Recent Funding History for:
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Department of Fish and Game
Department of Parks and Recreation

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Hon. Fran Pavley, Chair
The figure above shows the expenditure trends (excluding reimbursements) for the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDFFP).

Generally, about 95 percent of the department’s expenditures is for fire protection, 5 percent is for resource management, and the remainder is for State Fire Marshal activities.

The General Fund will provide the bulk of CDFFP’s funding for state operations.

Expenditures for wildland fire protection represent the largest General Fund expenditure in the Resources Agency. In recent years, the average annual General Fund costs for wildland fire protection have exceeded $400 million, or about 40 percent of General Fund expenditures for the Resources Agency.

There are a number of factors which have driven wildland fire protection expenditures upwards—increasing labor costs, the growing population in and around wildland areas, and unhealthy forest conditions.
Department of Fish and Game Expenditures, By Funding Source 1999-00 Through 2005-06

(In Millions)

- The figure above shows the expenditure trends (excluding reimbursements) for the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) from 1999-00 through 2005-06. As shown, DFG is largely supported by special funds (including fees), the General Fund, and federal funds.

- The increase in expenditures from 1999-00 through 2005-06 largely reflects an increase in available federal funds and special funds such as fishing and hunting fees.
The figure above shows the state operations and capital outlay expenditure trends (excluding reimbursements) for the Department of Parks and Recreation from 1999-00 through 2005-06.

The operation of state parks is largely supported by the General Fund and special funds such as visitor fees, Off Highway Vehicle Account, and the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account.

Bond funds have been used to support the acquisition of state park lands and the development of park facilities.

As shown in the figure above, state park expenditures began to increase substantially in 2000-01 with the influx of new bond funds and one-time General Fund expenditures. The decrease in expenditures in 2005-06 largely reflect a decrease in bond-funded expenditures.
Revenues from park fees include campground fees, parking fees, and entrance fees.

Park fees were reduced beginning in 2000-01 and increased in 2002-03 and again in 2004-05 and 2005-06.

Recent increases in park fee revenues have generally been offset by a corresponding reduction in General Fund support.
As shown in the figure, local assistance activities are largely funded from bond funds. Bond funds support local park projects such as playgrounds, swimming pools, irrigation systems, and recreation centers.

Virtually all of the allocations have been appropriated—of the $2.7 billion appropriated, roughly 70 percent has been expended or encumbered as of December 31, 2004.

The decline in local assistance expenditures in 2005-06 reflects the decrease in available bond funds.