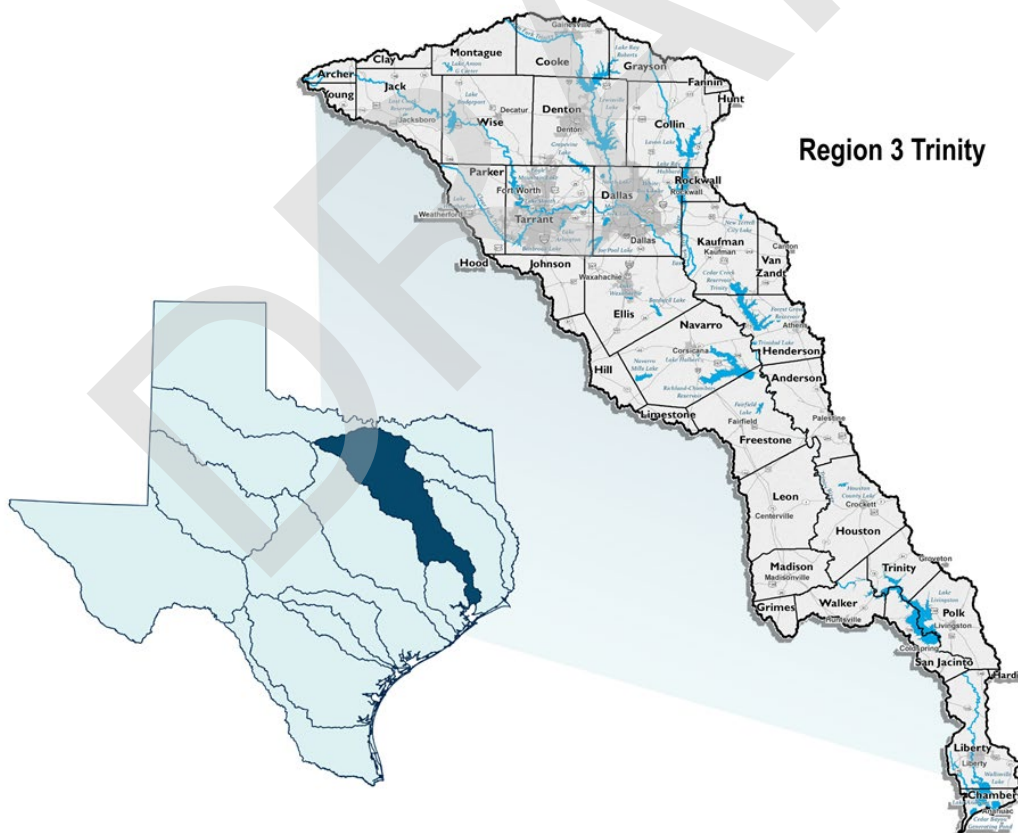


Executive Summary

In 2019, the 86th Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 8 that authorized and established the regional and state flood planning processes. The legislature assigned the responsibility of the regional and state flood planning process to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). Under the direction of TWDB, 15 Regional Flood Planning Groups (RFPGs) across the State of Texas, were tasked with developing a regional flood plan for their respective region. This report presents the first-ever draft regional flood plan for Region 3 (Trinity RFPG). Through this effort, over \$1 billion in flood risk reduction actions were identified in the Trinity Region.

The Trinity Region encompasses all or part of 38 counties. The region spans a 17,800 square mile area, with 15,855 stream miles. The area stretches from Gainesville in Cooke County in far North Texas all the way to Anahuac in Chambers County at the Gulf of Mexico. **Figure ES.1** represents the Trinity Region.

Figure ES.1: Trinity Regional Flood Planning Area



The Trinity Regional Flood Planning Group (RFPG) is comprised of 28 volunteers who oversaw and directed the development of this plan. The RFPG held a public meeting on July 21, 2022, at which time, they [REDACTED] the submittal of the Draft Trinity Regional Flood Plan to the TWDB by the August 1, 2022 deadline. The preliminary draft flood plan was made available to the public on the RFPG's website prior to this meeting. Following the meeting, the Trinity RFPG team addressed comments received and made any necessary revisions before submitting the Draft Regional Flood Plan to the TWDB and the public. The draft plan was posted to the RFPG's website and paper copies of the plan were available at three locations within the region:

- Dallas Public Library, 1515 Young St, Dallas, TX 75201 (Dallas County)
- Fairfield Library, 350 W Main St, Fairfield, TX 75840 (Freestone County)
- Sam Houston Regional Library and Research Center, 650 FM 1011, Liberty TX 77575 (Liberty County)

Chapters Included in the Plan

The TWDB developed the scope of work as well as technical guidelines that adhere to the legislation for each RFPG to develop its regional flood plan. The plan includes 10 required chapters, plus TWDB-required tables. The TWDB-required tables are included in various appendices of this plan.

- **Chapter 1 (Task 1) Planning Area Description**
Chapter 1 provides an overview of the region, including location, economics, agricultural information, social vulnerability, flood-prone areas, historical floods and associated damages, jurisdictions with flood-related authorities or responsibilities, existing infrastructure, and ongoing flood mitigation projects.
- **Chapter 2 (Tasks 2A and 2B) Flood Risk Analyses**
- This plan focuses on the 1-percent and the 0.2-percent annual chance event (ACE) for existing and future conditions. Future conditions are defined as 30 years from now, which is approximately the year 2050.
 - **Task 2A Existing Condition Flood Risk Analyses:** This task estimates existing condition flood risk based on information provided by local entities and the public, as well as regional, state and federal data sources. The best available existing condition flood risk data is stitched together to create a floodplain quilt. Data gaps are identified, as is the region's vulnerability.
 - **Task 2B Future Condition Flood Risk Analyses:** **Task 2B** assesses potential future flood risk considering two scenarios: (1) a "no action" scenario in which development and population growth continues according to current trends, and (2) an "action" scenario where floodplain regulations are incorporated across the region while development and population growth continues. Future flood risk condition considers multiple potential impacts on flood risk, such as land use,

population growth, sea level change, land subsidence and sedimentation. The RFPG developed an approach to estimate a range of potential future flood risk conditions using a TWDB-approved hierarchy of available data sources.

- **Chapter 3 (Tasks 3A and 3B) Floodplain Management Practices and Flood Protection Goals**

Survey questions related to floodplain management practices within the region were included in the data collection effort in Summer 2021, which the RFPG considered in making its recommendations in this plan. The Trinity RFPG established a Goals Subcommittee who discussed and ultimately recommended the full RFPG the goals as presented in *Chapter 3*.

- **Task 3A Evaluation and Recommendations on Floodplain Management Practices:** The Trinity RFPG recommended six region-wide floodplain management standards be included in this plan. Entities are encouraged to adopt and implement these standards, however, are not required to do so for their flood management evaluations (FMEs), FMPs, and/or flood management strategies (FMSs) to be included in this plan.
- **Task 3B Flood Mitigation and Floodplain Management Goals:** The Trinity RFPG established seven overarching goals for this plan. Each goal includes at least one specific goal statement with short-term (year 2023) and long-term (year 2053) measurements. Every recommended action to understand or mitigate flood risk must meet at least one of these goals.

- **Chapter 4 (Tasks 4A and 4B) Assessment and Identification of Flood Mitigation Needs**

The RFPG adopted a process to analyze flood mitigation needs and develop potentially feasible actions (FMEs, FMPs, and FMSs) to address these needs.

Task 4A Flood Mitigation Needs Analysis: The scoring criteria to identify the areas of greatest known flood risk and knowledge gaps considers flood-prone areas that threaten life and property, current floodplain regulations, lack of inundation maps, lack of hydrologic and hydraulic (H&H) models, emergency needs, existing models, previously identified projects, historical floods, previously implemented projects, and additional factors identified by the Trinity RFPG. The analyses results conclude that approximately two-thirds of the region was inadequately mapped, and that 30 percent of the region contains areas of greatest known flood risk.

Task 4B Classification of Potential FMEs and Potentially Feasible FMSs and FMPs: *Task 4B* identifies potentially feasible actions (FMEs, FMPs, and FMSs) that might reduce or mitigate flood risk within the region. FMEs include watershed studies, floodplain mapping, modeling, and preliminary engineering reports. FMPs are flood mitigation projects that could include structural or non-structural solutions, such as detention ponds, bridge improvements, coastal

protection, easement acquisition and floodproofing. FMS is the “catch-all” category for actions that do not easily fit into the evaluation or project category, such as floodplain ordinance development/update and large buyout programs. Potential actions include those identified by the Trinity RFPG in previous tasks, as well as those provided by local entities. Planning level costs and estimated benefits are also developed for each potential action.

- **Chapter 5 (Task 5) Recommendation of FMEs, FMSs, and Associated FMPs**

The Trinity RFPG established a Technical Subcommittee to review each of the potentially feasible actions and develop lists of FMEs, FMPs, and FMSs for the full RFPG to consider including in this plan. The RFPG applied screening process to determine the actions for inclusion in this plan. Approximately 340 FMEs, seven FMPs, and approximately 140 FMSs are recommended in this regional flood plan.

- **Chapter 6 (Tasks 6A and 6B) Impact and Contribution of the Region Flood Plan**

The Trinity RFPG considers potential impacts of the recommended FMEs, FMPs, and FMSs to upstream and downstream neighbors and adjacent regions, as well as potential impacts to the State Water Plan. Each of the recommended FMPs and FMSs demonstrated no negative impacts on its neighboring communities and was included as a recommended action.

Task 6A Impacts of Regional Flood Plan: The recommended actions are assessed to determine anticipated flood risk reduction and socioeconomic and recreational impacts, as well as environmental, agricultural, water quality, erosion, navigation, and other impacts.

Task 6B Contributions to and Impacts on Water Supply Development and the State Water Plan: The recommended FMPs and FMSs are assessed to determine the potential contribution to or impact on the State Water Plan. The assessment concludes that these recommended actions will not have any anticipated impacts on water supply, water availability, or projects in the State Water Plan.

- **Chapter 7 (Task 7) Flood Response Information and Activities**

Chapter 7 summarizes flood response preparation in the region. The four phases of emergency management are discussed at the local, regional, state, and federal levels. Survey responses regarding emergency management are summarized.

- **Chapter 8 (Task 8) Legislative, Administrative, and Regulatory Recommendations**

The Trinity RFPG recommends eight legislative ideas to implement the recommended flood mitigation actions. Nine regulatory or administrative regional flood planning process ideas are recommended to provide clarification or updates to statewide concerns. The Trinity RFPG recommends 17 flood planning ideas to improve future cycles of regional flood planning.

- **Chapter 9 (Task 9) Flood Infrastructure Financing Analysis**
Chapter 9 summarizes potential local, state, and federal funding opportunities that local sponsors could pursue for the implementation of the recommended FMEs, FMPs, and FMSs. Results of the survey soliciting sponsor feedback on recommended actions and potential funding sources are presented.
- **Chapter 10 (Task 10) Public Participation and Plan Adoption**
- Throughout the regional flood planning process, the Trinity RFPG incorporated a robust public outreach plan to encourage and solicit local entity and public input, while adhering to the Texas Open Meetings Act and Freedom of Information Act. The development of this plan and its adoption is included in **Chapter 10**.
- **Related Appendices**
Appendices include the TWDB-required tables and maps, as well as additional details that support information presented in many of the chapters.

Please note that **Task 4C**, referred to the Technical Memorandum and Technical Memorandum Addendum, were approved by the Trinity RFPG and submitted to the TWDB in January and March 2022, respectively, and indicate significant progress in the development of this plan. These two memos served as significant milestones in plan development but now include information that has become outdated. To reduce confusion, these two memos were not included in the RFP although much of the content has been incorporated.

The TWDB guidance requires a series of tables that each RFPG is required to include in the regional flood plan. The TWDB will merge these tables to develop the State Flood Plan and corresponding database. TWDB also required specific geographical information system (GIS) schema to be submitted electronically as part of this plan. In addition to providing these files to the TWDB, these files were also provided to the General Land Office (GLO), per TWDB's request, to share regional flood data with this state agency which is preparing its own flood mitigation plan along the Texas coast.

Key Findings and Recommendations

Existing and Future Flood Risks

The regional flood plan considered the 1-percent ACE and the 0.2-percent ACE events. The 1-percent (100-year) floodplain represents the area that has a 1-percent chance of being inundated (or flooded) in any given year. The 0.2-percent floodplain (500-year) floodplain is the area that has a 0.2-percent chance of being flooded in a given year. Both storm events were considered in the existing conditions and future conditions flood risk analyses. The future conditions scenario uses a 30-year time horizon, which is approximately the year 2050.

The Trinity RFPG was tasked with determining and using the best available data within the region. In some areas, the RFPG was able to obtain local flood studies with models and maps. In other areas, localized studies were not available leaving significant data gaps. TWDB provided multiple GIS layers for the region to use as a starting point to fill these gaps and to develop the floodplain quilt. A hierarchy for determining what constitutes “best available data” was developed and is presented in **Table ES.1**. The RFPG applied this hierarchy across the region with local studies typically considered to be the “best available data” depending on its quality and moving left to the right across the table to the next best option of FEMA’s National Flood Hazard Layer data. The RFPG used the TWDB’s Fathom data as the most appropriate data when no other suitable data was found. Details about each of these data sources are included in **Chapter 2**. Table ES.1 was used for existing and future conditions. The RFPG established a range of potential future conditions that are specified in the table.

Following the Trinity RFPG’s data collection efforts in Summer and Fall 2021, the floodplain quilt was enhanced with local data. The resulting stitching of floodplain layers produced **Figure ES.2** that shows the resulting existing flood risks for the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplains. This information was applied across the region and was used to identify flood data gaps.

Existing Condition Flood Risk

As of 2022, all communities within the Trinity region have modernized Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) digital county-wide effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), with the exception of Clay, Freestone, and Trinity counties and their respective communities. Counties along or near the Texas coast within the Trinity Region have incorporated recent rainfall data (Atlas 14) developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in their flood risk maps and models.

Existing flood control infrastructure was identified and assessed according to local and statewide data sources. This plan considered a variety of flood control infrastructure, such as dams (reservoirs), levees, detention/retention ponds, bridges, culverts, storm drain systems and other infrastructure designed to impound flood water. When a storm exceeds the design capacity of these types of systems, the result is increased flood risk to life and property within the region.

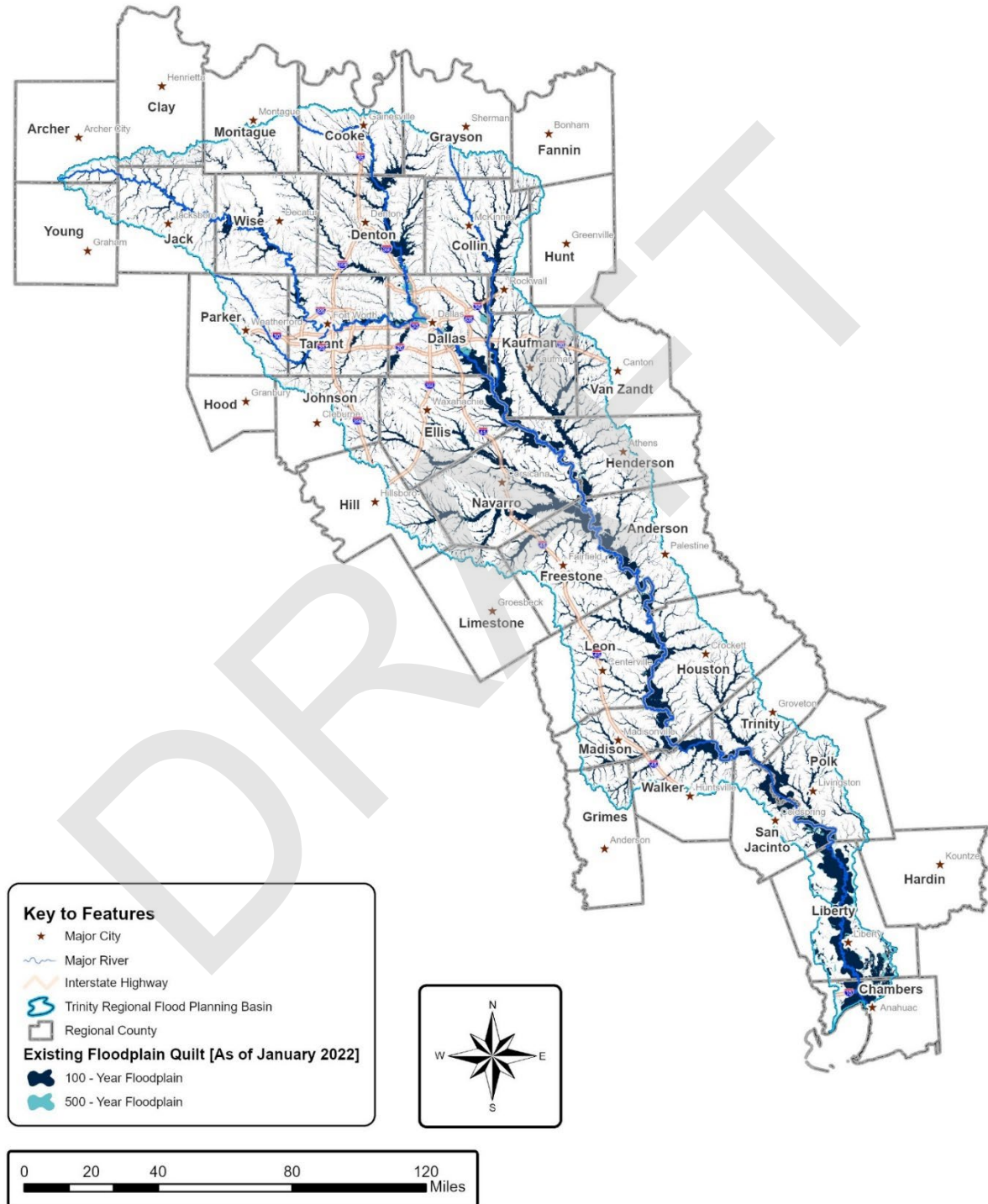
Potential Flood Impacts Based on Existing Condition Flood Risk

Severe flooding can impact people, property, critical facilities, infrastructure, agricultural production, and more. Critical facilities provide essential services that are vital to a community during and following a disaster.

Table ES.1: Existing and Future Condition Flood Hazard Analysis Approach

Best Available		→	→	→	Most Approximate	
	Local Floodplain (if determined current)	NFHL AE		BLE		No FEMA or Better than Quilt
	100YR Local Study (if provided)	100YR Floodplain quilt 100YR	500YR Floodplain quilt 500YR	100YR BLE 100YR	500YR BLE 500YR	100YR Fathom 100YR
Existing	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)
	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)
Future	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)
	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)	Local Study (if provided)

Figure ES.2: Trinity Region Existing Conditions Floodplain Quilt



The Hazus model was used to estimate anticipated flood exposure and damages for existing conditions. The model predicted that 1.32 million people within the Trinity Region would be displaced during a 1-percent ACE and the total exposure value of buildings to be \$636.38 billion. The loss of transportation infrastructure was estimated, along with water and wastewater treatment facilities. The impacts of flooding on socially vulnerable populations and a community's ability to recover were also assessed in **Chapter 2**. The Hazus model estimated damages and impacts by assuming that the 1-percent ACE occurred across the region at the same time.

Future Flood Risk

The Trinity RFPG considered a variety of factors that could exacerbate future condition flood risk, including:

- Future land use/land cover
- Population growth
- Sea level change
- Land subsidence
- Changes in the floodplain
- Major geomorphic changes
- Sedimentation

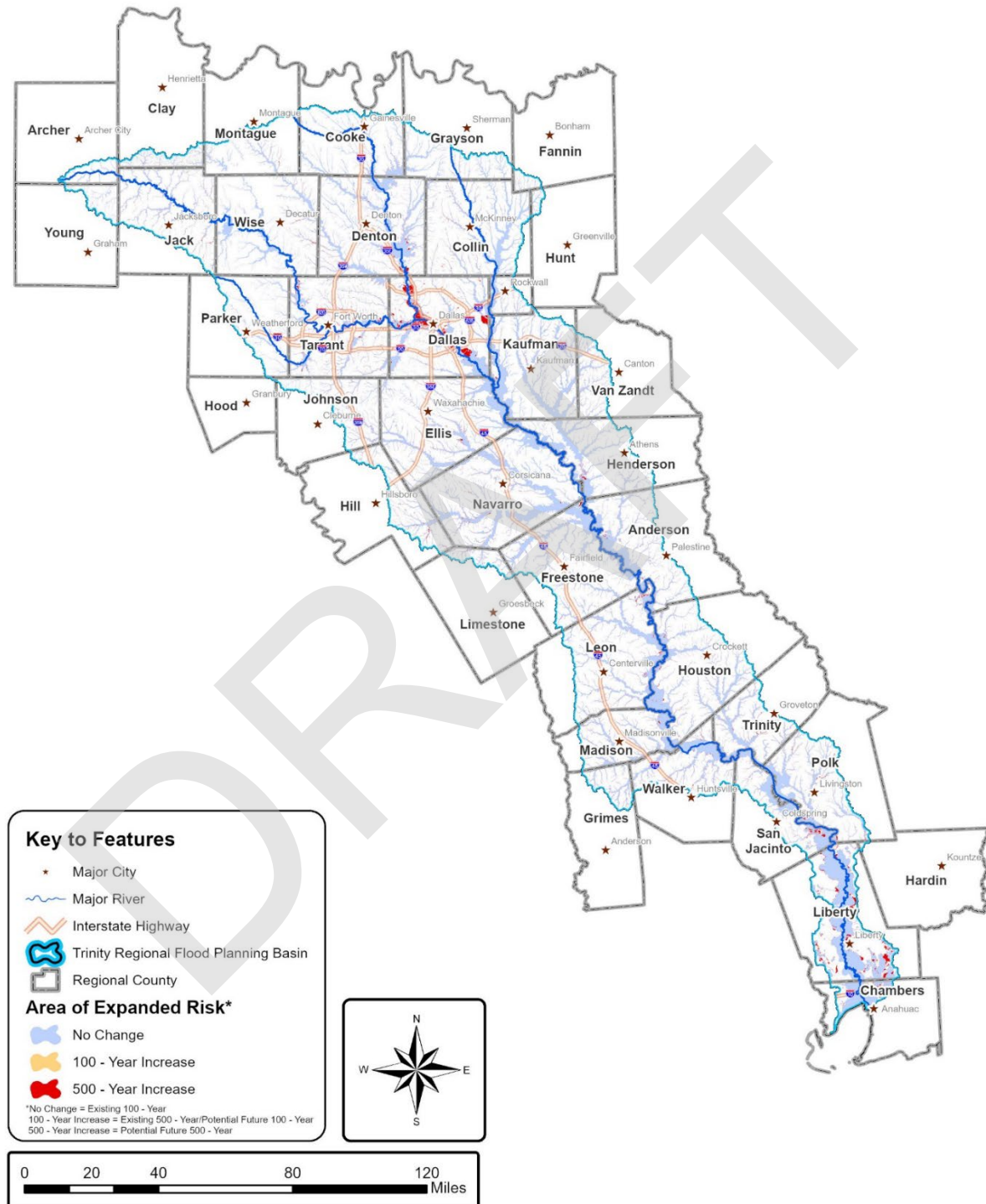
The RFPG requested local maps and models from communities within the region. Some communities provided this information, but only a few of the communities includes future conditions in their mapping and modeling. However, the assumptions may vary from one entity to another in regard to the information included in determining future conditions. Thus, the RFPG was unable to draw a region-wide conclusion regarding future flood risk based on these few examples.

With so many uncertainties, the Trinity RFPG recommended that the potential future 1-percent floodplain be presented as a range between the existing 1-percent ACE extents and the existing 0.2-percent ACE extents.

A common method used by cities and regulatory bodies to account for uncertainty of future flood risk is to apply a horizontal buffer area around the stream system or floodplain. The Trinity RFPG performed a case study using nine large-scale studies to determine an appropriate buffer of 40 feet for the region. The range for the potential future 0.2-percent flood risk is a minimum of the existing 0.2-percent floodplain and a maximum of the existing 0.2-percent floodplain plus the 40-foot buffer.

Figure ES.3 shows the future flood risk area for the Trinity Region. The resulting future conditions 1-percent and 0.2-percent flood risk areas shown in the future floodplain quilt generally have larger inundated areas than the existing conditions floodplain quilt.

*Figure ES.3: Trinity Region Potential Expanded Risk between Existing and Future Conditions
Flood Hazard*



The potential future flood exposure and vulnerability analysis consisted of two scenarios:

1. Estimating the number of buildings, critical facilities, infrastructure systems, population, and agriculture potentially exposed to flooding by overlaying the future conditions floodplain quilt developed for the Trinity Basin.
2. Estimating additional exposure and vulnerability by identifying areas of existing and known flood hazard and future flood hazard areas where development might occur within the next 30 years if the current land development practices in the Trinity Region continue.

Overall, it is anticipated that 29 percent more structures and 25 percent more people may potentially be impacted by potential future flood risk conditions than existing flood risk conditions

Identification and Selection of Recommended Floodplain Management and Flood Mitigation Actions

To address the identified flood risks, the Trinity RFPG team developed potential actions to reduce flood risk. Those actions included FMEs, FMPs, and FMSs. FME actions are those that are typically classified as “studies”, such as watershed mapping, modeling and watershed studies that provide potential alternatives to mitigate flood concerns. FMEs also include preliminary engineering reports that more clearly define the proposed action and to determine its viability. FMPs are structural or non-structural projects to mitigate flood risk. The FMS category is intended to capture other types of solutions, such as ordinances, flood early warning systems, buyouts, and more.

The Trinity RFPG established a Technical Subcommittee to review the lists of potentially feasible floodplain management or flood mitigation actions and recommend actions that should be considered for inclusion in this regional flood plan to the full Trinity RFPG. The subcommittee met multiple times over several months and evaluated each potential action.

The screening process removed any potential FMEs, FMPs, and or FMSs that did not support a Trinity RFPG goal. If a potential action had already been completed or was no longer a priority for the affected entity/entities, then the potential action was removed from further consideration. Each potential action required a sponsor with an interest in implementing the action. A sponsor could be a city, county, political jurisdiction with flood-related authority or responsibility, or anyone else with an interest in pursuing a specific floodplain management or flood mitigation action.

Selection of Floodplain Management Evaluations

The RFPG analyzed each potential FME following a clearly defined process that included sponsor outreach (when appropriate), likelihood of study/analysis resulting in FMPs in future planning cycles, and development of cost estimates. The RFPG considered potential FMEs submitted by local jurisdictions and others, as well as those prepared by the RFPG team to address areas of greatest need. The RFPG team populated the ***TWDB-Required Table 12*** and considered these details before making its recommendation to include the FME in this plan.

Selection of Flood Mitigation Projects and Floodplain Management Strategies

Ideally, recommended FMPs and FMSs would address the 1-percent ACE. However, some actions cannot attain that level of service for a variety of reasons, such as site constraints, environmental impacts, or cost. The RFPG allowed FMPs and FMSs to be considered for recommendation if the level of service was improved but the 1-percent ACE threshold could not be achieved.

FMP and FMS evaluations required a “No Negative Impact” determination for the action to be recommended in the plan. No negative impact means that the project or strategy will not increase flood risk of surrounding properties. In short, the recommended action cannot increase the water surface elevation or flood level above the current elevation on neighboring properties. In situations where an increase appears to be unavoidable, mitigation measures may be incorporated to alleviate such impacts.

Benefits and cost estimates were prepared for each potential FMP or FMS, when appropriate. That information was used to develop benefit-cost ratios (BCRs) to determine if the benefits of the proposed action exceeded the cost of the action. Because the BCRs were developed using regional data, the Trinity Region decided to recommend FMPs and FMSs despite the results of the benefit-cost analysis. The sponsor for a particular FMP or FMS will be responsible for developing a more detailed BCR using local data according to the requirements established for a particular funding source.

The RFPG team populated the ***TWDB-Required Table 13*** for potentially feasible FMPs and ***TWDB-Required Table 14*** for potentially feasible FMSs and considered these details before making a recommendation to include the FMP or FMS in this plan. In situations where TWDB-required information was lacking for a potential project or strategy to be considered for recommendation, then the potential FMP or FMS was reclassified as a recommended FMEs pending receipt of additional information from the sponsor.

The Technical Subcommittee recommended 342 FMEs, 7 FMPs, and 136 FMSs to the Trinity RFPG that were ultimately adopted for inclusion in this plan:

Table ES.2 provides a summary of the types and counts of potential and recommended FMEs. **Table ES.3** includes information on each of the recommended FMPs. **Tables ES.4** summarizes the types and counts of potential and recommended FMSs.

Ultimately, the Trinity RFPG agreed with the subcommittee’s recommendations and approved the recommended actions at the April and June 2022 Trinity RFPG meetings.

Cost of the Recommended Plan

Following the selection of recommended actions to mitigate flood risk, the Trinity RFPG team initiated an email survey to potential sponsors regarding the recommended actions for the entity. A one-page summary was developed for each recommended action and sent to the potential sponsor. The Trinity RFPG inquired as to whether or not the sponsor agreed with the information presented and to confirm the potential sponsor’s continued interest in the action. For those actions that were of interest to the sponsors, the Trinity RFPG inquired how the entity might fund the action, such as with grants, loans, stormwater utility fees, general budget, or some other means. In the event a potential sponsor did not respond, the RFPG assumed that there was a continued need for action and would require funding assistance for 90 percent of the action’s cost. Overall, the estimated cost to implement the recommended FMEs, FMPs, and FMSs in this plan is \$1.07 billion.

Table ES.2: Summary of Flood Mitigation Evaluations

FME Type	FME Description	# of Potential FMEs Identified	# of FMEs Recommended	Total Cost of Recommended FMEs
Preparedness	Studies on Flood Preparedness	5	5	\$3,150,000
Project Planning	Previously Identified Drainage Projects and Flood Studies	238	228	\$60,937,000
Watershed Planning	Flood Mapping Updates, Drainage Master Plans, H&H Modeling, Dam & Levee Failure	112	108	\$79,879,000
Other	Dam Studies	1	1	\$2,000,000
Total		356	342	\$145,966,000

Table ES.3: Summary of Recommended Flood Mitigation Projects

FMP ID	FMP Name	FMP Type	Cost
033000007	Spring Meadows Estates Detention Pond Design	Regional Detention	\$1,868,000
033000008	West Irving Creek Phases 2, 3, and 4	Infrastructure (channels, ditches, ponds, pipes, etc.)	\$98,746,000
033000016	Arlington VC(A)-1 Drainage and Erosion Improvements	Infrastructure (channels, ditches, ponds, pipes, etc.)	\$2,601,000
033000030	Lancaster/Foch Area Mitigation	Storm Drain Improvements	\$11,771,000
033000031	Linwood Park Flood Mitigation (University Drive)	Storm Drain Improvements	\$50,523,000
033000033	Sunnyvale Urban Flooding Reduction Improvements - Area 1	Infrastructure (channels, ditches, ponds, pipes, etc.)	\$4,560,000
033000036	Sunnyvale Urban Flooding Reduction Improvements - Area 2	Infrastructure (channels, ditches, ponds, pipes, etc.)	\$5,701,000
Total			\$175,770,000

Table ES.4: Summary of Flood Mitigation Strategies

FMS Type	FMS Description	# of Potential FMSs Identified	# of FMSs Recommended	Total Cost of Recommended FMSs
Education and Outreach	Turn Around, Don't Drown Campaigns; NFIP Education; Flood Education; Dam Safety Education; Floodplain Regulatory Awareness	22	19	\$975,000
Flood Measurement and Warning	Flood Warning Systems; Rain/Stream Gauges and Weather Stations; Low Water Crossings	20	20	\$5,300,000
Infrastructure Projects	Hazardous Roadway Overtopping Mitigation Program; Citywide Drainage Improvements; Flood-Proofing facilities	5	5	\$430,000,00
Other	Debris Clearing Maintenance; Channel Maintenance and Erosion Control; Dam Inspections; Levee Inspections; City Parks; Green Infrastructure; Open Space Programs	13	12	\$8,525,000
Property Acquisition and Structural Elevation	Acquire High Risk and Repetitive Loss Properties; Acquire and Preserve Open Spaces; Flood-Proofing Facilities	28	28	\$295,500,000
Regulatory and Guidance	City Floodplain Ordinance Creation/Updates; Zoning Regulations; Land Use Programs; Open Space Regulations	55	52	\$6,600,000
Total		143	136	\$746,900,000

Public Participation and Outreach

In its inaugural regional flood planning effort, the Trinity RFPG developed a website and an extensive public outreach plan. The website was used to provide information on the planning effort, such as meeting notices, meeting materials, and the posting of draft chapters. Multiple data collection efforts and surveys were accessible through the website. In addition, MailChimp and Twitter were used to notify interested parties about upcoming meetings, surveys, and other Trinity RFPG-related activities.

Most of the Trinity RFPG meetings were held in a hybrid fashion allowing planning group members and the public to participate virtually. The physical meeting location moved around the region to encourage local, in-person participation.

The series of open houses hosted by the Trinity RFPG team was scheduled in late August and early September 2022 to present the draft flood plan and to answer basic questions about the flood planning effort. The official public hearing in September 2022 provided entities and the public with the opportunity to submit oral and or written comments on the draft regional flood plan. Written comments were also accepted 30 days prior to and 30 days following the public hearing. These comments were addressed and included as an appendix in the final Trinity Regional Flood Plan submitted to the TWDB in January 2023.

Texas Administrative Code Guiding Principles and Required Statements

In accordance with Title 31 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §361.20, the draft and final Trinity Regional Flood Plans conformed with the guidance principles established in Title 31 TAC §362.3. **Chapter 10** includes a table of the 39 regional flood planning principles and where they are addressed in this plan. In addition, TAC §361.20 requires the regional flood plan to not negatively affect a neighboring area. The Trinity RFPG performed a No Negative Impact assessment for each potentially feasible FMP and FMS. Those that had or appeared to have a potential negative impact were either reclassified as FMEs for further evaluation or were removed from further consideration and not included as recommended FMPs or FMSs in the draft or final regional flood plan.

The draft and final Trinity Regional Flood Plans were developed in accordance with the TWDB's scope of work and Technical Guidance documents. Specific requirements are discussed in **Chapters 1** through **10**, the appendices, and/or included in the TWDB-required tables or GIS schema.

Statements Regarding Texas Open Meetings Act and Public Information Act Requirements

The Trinity RFPG posted meeting notices and meeting materials in accordance with the Texas Open Meetings Act. Meeting notices were posted on the Trinity RFPG website at www.trinityrfg.org and with the Secretary of State. Prior to the Trinity RFPG website development, the meetings were posted on the TWDB's website and with the Secretary of State.

The Trinity RFPG recognizes that it is subject to the Public Information Act and is required to fulfill requests for information that are not protected by another law. As such, the Trinity RFPG team encouraged entities to only provide information to the planning process that the entity deemed as publicly available information. As of June 2022, the Trinity RFPG had not received a public request for information. The team received and responded to all general comments and questions regarding the regional flood planning process and meetings. **Appendix K** includes a summary of the questions and comments received as of June 2022.