

5.0 Goals, Principles, and Objectives

The goals, principles, and objectives of the 2012 CVFPP provide direction, guidance, and focus for how the 2012 CVFPP will be developed over time. The goals, principles, and objectives are described below.

5.1 Goals

In the planning process, goals describe broad and enduring values, direction, or desired conditions to be achieved, without prescribing or suggesting specific actions to achieve the goals. As part of the FloodSAFE Initiative, development of the 2012 CVFPP is guided by overarching FloodSAFE goals and goals specific to the CVFPP, as described in detail below.

The 2012 CVFPP goals provide direction on development of the CVFPP to meet legislative requirements, address identified problems, and contribute to the overarching FloodSAFE goals, described in detail below. Primary and supporting goals defined for FloodSAFE and for the CVFPP are also discussed.

5.1.1 FloodSAFE Goals

The FloodSAFE initiative includes a broad range of goals and objectives, as described in the draft *FloodSAFE Strategic Plan* (DWR, 2008a). DWR will work with stakeholders to make the decisions and investments necessary to achieve the FloodSAFE goals, which are as follows:

- **Reduce the Chance of Flooding** – Reduce the frequency and size of floods that could damage California communities, homes and property, and critical public infrastructure.
- **Reduce the Consequences of Flooding** – Take actions before flooding that will help reduce the adverse consequences of floods when they do occur and allow quicker recovery after flooding.

- **Sustain Economic Growth** – Provide continuing opportunities for prudent economic development that supports robust regional and statewide economies without creating additional flood risk.
- **Protect and Enhance Ecosystems** – Improve flood management systems in ways that protect, restore, and, where possible, enhance ecosystems and other public trust resources.
- **Promote Sustainability of Flood System** – Take actions that improve compatibility with the natural environment and reduce the expected costs to operate and maintain flood management systems into the future.

FloodSAFE includes a variety of programs and projects, such as the CVFPP, that will contribute to and collectively achieve the above goals.

5.1.2 Central Valley Flood Protection Plan Goals

DWR, with its partners and interested parties, developed goals to address each of the identified problems (described in Section 4). These goals provide clarity on how the 2012 CVFPP addresses the defined problems, and contribute to the overarching FloodSAFE goals described above, consistent with the legislated intent, as outlined in SB 5. Goal development involved iterative input, review, and comment from multiple sources, including planning area and topic work groups, partners and interested parties, and DWR staff and management. The 2012 CVFPP goals were also shaped by legislative objectives, as codified CWC Section 9616,¹² which describes both structural and nonstructural means for improving the performance and eliminating the levee threat factors of the flood management system. Therefore, the 2012 CVFPP goals provide direction on overall development of the plan.

The 2012 CVFPP goals include (1) the primary goal of improving flood risk management, and (2) supporting goals of improving O&M, improving institutional support, promoting ecosystem functions, and promoting multi-benefit projects. These goals are presented below.

¹² See the *2007 California Flood Legislation Summary* (DWR) and *2007 California Flood Legislation Companion Reference* (DWR) for information on legislative guidance (<http://www.water.ca.gov/legislation/>)

Primary Goal

- **Improve Flood Risk Management** – Reduce the chance of flooding and damages once flooding occurs, and improve public safety, preparedness, and emergency response through the following:
 - Identifying, recommending, and implementing structural and nonstructural projects and actions that benefit lands currently receiving protection from facilities of the SPFC.
 - Formulating standards, criteria, and guidelines to facilitate implementation of structural and nonstructural actions for protecting urban areas and other lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin river basins and the Delta.

Supporting Goals

- **Improve Operations and Maintenance** – Reduce systemwide maintenance and repair requirements by modifying the flood management systems in ways that are compatible with natural processes, and adjust, coordinate, and streamline regulatory and institutional standards, funding, and practices for O&M, including significant repairs.
- **Promote Ecosystem Functions** – Integrate the recovery and restoration of key physical processes, self-sustaining ecological functions, native habitats, and species into flood management system improvements.
- **Improve Institutional Support** – Develop stable institutional structures, coordination protocols, and financial frameworks that enable effective and adaptive integrated flood management (designs, O&M, permitting, preparedness, response, recovery, and land use, and development planning).
- **Promote Multi-Benefit Projects** – Describe flood management projects and actions that also contribute to broader integrated water management objectives identified through other programs.

The 2012 CVFPP goals reflect the collective views and perspectives of DWR, a broad range of partners, interested parties, and the public on important issues and areas that the CVFPP should address. The goals do not commit the State to implementing projects to address problems outside the SPFC (CWC Section 9603); rather, the State will work with local and regional entities to help identify and coordinate projects that address problems and needs related to integrated flood management within the Central Valley but outside the SPFC. While contributions to the goals may

differ from planning area to planning area and project to project, sets of management actions should collectively contribute to each of the goals. The 2012 CVFPP goals are intended to be broad and enduring; consequently, it is not anticipated that the goals will change significantly over time as the plan is updated.

Figure 5-1 illustrates the linkage between the problem statements identified and described in Section 4 and each of the CVFPP goals. This linkage helps to articulate the concise CVFPP goals, which will address the problems that partners came together to solve, and guide the remaining planning steps. It is important to understand that the problems and the goals are intended to be broad statements. Because there are many individual contributing factors for each broad problem statement, various objectives have been developed to better define the planning goals, and many management actions may be identified to address the CVFPP goals.

Goals are described previously as enduring – they will continue to be important into the future. Therefore, as mentioned, 2012 CVFPP goals are not anticipated to change significantly over time. Although the CVFPP will continue to evolve as implementation progresses and updates are completed every 5 years, CVFPP goals are expected to continue to provide lasting direction and focus to integrated flood management efforts in the planning areas.

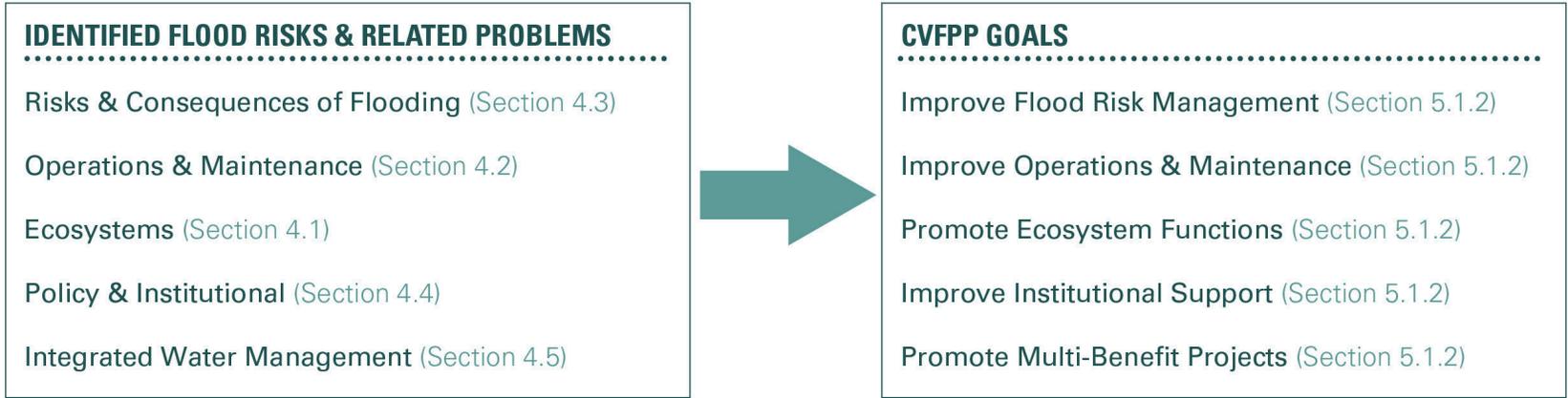


Figure 5-1. Relationship of Identified Problems to CVFPP Goals

5.2 Guiding Principles

While goals provide direction on “what” the CVFPP should strive to accomplish, guiding principles provide guidance on “how” the CVFPP will be developed and implemented over time. Guiding principles help guide decision making, influence development and selection of actions and policies to achieve CVFPP goals, inform design and implementation of projects, and provide direction when addressing uncertainty, unforeseen issues, and conflicts.

Guiding principles also capture legal and policy topics that need to be considered. In addition, they address characteristics unique to the Statewide Planning Area and institutional environment. Guiding principles listed below were developed with assistance from partners and interested parties and were refined as plan development progressed.

Under these guiding principles, plans developed for the 2012 CVFPP are to accomplish the following:

- **Emphasize integrated flood management approaches to solving problems with a systemwide perspective and a more sustainable approach**—A variety of nonstructural and structural approaches should be used to achieve multiple long-term goals and objectives from a systemwide perspective. This includes selecting approaches that achieve the following goals:
 - Limit the cumulative growth of flood risk to California’s people and infrastructure
 - Reduce the long-term costs of operating and maintaining the system
 - Provide projects that can be readily strengthened or enlarged in the future to accommodate climatological or environmental changes
 - Support resilient, diverse, and productive ecosystems
 - Actions should strategically integrate water supply, environmental restoration, recreation, hydropower, and other resource management opportunities.
- **Consider costs and benefits on a systemwide basis** – Local, regional, and systemwide benefits should be considered when evaluating the feasibility of different solutions. Potential costs and benefits should be described within a statewide context, considering the extent to which all residents of California benefit from the associated public investment.

The description of the proposed program should characterize a variety of program costs and benefits to the environment, agriculture, water resources, and other aspects of society. In addition, it should include the program's direct and indirect benefits to public health and safety; to local, regional, and State economies; and to the environment. The description should also consider the costs of long-term management of system features, including conservation elements. Finally, to the extent feasible, the program description should discuss the benefits to society derived from opportunity costs, and recognize intangible environmental benefits.

- **Design solutions appropriate to the assets at risk** – When planning flood management improvements, the inherent differences in both flooding mechanisms and consequences should be recognized, including the types of assets at risk (communities, infrastructure, commerce, and agriculture). Solutions that reduce the likelihood of sudden and catastrophic failures, particularly in areas with vulnerable populations, should be considered. Ways to manage and reduce flood risks and damage in nonurbanized areas, and ways to improve flood protection for small communities, should be considered. The integration of flood risk management with land use planning should be promoted.
- **Promote environmental and agricultural stewardship** – The broad benefits provided by a natural environment and by agriculture should be recognized and considered when improving the flood management system. When formulating integrated flood management approaches, conservation strategies should be considered if such strategies would improve the quantity, biotic diversity, and connectivity of riparian, wetland, floodplain, terrestrial, and shaded riverine aquatic habitats, and the recovery and stability of native species populations should be promoted. Restoration and conservation of a healthy diversity of habitats and species within the flood management system are critically dependent on natural hydrological, geomorphic, and ecological processes. These processes sustain a continually shifting mosaic of habitats and species populations, and plans need to account for habitats that will shift locations over time within the floodplain. The natural processes should be protected and improved, the agricultural and ecological values of floodplain lands should be recognized, and environmental and agricultural stewardship as a public benefit should be promoted.

- **Avoid or reduce adverse impacts** – Flood risk management actions should avoid and reduce potential adverse impacts through appropriate facility planning and siting, enhanced designs, construction methods, and/or facilities operations where feasible. When impacts on hydraulic systems, cultural resources, water supply, or other environmental resources are potentially significant or significant, feasible mitigation measures are proposed. The purposes, operations, and limitations of existing projects and programs should be considered; however, it should be recognized that DWR and the Board reserve the option of making a statement of overriding considerations pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15093 when certifying CEQA documents for project-specific actions.
- **Use interdisciplinary teams at all stages of planning** – Planning and permitting should be coordinated among agencies and project partners, including land use, infrastructure, and conservation stakeholders, as well as private interests and organizations. Planning should also consider multiple geographic scales and time frames for implementation and integration. In addition, during each stage of available funding, the suite of implemented actions should incrementally advance the goals of the proposed program.
- **Engage communities and interest groups in understanding problems and risks, and in formulating solutions** – Meaningful opportunities to participate in the development process for the proposed program and subsequent implementation actions should be provided to potentially affected parties. A common understanding of flood management roles and responsibilities for providing flood protection and assistance during recovery from flood events should be promoted. Opportunities should be pursued to educate at-risk populations regarding flood risks, and to help affected parties better respond to and recover from flooding.
- **Comply with applicable existing laws and regulations** – Numerous State and federal laws, regulations, and executive orders should be considered: CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Clean Air and Clean Water acts, the California and federal endangered species acts, the National Historic Preservation Act, the California Public Resources Code, and a host of other laws and regulations.

5.2.1 Common Themes

A common theme of the guiding principles is that future flood management projects in the Central Valley need to embody an integrated, systemwide approach. This acknowledges the way that, historically, cumulative impacts of modifications to the river basins have often had unintended effects on communities, habitats, and other resources in the Central Valley. Other themes reflected in many of the principles are coordination, cooperation, and information-sharing among agencies and parties involved in flood management, environmental stewardship, land-use planning, and decision making in the Central Valley.

5.3 Legislative Objectives

The 2012 CVFPP has been prepared pursuant to authorizing legislation as presented in SB 5 (2007), and subsequently described in CWC Sections 9612 and 9614 – 9616. Sections 9614 and 9615 provide detailed guidance regarding the required CVFPP content. Section 9616 lists objectives describing structural and nonstructural means for improving the performance and eliminating the levee threat factors of the Central Valley flood management system. These objectives were instrumental in developing the 2012 CVFPP goals. Additional planning objectives reflecting direction provided in the authorizing legislation are to maximize flood risk reduction benefits within the practical constraints of limited available funds, and to the greatest extent feasible, consistent with sound planning practices and public participation requirements, complete the development and adoption of the CVFPP by July 1, 2012, or later date set by the legislature.

Legislative objectives described in CWC Section 9616 are listed below:

- 9616. (a) The plan shall include a description of both structural and nonstructural means for improving the performance and elimination of threat factors for levees, weirs, bypasses, and facilities, including facilities of the SPFC, and, wherever feasible, meet multiple objectives, including each of the following:
 1. Reduce the risk to human life, health, and safety from flooding, including protection of public safety infrastructure.
 2. Expand the capacity of the flood protection system in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley to either reduce floodflows or convey floodwaters away from urban areas.
 3. Link the flood protection system with the water supply system.

4. Reduce flood risks in currently nonurbanized areas.
5. Increase the engagement of local agencies willing to participate in improving flood protection, for a better connection between State flood protection decisions and local land use decisions.
6. Improve flood protection for urban areas to the urban level of flood protection.
7. Promote natural dynamic hydrologic and geomorphic processes.
8. Reduce damage from flooding.
9. Increase and improve the quantity, diversity, and connectivity of riparian, wetland, floodplain, and shaded riverine aquatic habitats, including the agricultural and ecological values of these lands.
10. Minimize flood management system O&M requirements.
11. Promote the recovery and stability of native species populations and overall biotic community diversity.
12. Identify opportunities and incentives for expanding or increasing use of floodway corridors.
13. Provide a feasible, comprehensive, and long-term financing plan for implementing the CVFPP.
14. Identify opportunities for reservoir reoperation in conjunction with groundwater flood storage.

6.0 Management Actions

During Phase 2 of 2012 CVFPP development, DWR and its partners focused on identifying, developing, and evaluating individual management actions (some management actions had been previously identified in Phase 1). A management action is a specific structural or nonstructural strategy, action, or tactic that contributes to the CVFPP Goals. Also, management actions may range from potential policy or institutional changes to operational or physical changes to the flood management system. Management actions may address one or more CVFPP goals. Management actions are not intended to be recommendations; rather, they represent a wide array of suggested strategies and actions that were used to form the various approaches. All of the management actions developed during Phase 2 are broad and not location specific, and vary in their level of detail.

6.1 Management Action Identification

Initial management actions were identified using the following:

- Recommendations in previous State, federal, regional, and local flood risk reduction studies and programs in the Central Valley, including sources such as reports from the Comprehensive Study (USACE, 2002), and California Floodplain Management Task Force (2003).
- Technical information from ongoing FloodSAFE and integrated water management efforts, as available, including information from the State Plan of Flood Control Descriptive Document (DWR, 2010a), levee inspection reports, levee evaluation programs, DWR sponsored flood projects, emergency response programs, and floodplain management programs.

Management actions were also solicited and/or received from stakeholders, including partners, interested parties, and the public, during Phases 1 and 2 of CVFPP development:

- Phase 1 included meetings of the Upper Sacramento River, Lower Sacramento River, Upper San Joaquin River, Lower San Joaquin River, and Delta Regional Conditions work groups; Environmental Stewardship, Levee Performance, Operations and Maintenance, and Climate Change Scope Definition work groups; and the Agricultural Stewardship Scope Definition Joint Subcommittee.

- During Phase 2, input was received through Regional Management Actions Work Group meetings and 15 management actions public workshops. Work group members provided input on content of the management actions and where and how management actions could be integrated into different communities. For more information on management action work group meetings, see the Management Actions Report (DWR, 2010d).

While some management actions were proposed during Phase 1 work group meetings and joint subcommittee meetings, Phase 2 included a more direct solicitation of management actions from partners, interested parties, and the public through various communications and engagement activities. These activities included public workshops and Regional Management Actions Work Group meetings for the five CVFPP planning areas (Upper Sacramento River, Lower Sacramento River, Delta, Upper San Joaquin River, and Lower San Joaquin River). The five Regional Management Actions Work Groups each held three meetings between June and November 2010 to support development of management actions.

To facilitate presenting and evaluating management actions, duplicates were eliminated and the remaining identified management actions were grouped thematically into 11 categories:

1. Additional Floodplain and Reservoir Storage.
2. Storage Operations.
3. Flood Protection System Modification.
4. Operations and Maintenance.
5. Ecosystem Functions.
6. Floodplain Management.
7. Disaster Preparedness and Flood Warning.
8. Floodfighting, Emergency Response, and Flood Recovery.
9. Policy and Regulations.
10. Permitting.
11. Finance and Revenue.

6.2 Preliminary Evaluation and Consolidation

Management actions were identified to be carried forward for further consideration in the planning process based on their potential to contribute to the CVFPP goals and on input from the planning area work groups and public workshops. Screening involved classifying management actions to be further developed and refined to formulate the various approaches.

In terms of the scope of its application and effects, a management action can be described as follows:

- **Location Specific** – A management action that implements or modifies a physical feature or its operations in a certain location (e.g., bypass modifications, changes in storage operations, floodproofing structures in the floodplain).
- **Policy Driven** – A management action that implements or modifies a policy, regulation, process, or other institutional arrangement (e.g., building code amendments, changes to financing mechanisms and revenue generation).

Depending how a location-specific management action is implemented in terms of its scale and location, its effects could be systemwide, local, or both.

- **Action with Systemwide Effects** – A management action that implements or modifies a physical feature or its operations in a certain location, resulting in localized and systemwide effects. For example, bypass modifications or changes in storage operations would be associated with a particular place/facility, but would potentially have localized and systemwide effects and flood management benefits.
- **Action with Local Effects** – A management action that implements or modifies a physical feature or its operations in a certain location, resulting in local effects. For example, floodproofing of structures in a floodplain or strengthening of a levee reach would be associated with a particular location, and would have only localized effects and flood management benefits.

6.3 Summary of Management Actions Carried Forward

A final set of 94 management actions, shown in Table 6-1, resulted from the work groups meetings and workshops.

Table 6-1. List of Identified and Retained Management Actions

Management Actions	Location Specific	Policy Driven
Additional Floodplain and Reservoir Storage		
Enlarge existing transitory floodplain storage	✓	
Construct new transitory floodplain storage	✓	
Increase on-stream flood storage capacity by building new storage facilities	✓	
Update/modify/replace existing flood storage facilities	✓	
Increase flood management allocation by expanding existing, on-stream reservoirs	✓	
Increase foothill and upper watershed storage	✓	
Increase flood management allocation by using spillway surcharge	✓	
Increase flood management allocation by expanding existing, or building new, off-stream storage	✓	
Storage Operations		
Establish partnerships to coordinate flood management structure operations	✓	
Increase flood management flexibility through modifying the magnitude/timing of flood reservations in reservoirs	✓	
Increase flood management flexibility through modifications to objective release schedules at flood management reservoirs	✓	
Increase flood management flexibility by implementing conjunctive use programs at flood management reservoirs	✓	
Implement advanced weather-forecast-based operations to increase reservoir management flexibility	✓	
Flood Protection System Modification		
Improve conveyance by addressing flow constrictions	✓	
Increase capacity of existing bypasses	✓	
Modify existing weirs, overflows, or relief structures to improve flood system performance	✓	
Construct new bypasses to improve flood system performance	✓	
Construct new levees to provide flood protection to additional areas potentially affected by flooding	✓	
Raise levees to improve flood system performance	✓	
Construct setback levees	✓	
Construct ring levees	✓	
Improve structural performance and resilience of existing levees	✓	
Construct closure structures	✓	

Table 6-1. List of Identified and Retained Management Actions (contd.)

Management Actions	Location Specific	Policy Driven
Remove and/or deauthorize disconnected, redundant, and nonfunctional facilities of the SPFC	✓	
Operations and Maintenance		
Restore channel form and function to improve O&M and facilitate flood damage reduction	✓	
Perform clearing and snagging within channels	✓	
Perform dredging to remove sediment from channels	✓	
Reuse excess materials derived from channel maintenance	✓	
Develop regional channel vegetation management plans	✓	
Develop an improved encroachment management program endorsed by the State		✓
Improve administration and oversight of levee penetrations		✓
Improve interior drainage	✓	
Protect vulnerable levees and banks through stabilization and erosion repairs	✓	
Revise O&M manuals to be consistent with new and current policies that support multi-benefits of the flood management system		✓
Effectively maintain, operate, and rehabilitate closure structures	✓	
Develop and/or implement structure rehabilitation and repair program	✓	
Develop a long-term sustainable and implementable Levee Vegetation Management Strategy		✓
Ecosystem Functions		
Control runoff through watershed management	✓	
Remove unnatural hard points within and along channels	✓	
Develop hazardous waste and materials management protocols to identify, contain, and remediate potential water quality hazards within floodplains		✓
Operate reservoirs with flood reservation space to more closely approximate natural flow regimes	✓	
Reduce the incidence of invasive species in the flood management system	✓	
Remove barriers to fish passage	✓	
Set back levees to connect rivers to floodplains	✓	
Restore channel alignment (i.e., conduct de-channelization)	✓	
Encourage natural physical geomorphic processes, including channel migration and sediment transport	✓	
Improve the quality, quantity, and connectivity of floodplain, wetland, riparian, woodland, grassland, and other native habitat communities	✓	

Table 6-1. List of Identified and Retained Management Actions (contd.)

Management Actions	Location Specific	Policy Driven
Floodplain Management		
Reduce flood damages through acquisitions, easements, and private conservation programs	✓	
Manage municipal stormwater for regional or systemwide flood benefits	✓	
Coordinate and streamline floodplain mapping to improve consistency of floodplain delineation and assessment of flood risk		✓
Increase flood risk awareness through outreach and education		✓
Provide technical procedural assistance to local agencies for flood mitigation compliance and grant application assistance		✓
Assist in developing local flood management plan updates and provide procedural and technical support for implementation		✓
Increase awareness of and participation in FEMA's Community Rating System insurance-rate adjusting program		✓
Develop mandatory flood insurance programs that are more consistent with the area's risk of flooding		✓
Increase public understanding of FEMA maps and policies		✓
Develop a State program and framework to reduce or eliminate subsidies for repetitive loss properties in flood-prone areas		✓
Construct training levees or levees that subdivide larger basins		✓
Use floodproofing measures	✓	
Improve awareness of floodplain function through outreach and education	✓	
Disaster Preparedness and Flood Warning		
Coordinate flood response planning and clarify roles and responsibilities related to flood preparedness and emergency response		✓
Improve communication and public awareness of emergency response procedures and terminology		✓
Establish standard flood warning systems and procedures		✓
Improve stream gage network for forecasting purposes		✓
Create systemwide levee instrumentation for early warning systems		✓
Floodfighting, Emergency Response, and Flood Recovery		
Protect critical infrastructure corridors from floodwaters	✓	
Expand the State's assistance to maintaining agencies during flood emergencies		✓
Facilitate improved evacuation planning		✓
Develop a post-flood recovery plan for the Central Valley and Delta to improve the coordination and efficiency of post-flood assistance		✓
Streamline the post-flood permitting process for flood system repairs		✓

Table 6-1. List of Identified and Retained Management Actions (contd.)

Management Actions	Location Specific	Policy Driven
Purchase and pre-position floodfighting materials/tools to prepare for flood events	✓	
Integrate environmental compliance and mitigation into floodfights		✓
Policy and Regulations		
Encourage compatible land uses with flood management system and floodplain function		✓
Establish clear triggers or policy for updating flood management-related General Plan elements and other local flood management plan(s)		✓
Update State's designated floodway program		✓
Use Building Standards Code amendments to reduce consequences of flooding		✓
Update the State's floodplain management policy		✓
Encourage multijurisdictional and regional partnerships on flood planning and improve agency coordination on flood management activities, including O&M, repair, and restoration		✓
Develop and implement State criteria and processes for urban flood protection		✓
Develop and implement flood protection criteria outside urban areas		✓
Update State Title 23 standards		✓
Clarify flood management responsibilities for all State and federal, regional, and local agencies.		✓
Permitting		
Develop regional and river-corridor conservation plans, or expand existing regional conservation plans (e.g., regional Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans) for a more efficient and effective regulatory approval process for flood projects		✓
Develop regional advanced mitigation strategies and promote networks of both public and private mitigation banks to meet the needs of flood and other public infrastructure projects		✓
Develop proactive integrated regulatory compliance strategies that streamline permitting activities		✓
Establish memoranda of understanding and/or management agreements between agencies to integrate needs to be served by the flood management system		✓
Provide technical assistance and education on environmental permits		✓
Develop and implement Corridor Management Strategy		✓
Finance and Revenue		
Maximize funding for flood management projects by leveraging federal funding		✓
Leverage funding from multiple projects to improve cost effectiveness and efficiency of flood management projects		✓
Develop funding mechanism for O&M and new flood management improvements		✓

Table 6-1. List of Identified and Retained Management Actions (contd.)

Management Actions	Location Specific	Policy Driven
Establish a methodology for evaluating benefits and costs on a systemwide basis to support economic justification for projects in all community settings		✓
Create a shared strategic pooled money account that pre-funds avoidance/mitigation solutions for O&M impacts on current and future flood facilities		✓
Create a strategic pooled money account that provides funds for land stewardship activities at current and future flood-related mitigation areas in perpetuity		✓

Key:
 Delta = Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
 FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
 O&M = operations and maintenance
 SPFC = State Plan of Flood Control
 State = State of California

For a detailed summary of management actions carried forward, see Section 2.5 of the Management Actions Report (DWR, 2010d). The management actions in Table 6-1 were carried forward for use in the preliminary approaches. Not all management actions were explicitly evaluated; rather, the approach evaluations applied a variety of different management actions on different geographic scales and magnitudes to the preliminary approaches. All management actions were carried forward except actions beyond the scope of the 2012 CVFPP alone, and should be (or are being) evaluated as part of other projects or programs. Some examples of these projects or programs are surface storage investigations, the Statewide Flood Management Planning Program and Bay-Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). Management actions not carried forward are not included in Table 6-1.