0	0
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 (Hi-Ed)	11/05/02	1,650,000	1,047,975	0	0
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 (K-12)	11/05/02	11,400,000	7,452,450	1,075	6,240
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2004 (Hi-Ed)	03/02/04	2,300,000	1,722,110	0	58,019
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2004 (K-12)	03/02/04	10,000,000	6,763,960	4,215	16,160
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2006 (Hi-Ed)	11/07/06	3,087,000	2,647,455	0	38,775
Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2006 (K-12)	11/07/06	7,329,000	5,518,455	14,910	182,935
Kindergarten-Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2016 (K-12)	11/08/16	7,000,000	3,284,035	7,760	3,390,560
Kindergarten-Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2016 (Hi-Ed)	11/08/16	2,000,000	132,470	45,395	1,815,210
* New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1986	11/04/86	500,000	915	0	0
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1988	11/08/88	817,000	2,265	35	1,245
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1990	06/05/90	450,000	665	0	605
Passenger Rail and Clean Air Bond Act of 1990	06/05/90	1,000,000	1,825	0	0
Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1996 (Higher Education)	03/26/96	975,000	329,970	0	4,650
++ Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1996 (K-12)	03/26/96	2,012,035	511,985	0	0
Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Act	03/07/00	1,884,000	1,067,695	0	43,346
+++++ Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006	11/07/06	5,266,357	3,292,350	131,335	968,307
Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000	03/07/00	2,100,000	1,089,420	8,095	29,725
++++ Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply Act	11/05/96	969,500	370,540	0	62,915
Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century	11/04/08	9,950,000	3,095,280	88,220	5,492,685
* School Building and Earthquake Bond Act of 1974	11/05/74	150,000	7,980	0	0
School Facilities Bond Act of 1990	11/06/90	800,000	61,905	0	0

**Authorized and Outstanding General Obligation Bonds
As of December 1, 2020**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Voter Authoriza- tion Date	Authoriza- tion Amount	Long Term Bonds Outstanding	Commercial Paper Outstanding ^(e)	Unissued
School Facilities Bond Act of 1992	06/02/92	1,900,000	178,655	0	10,280
Seismic Retrofit Bond Act of 1996	03/26/96	2,000,000	766,170	0	0
* State, Urban, and Coastal Park Bond Act of 1976	11/02/76	280,000	1,785	0	0
Veterans Homes Bond Act of 2000	03/07/00	50,000	30,635	0	975
Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2014	06/03/14	600,000	92,385	72,345	432,170
Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018	11/06/18	3,000,000	149,000	10,830	2,839,200
Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2002	03/05/02	200,000	41,105	1,205	13,260
Water Conservation Bond Law of 1988	11/08/88	54,765	9,200	0	0
***** Water Conservation and Water Quality Bond Law of 1986	06/03/86	136,500	12,190	0	230
***** Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002	11/05/02	3,345,000	2,265,925	21,490	244,514
***** Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014	11/04/14	7,465,000	1,459,080	87,990	5,778,520
Total General Fund Bonds		158,251,616	71,236,590	884,085	34,660,356
ENTERPRISE FUND BONDS (Self Liquidating)					
* California Water Resources Development Bond Act	11/08/60	1,750,000	10,600	0	167,600
Veterans Bond Act of 1986	06/03/86	850,000	6,080	0	0
Veterans Bond Act of 1988	06/07/88	510,000	22,555	0	0
Veterans Bond Act of 1990	11/06/90	400,000	24,115	0	0
Veterans Bond Act of 1996	11/05/96	400,000	42,105	0	0
Veterans Bond Act of 2000	11/07/00	500,000	130,250	0	0
+++ Veterans Bond Act of 2008	11/04/08	300,000	242,690	0	0
Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018	11/06/18	1,000,000	194,410	0	803,365
Total Enterprise Fund Bonds		5,710,000	672,805	0	970,965
TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS		163,961,616	71,909,395	884,085	35,631,321

(e) A total of not more than \$2.3 billion of commercial paper principal plus accrued interest may be owed at one time

* Not legally permitted to utilize commercial paper

+ Chapter 39, Statutes of 2012 (SB 1018), reduced the voter authorized amount

** Chapter 28, Statutes of 2013 (SB 71), reduced the voter authorized amount

+++ Chapter 727, Statutes of 2013 (AB 639), reduced the voter authorized amount

**** Chapter 188, Statutes of 2014 (AB 1471), reduced the voter authorized amount

***** Chapter 852, Statutes of 2018 (SB 5), reduced the voter authorized amount

***** Chapter 18, Statutes of 2020 (AB 92), reduced the voter authorized amount

***** The 2020 election results have not been certified by The Secretary of State as of this date.

SOURCE: State of California, Office of the Treasurer.

APPENDIX 6: STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD AND OTHER LEASE-REVENUE FINANCING OUTSTANDING ISSUES

APPENDIX 6: STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD AND OTHER LEASE-REVENUE FINANCING OUTSTANDING ISSUES

Appendix 6

State Public Works Board and Other Lease-Revenue Financing Outstanding Issues As of December 1, 2020

(Whole Dollars)

<u>GENERAL FUND SUPPORTED ISSUES</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
State Public Works Board	
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitations	\$ 3,838,425,000
Judicial Council	1,893,375,000
Department of General Services	801,035,000
Trustees of the California State University	143,410,000
California Community Colleges	107,365,000
Board of State and Community Corrections	80,780,000
Various State Facilities	\$ 1,269,080,000
Total State Public Works Board Issues	\$ 8,133,470,000
Total Non-State Public Works Board Issues ^(a)	\$ 82,960,000
TOTAL	\$ 8,216,430,000

^(a) This includes \$33,450,000 Sacramento City Financing Authority Lease-Revenue Refunding Bonds State of California - Cal/EPA Building, 2013 Series A, which are supported by lease rentals from the California Environmental Protection Agency; these rental payments are subject to annual appropriation by the State Legislature.

SOURCE: State of California, Office of the Treasurer.

APPENDIX 7: AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED LEASE-REVENUE BONDS

APPENDIX 7: AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED LEASE-REVENUE BONDS

Appendix 7

Authorized But Unissued Lease Revenue Bonds As of December 1, 2020

(Whole Dollars)

Judicial Branch	
Glenn County - Renovation and Addition to Willows Courthouse	38,292,000
Imperial County - New El Centro Courthouse	59,096,000
Riverside County - New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse	65,091,000
Riverside County - New Mid-County Civil Courthouse	75,792,000
Sacramento County: New Sacramento Courthouse	473,536,000
Shasta County - New Redding Courthouse	151,514,000
Siskiyou County - New Yreka Courthouse	64,709,000
Sonoma County - New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse	160,734,000
Stanislaus County - New Modesto Courthouse	250,486,000
Tuolumne County - New Sonora Courthouse	61,959,000
Total Judicial Branch	\$1,401,209,000
Natural Resources Agency	
California Conservation Corps -Residential Center, Ukiah - Replacement of Existing Residential Center	61,582,000
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection - 14 Various Forestry Projects	199,538,179
Total Natural Resources Agency	\$261,120,179
California Environmental Protection Agency	
Air Resources Board - Southern California Consolidation	270,121,000
Total California Environmental Protection Agency	\$270,121,000
Transportation Agency	
California Highway Patrol	138,697,000
Total Transportation Agency	\$138,697,000
Corrections and Rehabilitation	
Remaining AB 900 State and Local Facilities Financing	415,215,663
Remaining SB 81 - Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facilities Financing	115,157,545
Ironwood State Prison, Blythe - HVAC	166,743,000
California Men's Colony, SLO - Central Kitchen	13,000
California Institution for Men, Chino - 50-Bed Mental Health Crisis Facility	91,032,000
Correctional Training Facility Soledad - HCFIP Specialty Care Clinic Phase II	2,666,000
Total Corrections and Rehabilitation	\$790,827,208
Board of State and Community Corrections	
SB 1022 - Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Financing	392,203,431
SB 863 - Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Financing	500,000,000
SB 844 - Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Financing	270,000,000
Total Board of State and Community Corrections	\$1,162,203,431
General Government	
Department of Veterans Affairs - Yountville Chilled Water Distribution Systems	7,371
Department of Veterans Affairs - Yountville Steam Distribution System Renovation	7,833,000
Department of Veterans Affairs - Yountville Skilled Nursing Facility	317,093,000
Department of General Services - New Natural Resources Headquarters Building	585,132,000
Department of General Services - Clifford L. Allenby Building	266,038,000
Department of General Services - 10th and O Street State Office Building	459,223,000
Department of General Services - New Richards Boulevard Office Complex	1,014,598,000
Joint Rules Committee - Capitol Annex Project	755,591,000
Military Department - Consolidated Headquarters Complex	141,884,000
Total General Government	\$3,547,399,371
TOTAL LEASE REVENUE BONDS	\$7,571,577,189