Flood

"Current levels of flood risk, 7 million people and $580 billion in assets, will continue to increase" *DWR, Flood Futures Report*

	Innovation *(Planning; R&D; Tech.; Governance)*	**Infrastructure** *(Natural and Human)*
Public Health:		
Safety:		
Quality of Life:		
Economic Growth:		
Business Vitality:		
Agricultural Productivity:		
Biological Diversity:		
Ecological Values:		
Cultural Heritage:		

Built infrastructure: Water supply and quality

California's drinking water infrastructure needs an investment of $27.87 billion over the next 20 years.

California has $18.17 billion in wastewater infrastructure needs.

From the ASCE Infrastructure Report Card, California
http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/state-page/California

	Innovation *(Planning; R&D; Tech.; Governance)*	**Infrastructure** *(Natural and Human)*
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Cultural Heritage:		

Climate Change Adaptation

California faces the prospect of significant water management challenges from climate change. The most certain changes are accelerated sea level rise and increased temperatures, which will reduce the Sierra Nevada snowpack and shift more runoff to winter months. These changes will likely cause major problems for flood control, for water supply reservoir operations, and for the maintenance of the present system of water exports through the fragile levee system of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. …

California's economy has the ability to cover the costs of these various investments and management changes, even though they are likely to be substantial – on the order of several billion dollars per year.

Adapting California's Water Management to Climate Change, Ellen Hanak and Jay Lund, PPIC 2008

	Innovation *(Planning; R&D; Tech.; Governance)*	**Infrastructure** *(Natural and Human)*
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Agricultural Productivity:		
Biological Diversity:		
Ecological Values:		
Cultural Heritage:		

Ecosystem Assets and Processes

(1) Conversion of land to accommodate human population growth is a continuing major stress factor on both working landscapes and biodiversity, especially in areas with many special-status species and near the urban fringe. Growth projections indicate increasing impacts in the foothills, the lower to mid-elevations of the Sierra Nevada, and the eastern side of the Central Valley…
Initial Assessment of the Health and Condition of California's Lands and Natural Resources
2002, California Legacy Project A Resource Conservation Strategy

California's wetland and riparian communities have fared no better than its grasslands. Ninety-one percent of California's original 5 million acres of wetlands has been drained or filled, and wetlands continue to be lost at a rate of almost 5,000 acres per year. The remaining fragments are essential to the millions of snow geese, whistling swans and other water birds that migrate annually along the Pacific Flyway. Coastal salt marshes have been reduced by 62 percent, while 80 percent of the coastal wetlands have been converted to urban or agricultural uses. Ninety percent of the thousands of acres of riparian forest that once bordered California's rivers and streams has been cut for timber or cleared for grazing and industrial development.
Endangered Ecosystems A Status Report on America's Vanishing Habitat and Wildlife
By Reed F. Noss and Robert L. Peters December 1995

	Innovation *(Planning; R&D; Tech.; Governance)*	**Infrastructure** *(Natural and Human)*
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