



# Glossary

Central Valley	The Central Valley is located in the central portion of California and is home to the nation's most diverse and productive agricultural land. The northern half is referred to as the Sacramento Valley and the southern half as the San Joaquin Valley. The two halves are joined by the shared Delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers (DWR, Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan, June 2008).
Central Valley Flood Management Planning Program (CVFMP)	The CVFMP is one program within FloodSAFE California, a multi-year initiative led and managed by the California Department of Water Resources. Primary products of the CVFMP Program are the State Plan of Flood Control Descriptive Document, the Flood Control System Status Report, and the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP).
Central Valley Flood Protection Plan	The CVFPP is a State plan that will describe the challenges, opportunities, and a vision for improving integrated flood management in the Central Valley. The CVFPP will document the current and future risks associated with flooding and recommend improvements to the State-federal flood protection system to reduce the occurrence of major flooding and the consequence of flood damage that could result. The plan will be submitted to the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board) by January 1, 2012, for adoption by the following July, and will be updated every five years.
CVFMP Forum	Valley-wide or regional conference-style public meetings with presentations, workshops, panel discussions, and information booths. These forums are the primary venue for engaging a wide array of interests in discussing draft plan content and gauging agreement, and fostering information-sharing about regional and system-wide flood management challenges and potential solutions. Related FloodSAFE projects and programs will also use CVFMP Forums to engage interested parties efficiently.



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CVFPP Work Group	Place-based (e.g. regional) and subject-based (e.g. topic) work groups chartered to develop content and content recommendations for the CVFPP. Work groups assist the development team in developing plan content and producing milestone documents. Work groups are a critical element for developing a CVFPP that includes and accurately reflects the State, federal, tribal, local, regional perspectives, and subject-matter expertise necessary to achieve broad public support.
Environmental Stewardship	A commitment to responsibly manage and protect natural resources (water, air, land, plants and animals), and ecosystems in a functional and sustainable manner that ensures they are available for future generations. <small>California Department of Water Resources Policy Paper: Environmental Stewardship DRAFT 2000-03-25</small>
FloodSAFE California	DWR's multi-faceted initiative launched in 2006 to improve public safety through integrated flood management and reduce potential flood damages in the state's highest risk areas. Although led at the state level and initially funded by proposition 1E and 84 bond money, FloodSAFE implementation relies on the cooperation and assistance of federal partners, Tribal entities, local sponsors and other stakeholders. The FloodSAFE vision is a sustainable integrated flood management and emergency response system throughout California that improves public safety, protects and enhances environmental and cultural resources, and supports economic growth by reducing the probability of destructive floods, promoting beneficial floodplain processes, and lowering the damages caused by flooding (DWR, Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan, June 2008).
Flood Control System Status Report	A report that will provide an assessment of the status of the facilities included in the State Plan of Flood Control (SPFC) Descriptive Document, identify deficiencies, and make recommendations for improvement. This report will be revised as needed.
flood damages	All damages caused by a flood including physical damage, loss of life, and economic damage (DWR, Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan, June 2008).

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flood management	The use of comprehensive methods to manage flood flows, providing multiple benefits in addition to protecting people and property (DWR, Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan, June 2008).
flood risk	The probability of flooding combined with the damages that could result when flooding occurs.
floodplain	A flat or nearly flat area adjacent to a stream or river that experiences occasional or periodic flooding (DWR, Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan, June 2008).
Integrated Flood Management	An approach to dealing with flood risk that recognizes the interconnection of flood management actions within broader water resources management and land use planning; the value of coordinating across geographic and agency boundaries; the need to evaluate opportunities and potential impacts from a system perspective; and the importance of environmental stewardship and sustainability (DWR, Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan, June 2008).
Project levee	Any levee that is part of the State-federal flood protection system (WC 9602(c)).
Interest-based group	A collection of individuals and/or organizations with common interests in the activities and actions anticipated by the CVFPP.
legacy community	A rural community that is registered as a Historic District by either a state or federal entity.
levee protection zone	An area that is protected, as determined by the Board or DWR, by a levee that is part of the facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control (GC 65300.2).
non-urbanized area	A developed area or an area outside a developed area in which there are fewer than 10,000 residents (GC 65007(e)).
partner	Individuals, organizations and/or agencies with direct responsibilities for activities and actions anticipated by the CVFPP
rural community	A city, town, or settlement outside of urban and urbanizing areas with expected population less than 10,000 within the next ten years.

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State Plan of Flood Control	The State and federal flood control works, lands, programs, plans, policies, conditions, and mode of maintenance and operations of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project, in specific flood control projects in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River watershed, and in other areas that the state has provided assurances to the federal government to operate and maintain flood project facilities. These facilities include approximately 2,100 miles of levees in the Central Valley. The SPFC Descriptive Document will inventory and describe this system and its operation.(CVFMP Program Fact Sheet and California Public Resources Code Section 5096.805)
sustainability	A project is “sustainable” when it is socially, environmentally, and financially feasible for an enduring period.
urban area	A developed area in which there are 10,000 residents or more (GC 65007 (i)).
urbanizing area	A developed area or an area outside a developed area that is planned or anticipated to have 10,000 residents or more within the next 10 years (GC 65007 (j)).
urban level of flood protection	Level of protection necessary to withstand flooding that has a 1-in-200 chance of occurring in any given year using criteria consistent with, or developed by, the Department of Water Resources (WC 9602 (i)).
200-year flood event	A flood event with a 1-in-200 chance of occurring in any given year.