





Devastating Flood in New Orleans Spurs Legislative Action

Hurricane Katrina's Legacy is an Increased Commitment to Public Safety

			
2006 Water Bonds (Prop. 1E & 84)	2007 Flood Package	2014 Water Resources & Reform Development Act	2013-2014 Flood Insurance Reform
<p>\$4.1 billion in combined funding for flood control improvements in the Central Valley resulted in many flood risk reduction projects such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 130 critical erosion sites repaired. - Annual Delta levee funding tripled. - Over \$500 million to improve urban levees. - 243,000 tons of rock stockpiled in Delta for emergency response. - Folsom Dam modifications. - Tisdale Bypass and Fremont Weir sediment removal. 	<p>Required the following comprehensive measures for effective flood risk reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Plan of Flood Control (SPFC) Descriptive Document to inventory and describe flood control facilities. - Flood Control System Status Report to identify deficiencies and make recommendations. - Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP) to guide necessary flood control improvements. - Geotechnical, hydraulic analysis, and flood risk maps. - Local construction restrictions imposed in flood risk areas unless certain land use mandates are met. 	<p>Addresses California flood infrastructure issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authorizes flood projects in Natomas, Sutter Basin, and Orestimba Creek. - Allows recent levee work to be credited as local cost-share for federal projects. - Requires Army Corps to re-evaluate and issue new guidelines on its levee vegetation policy. 	<p>National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annually increases insurance rates for most existing policies and removes subsidies for some. - Sets maximum cap on increases. - Addresses flood-proofing standards in high risk areas. - Flood mapping program systematically adding new high flood risk areas.

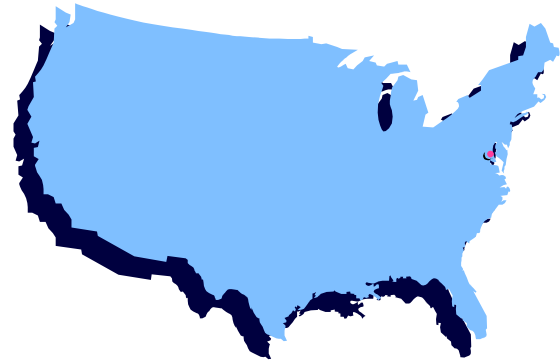
"Hundreds of millions need to be spent to ensure rapid levee improvements, and that may save taxpayers billions of dollars, much less lives and property."
 – Senate President Pro Tempore Darrell Steinberg, 2011

A Few Key Federal, State, and Local Flood Control Deadlines

FEDERAL

2015: State and local agencies seeking Congressional appropriations to fund federal cost-share of flood control projects in Natomas, Orestimba Creek, and Sutter Basin authorized in 2014 infrastructure legislation (WRRDA).

2016: Pursuant to language in WRRDA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is due to revise their guidelines on levee vegetation. The Central Valley Flood Protection Plan's risk-prioritized vegetation management strategy can meet the policy and public safety objectives of the State and the Corps if the revised guidelines recognize and accommodate regional differences.

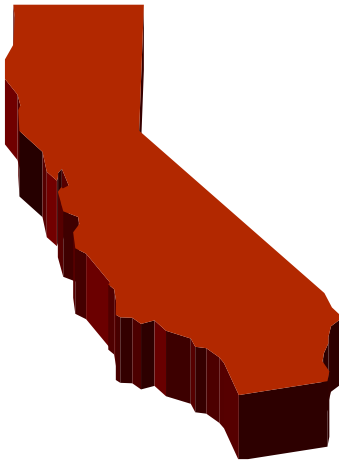


STATE

2016: Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Levee Investment Strategy to be released, recommending funding priorities for Delta levee improvements, appropriate levels of flood protection, and a cost-allocation to be divided among a broader set of statewide beneficiaries.

2016: Department of Water Resources (DWR) to release state basin-wide feasibility studies evaluating different alternatives and costs for improving State Plan of Flood Control (SPFC) weirs and bypasses ability to manage large flood flows.

2017: Central Valley Flood Protection Board and DWR to issue an update of the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP) with new cost information and recommendations for flood control system performance based on new data from completed state basin-wide feasibility studies, the Conservation Strategy, and regional planning.



LOCAL COMMUNITIES

November 2014: If approved by voters the new water bond will provide just under \$400 million for flood control.

July 1, 2015: Deadline for cities and counties to amend general plans to reflect CVFPP data and their zoning ordinances 12 months later for consistency.

July 1, 2016: Authorization to appropriate Prop. 1E flood funding expires. Cities and counties will face land use restrictions unless they make a finding of urban level of flood protection or adequate progress towards achieving the 200-year level of flood protection for their urban areas.

2025: Deadline to achieve 200-year level of flood protection in urban and urbanizing areas of Central Valley cities and counties protected by SPFC levees.

