



Summary of Disaster Preparedness & Flood Protection Bond Act of 2006

Proposition 1E

Water

August 2006

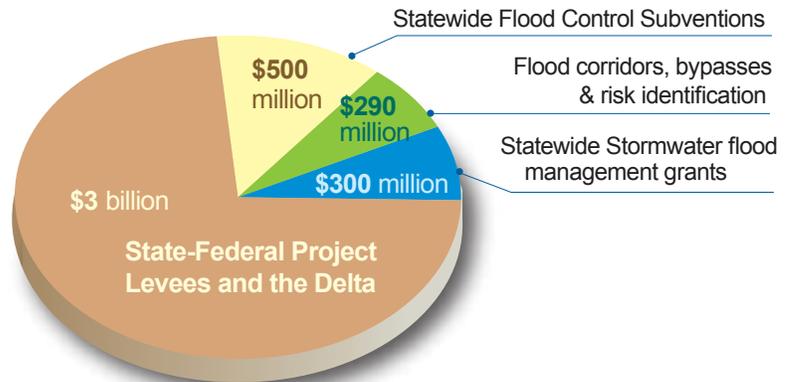
Prepared by Department of Water Resources



The Disaster Preparedness and Flood Protection Bond Act (Proposition 1E) makes new investments for flood protection and stormwater management programs.

Key water management elements of the \$4.09 billion bond measure are:

This bond proposal would pay for levee repairs and improvements, upgrade flood protection for urban areas, improve emergency response capabilities, and provide grants for stormwater flood management projects.



State-Federal Project Levees and the Delta	\$3 billion
Statewide Flood Control Subventions	\$500 million
Flood Corridors, Bypasses and Risk Identification	\$290 million
Statewide Stormwater Flood Management Grants	\$300 million
TOTAL	\$4.09 billion

To use the bond funds most efficiently and cost-effectively, The State will secure the maximum amount of federal and local matching funds. The following is a summary of projects and funding to enhance disaster preparedness and flood prevention:

Flood Control Structures

\$3 billion will be earmarked for the evaluation, repair, and upkeep of flood control structures through the following methods:

- Repair of erosion sites and removing sediment from channels. Erosion and shallow channels can lead to flooding through levee breaks and overtopping, threatening lives, livelihood and habitat. Proper maintenance is crucial.
- Repairing and improving levees and other facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control, as well as providing environmental mitigation that may become necessary.
- Funds will be capped at \$200 million for any single project not including authorized flood control improvements to Folsom Dam.
- Funds will also be used for local assistance for levee maintenance and improvement in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

Flood Prevention in All Regions of California

\$500 million will be expended on the state's share of costs for flood control and prevention projects outside the Central Valley, primarily the Bay Area and Southern California.

Flood control projects expected to receive funding from the bond include:

- Alameda County: Estudillo Canal, Laguna Creek
- Contra Costa County: Wildcat and San Pablo Creeks
- Fresno County: Redbank and Fancher Creeks
- Los Angeles County: Los Angeles County Drainage Area
- Marin County: Corte Madera
- Monterey County/Santa Cruz County: Pajaro River/Salsipuedes Creek

Floods Affect All Californians

- *Loss of life and property*
- *Economic consequences*
- *Delta levee failures could disrupt water supply to 23 million Californians in the Bay Area, Central and Southern California.*
- *The state is liable for flood damages caused by certain levee failures, so all taxpayers foot the bill for these disasters.*

- Napa County: City of St. Helena and Napa River
- Orange County: Santa Ana River Mainstem
- Riverside County: Gunnerson Pond, Murrieta Creek, Norco Bluffs, Santa Ana River Mainstem, and Lake Elsinore Outlet
- San Bernardino County: Santa Ana River Mainstem
- San Diego County: San Luis Rey River and Sweetwater River
- Santa Barbara County: Lower Mission Creek
- Santa Clara County: Coyote/Berryessa Creek, Guadalupe River; Llagas Creek, Lower Silver Creek, San Francisquito Creek, and Upper Penitencia Creek
- Santa Cruz County: San Lorenzo River
- Sonoma County: Petaluma River
- Ventura County: Beardsley Wash

Identification of Risks, Protection of Flood Corridors

\$290 million for identification of flood risks and protection and enhancement of flood corridors and bypasses by:

- Creating flood hazard maps through studies and surveys to identify flood-prone areas.
- Acquiring easements and other interests in property to enhance flood protection corridors and encourage continued use of agricultural land.
- Constructing new levees to establish corridors or bypasses.

Stormwater Reuse

\$300 million allocated for Stormwater Flood Management for areas outside the State Plan of Flood Control will provide grants to local entities to cost-share stormwater runoff projects, consistent with an integrated regional water management plan.

- Projects must have a non-state cost share of at least 50 percent.
- Projects will manage stormwater runoff to reduce flood damage and when possible, improve groundwater supplies, improve water quality and restore ecosystems.