Region 3 Trinity Flood Planning Group Meeting
Wednesday, Aug. 6, 2025
10:00 a.m.

The Region 3 Trinity Flood Planning Group (R3TRFPG) will hold a public meeting in-person pursuant to Texas Government Code, Section 551.127. This meeting will be conducted in a hybrid format.

In-person:
Tarrant Regional Water District Richland Chambers Lake Office
140 Farm to Market 416
Streetman, TX 75859

Virtually:
To attend the meeting virtually, please register in advance using the following Microsoft Teams link:
https://events.teams.microsoft.com/event/380b5c2c-2832-4112-89bd-037fe6c8d4b0@c9de0af1-361b-42ae-ace3-ab4cea6cb8dc

Important Notes:

- This meeting will be conducted via **Microsoft Teams**, not Webex.
- During registration, you will be asked to provide your name and email address. Upon completion, you will receive a confirmation email containing the meeting link and an option to add the event to your calendar.
- At the scheduled meeting time, click the provided link to join. You will enter a virtual lobby and be admitted by a meeting organizer or presenter.
- Please join at least **15 minutes early** to ensure a prompt 10:00 a.m. start.

Meeting Platform Guidelines:

- Microphone, camera, and chat functions will be disabled for attendees unless otherwise permitted.
- Attendees may use the Q&A feature or the “Raise Hand” reaction to participate.
- Registered attendees will receive email updates regarding any changes to the meeting.

Members of the public may attend, participate and/or address the RFPG in-person, or they may virtually access the meeting using the videoconference link or teleconference information provided above. Members of the public wishing to address the Trinity RFPG during the meeting are encouraged to follow the registration and comment procedures found below.

MEETING AGENDA

1. Call to order
2. Roll call
3. * Approval of minutes from the previous meeting
4. Acknowledgement of written public comments received
5. Receive registered public comments on specific agenda items – limit 3 minutes per person
6. TWDB Update
7. Update from the Nominating Committee
   a. * R3TRFPG member elections
   b. * R3TRFPG officer elections
8. Update from Region 3 Technical Consultant
   a. 2025 Amendment update
   b. Chapter 1 updates
      i. *Consider approving Draft Chapter 1 (Planning Area Description)
   c. Chapter 2 updates
      i. Task 2A Existing Conditions
      ii. Task 2B Future Conditions
   d. Chapter 3 updates
      i. Task 3A Floodplain Management Practices
      ii. Task 3B Mitigation Needs Analysis
      iii. * Task 3C Goals and Residual Risks
   e. Chapters 4 and 5 updates
      i. Task 4A Potentially Feasible FMEs, FMPs and FMSs
      ii. Task 4B Tech Memo
      iii. Task 4C Performance of FMEs
      iv. Task 5B Recommended List of FMEs to be Performed by TWDB
   f. Task 10 Outreach updates
   g. Project schedule
9. Updates from liaisons for adjoining coastal regions
   a. Region 5 Neches RFPG
   b. Region 6 San Jacinto RFPG
10. Updates from Planning Group Sponsor
11. Receive registered general public comments – limit 3 minutes per person
12. Announcements
13. Confirm meeting date for next meetings
14. Adjourn

* Denotes Action Item

ORAL PUBLIC COMMENTS

If you wish to provide oral public comments at the meeting, you are encouraged to register in advance by emailing info@trinityrfpg.org no later than 9:00 a.m. on Aug. 6, 2025, providing

your name, phone number, email address and who are you representing, and indicating if you wish to comment on a specific agenda item or provide general comments. During the meeting, those who have registered to speak, either in-person or virtually, will be called upon by the Chair during the appropriate comment period. At the discretion of the Chair, unregistered attendees who wish to speak may also have the opportunity to provide oral comments during the public comment periods of the agenda.

- Those participating by videoconference will be asked to use the "raise hand" function, visible by hovering the cursor over the attendee's name onscreen, to indicate their interest in speaking during the appropriate public comment period.
- Those participating by teleconference will be asked to enter *3 to indicate their interest in speaking and to be placed into the queue in order to be called upon during the appropriate public comment period.

WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENTS

If you wish to provide written comments prior to or after the meeting, please email your comments to info@trinityrfpg.org and include "Region 3 Trinity Flood Planning Group Meeting" in the subject line of the email.

Additional information may be obtained from:

Alexis Long at: (817) 467-4343 or by email at: longas@trinityra.org
Physical location: 5300 South Collins Street, Arlington, TX 76018

REGION 3 TRINITY
REGIONAL FLOOD PLANNING GROUP

August 6, 2025

1. Call to order

2. Roll call

3. Approval of minutes

Region 3 Trinity Flood Planning Group Meeting
Tuesday, June 3, 2025
9:00 a.m.

The Region 3 Trinity Flood Planning Group convened a public meeting, in person as well as virtual, on Tuesday, June 3, 2025, at 9:00 a.m.

Chairman Glenn Clingenpeel opened the meeting at 9:03 a.m.

Voting Members Present:

Chad Ballard, absent
Sano Blocker, absent
Melissa Bookhout, joined after roll call
Glenn Clingenpeel
Rachel Ickert
Craig Ottman, alternate for Rachel Ickert
Scott Harris
Andrew Isbell, joined after roll call
Jordan Macha, absent
Galen Roberts, arrived after roll call
Matt Robinson
Lissa Shepard
Sarah Standifer, joined after roll call

9 voting members were present at the time of roll call, constituting a quorum.

Ex Officio Members Present:

Susan Alvarez, arrived after roll call
Steve Bednarz
John Blount, absent
Justin Bower
Todd Burrer, absent
Humberto (Bert) Galvan
Diane Howe, absent
Lonnie Hunt, absent
Risa King, absent
Neely Kirkland
Manuel Martinez, absent
Katie Koslan
Andrea Sanders, joined after roll call
Mark LeMense, alternate for Andrea Sanders, absent
Matthew Lepinski, absent
Lisa McCracken, absent
Greg Waller, absent
Adam Whisenant, absent
Amanda Young

Approval of the Minutes of the March 12, 2025, Meeting

Motion: Galen Roberts moved to approve the minutes as presented; Second: Matt Robinson; Action: Minutes were unanimously approved.

Acknowledgement of written public comments received

No written public comments were received.

Receive registered public comments on specific agenda items

No registered public comments were received.

TWDB Update – Katie Koslan, TWDB

Katie Koslan, TWDB, provided an update. 2028 Regional Flood Planning Contract amendments were executed between the TWDB and the regional project sponsors. The sponsors were advised to coordinate with their Technical Consultants to determine whether their subcontracts required amendments to reflect the updated interim deadlines stated in the amended TWDB contract. If amendments were necessary, sponsors were asked to submit the executed amended subcontracts for review. The next quarterly payment request was expected to be submitted by Region 3 RFPG Sponsor within the following weeks.

On May 1, 2025, the future conditions cursory floodplain dataset became available on the TWDB Flood Planning Data Hub. While the document reflected a largely completed body of work, a small number of outstanding comments remained under review by the TWDB. Any significant updates were to be noted as needed. A conference call of RFPG Chairs was held on May 30, 2025, during which outreach lessons learned from 2023 Regional Flood Planning were discussed. Chairs were encouraged to participate and present in future calls.

The completed and accepted Category One reports for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2024-2025 Flood Infrastructure Fund (FIF) were made available for download on the TWDB FIF website. The Board approved the prioritization list for Flood Management Evaluations (FMEs) and Flood Management Projects (FMPs) for the FY 2024–2025 FIF funding. Formal invitations to apply were issued to 17 FMEs and two FMPs. The next FIF Intended Use Plan was tentatively scheduled for public comment during the winter of 2025–2026.

Update from the Policy Subcommittee – Rachel Ickert, TRWD

The Policy Subcommittee has not met since the previous RFPG meeting. No updates were provided.

Update from the Nominating Committee – Scott Harris, Gulf Coast Authority

Scott Harris provided an update. It was reported that while the Nominating Committee activity had not been intensive, candidates had been tracked as applications were received. The call for nominations remained open until June 20, 2025, after which the Nominating Committee planned to convene to review and recommend candidates for appointment.

Mr. Harris noted that three R3RFPG voting positions remained without candidates: electric generating utilities, small business, and agricultural interests. Nominating Committee members and R3RFPG voting and non-voting members were encouraged to forward the posting to any interested individuals and submit their names for consideration. No additional documentation, such as resumes, was required for existing R3RFPG voting members wishing to continue serving, as prior appointment records were deemed sufficient.

It was confirmed that R3RFPG voting member terms would expire in July. One seat was officially vacant, and two seats were tentatively available pending the current R3RFPG voting members' decisions to continue. One R3RFPG voting member expressed a desire not to continue, while the other faced a potential disqualification due to relocation. However, it was determined that the latter could remain eligible. The Nominating Committee's ongoing efforts to maintain and fill these seats were acknowledged and appreciated.

Updates from Region 3 Technical Consultant – Stephanie Griffin, Halff

Stephanie Griffin, Halff, provided an overview of the agenda. It was noted that Chapter One had been completed, and a draft was posted for review by R3RFPG voting members. Katie Overbey, Halff, was scheduled to present Chapter One and outline the timeline for final comments to ensure incorporation prior to the next R3RFPG meeting. Chapter One will be approved at the next R3RFPG meeting. R3RFPG voting members will review individual chapters separately to avoid overwhelming members with a full draft all at once. Ms. Griffin mentioned that Chapters Two and Three would likely be released in close succession. Ms. Overbey presented on Chapter 2, Task 2A Existing Conditions Flood Risk Analyses, followed by a presentation on Task 2B Future Conditions Flood Risk Analyses given by Sam Amoako-Atta, Halff and Dr. Nick Fang, UTA. Julie Jones, Nathan D. Maier was assigned to present Chapter Three, Task 3B Mitigation Needs Analysis, while Chapter Four, Tasks 4A and Task 4C, would be presented by Audrey Giesler-Klump, Halff. The Technical Subcommittee met on May 14, 2025, to review Tasks 4A and 4C and planned to report their findings and request action, contingent on the presence of a quorum. In the absence of a quorum, informal direction from R3RFPG voting members would be requested. Dorothy White, Cooksey Communications, was expected to conclude the meeting with updates on public outreach.

a. Task 1 Planning Area Description – Audrey Giesler-Klump, Katie Overbey, and Sam Amoako-Atta, Halff; David Rivera, FNI; Julie Jones, Nathan D. Maier

   The discussion began with a brief review of Chapter One. The team explained that Chapter One included an infographic providing a regional

overview in alignment with the content of each subsequent chapter. Notably, the Trinity region was characterized by a near-even split between urban development and working lands, such as cattle and row crop operations. Clarification was provided regarding the definition of “working lands,” confirming these referred strictly to agricultural, ranching, and timber uses. Additionally, flood infrastructure and mitigation efforts introduced in Chapter One were highlighted as foundational elements for further discussion.

The presentation then shifted to changes from the previous planning cycle, notably the transition from the CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) to the Texas Flood SVI (TX F-SVI). The TX F-SVI incorporated 18 flood-specific factors, compared to 15 in the CDC’s version, and included rural and urban distinctions previously omitted. It was noted that the TX F-SVI appeared to provide a more conservative assessment of flood vulnerability, particularly in areas experiencing significant growth. Questions were posed from R3RFPG members regarding the influence of rural housing density on social vulnerability scores, and it was clarified that higher numbers of rural housing units were assumed to indicate increased vulnerability.

An overview of infrastructure assessment tool and methodology was provided. The first flood planning cycle lacked sufficient data, prompting the TWDB to develop a standardized toolkit and guidance to improve assessments of infrastructure condition and functionality. Assets such as dams, levees, reservoirs, and wetlands were evaluated using this framework. Results indicated that 72% of dams in the Trinity region met expected service levels, while 28% were classified as non-functional. However, the R3RFPG members raised concerns regarding the terminology, as many of the assessments were based on low-confidence data that do not necessarily or even explicitly indicate a dam is not functioning as designed. R3RFPG members emphasized the need for clearer labeling and better public communication to avoid misinterpretation, particularly given the misleading implications of the term “non-functional.”

There was considerable discussion regarding the use of the terms “functional” and “non-functional” in infrastructure assessments. It was acknowledged that these terms were prescribed by existing guidance; however, R3RFPG members expressed the need to clarify their meaning to prevent misinterpretation, particularly by the public and non-technical audiences. The Technical Consultants proposed including explanatory language to communicate that a “non-functional” rating does not necessarily indicate a complete failure of the structure but rather reflects limitations in meeting updated standards or modeling outcomes. It was emphasized that the condition of many structures had not changed, only the evaluation methodology had evolved.

The R3RFPG members suggested communicating concerns to those

responsible for the guidance, and Katie Koslan, TWDB, agreed to raise the issue with leadership, although she noted that the infrastructure toolkit had recently been finalized. There was general agreement that the terminology could be misleading and might prompt incorrect assumptions about system performance. R3RFPG members suggested incorporating clearer definitions and potentially comparing technical classifications to alternate terms in public-facing graphics to avoid public misinterpretation. **The Technical Consultants were asked to develop strategies for improving the messaging and presentation of assessment results.**

Further discussion focused on how assessments categorized structures as "deficient," particularly when no documentation existed but criteria such as age or ownership triggered the classification. Concerns were raised about the potential for overstated conclusions, especially when used in advocacy or public materials. The Technical Consultants discussed integrating hazard classification and usage type into reporting and agreed to continue refining the framework.

Finally, updates to Chapter 1 were presented, including the incorporation of additional project sources and hazard mitigation plans. Assumptions made during data compilation were documented, and clarifications were made regarding structural versus non-structural projects and local regulatory updates.

b. Summary of participation in Data Collection Tool – Julie Jones, Nathan D. Maier

Ms. Jones provided an update on results from the Data Collection Tool. In addition to survey responses, the Technical Consultants reviewed city, county, and other entity websites to assess updates to flood-related regulations. Many communities had strengthened or expanded their regulations since the first flood planning cycle, contributing to higher regulation counts in this cycle. For entities that did not complete a new survey, the team relied on the information from the previous cycle unless updated information was found online. This approach ensured continuity and accuracy in capturing regulatory progress.

The data collection tool summary indicated that 24 communities completed the survey, with most indicating plans to pursue multiple types of flood mitigation projects. The most common project categories included storm drainage systems and tunnels, flood insurance participation (NFIP), and floodplain management ordinances. Nature-based solutions, levees, and flood walls were among the least selected project types. Data from hazard mitigation plans showed a total of 996 specific projects, with *Equipment Procurement for Response* being the most frequently identified project, while *Buyouts and Acquisitions* were the least common. The draft chapter

summarizing these findings was posted to the website for review, with comments requested from R3RFPG members by the end of the month in preparation for approval at the August meeting.

c. Task 2 Existing (Task 2A) and Future (Task 2B) Conditions Flood Risk Analyses Update – Katie Overbey, Audrey Giesler-Klump, Sam Amoako-Atta, Halff; David Rivera, FNI; Dr. Nick Fang, UTA

The Task 2A update on existing conditions flood risk analyses provided an overview of the current data and methodology used to assess flood risk across the region. The region was fully covered by Base Level Engineering (BLE) data, with two specific areas, Lower West Fork Trinity and Lower Trinity, having newly received BLE data from the TWDB. These areas were the only parts of the region using 2D BLE, while the rest remained covered by 1D BLE. FEMA's information and the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) were also utilized, along with other datasets including pluvial flood modeling and existing data from previous analyses. The Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) cutoff date was set at May 31, 2025, to prevent continuous updates beyond the data deadline.

The analysis categorized flood types as riverine, coastal, and pluvial, with riverine being the most common across the region. A flood quilt was used to visualize and overlay flood types and events, and updates were ongoing to incorporate new BLE data, particularly for the Lower Trinity area. Unlike the first flood planning cycle, the current analysis also included 10-year flood event data for a more comprehensive understanding of flood risks. Some updates to flood extents were expected in Liberty County and coastal areas where new BLE data may supersede prior information.

A data collection survey was conducted to gather input from local entities. A total of 68 entities responded, with most completing the full survey. The responses were well-distributed across the region, resulting in a higher completion rate than the first flood planning cycle. The Trinity River Authority participated but was not shown on the map due to its coverage of the entire region. Despite multiple outreach efforts, the City of Fort Worth did not respond to the survey, though it had significant project representation from the first flood planning cycles.

During the update for Task 2B, Technical Consultants presented the preliminary results of the TWDB’s FATHOM Future Conditions Flood Risk Modeling Study and sought feedback from the R3RFPG on the preferred approach for mapping future flood extents. The TWDBs study used scenarios based on projected changes in temperature, rainfall, land use, and subsidence to generate a range of potential future flood conditions. Scenarios 1 through 3 were based on increasing levels of climate forcing:

Scenario 1 reflected minimal forcing, Scenario 2 moderate, and Scenario 3 significant climate forcing. Scenarios 4 and 5 were structured to support sensitivity analyses, with Scenario 5 representing baseline existing conditions.

The Technical Consultants reviewed a comparison of the current base flood extent to the results from Scenario 3 and discussed modeling methods, data inputs, and assumptions. The R3RFPG raised concerns regarding the limitations of the TWDB study, including its broad geographic scope, generalized assumptions, and insufficient incorporation of localized conditions. Technical Consultants emphasized the importance of supplementing the TWDBs results with regional engineering judgment and local knowledge, noting that variations in upstream and downstream conditions were observed and that red flags warranted further scrutiny of the model's accuracy in specific watersheds.

The Technical Consultants explained that the modeling relied on a projected increase in temperature of up to two degrees Celsius by 2060. This projection was input into a general circulation model (GCM), producing an ensemble of rainfall outcomes. The 17th, 50th, and 83rd percentile results were used to define Scenarios 1, 2, and 3, respectively. It was clarified that while rainfall projections varied between scenarios, other parameters such as land use change and subsidence were held constant, based on USGS datasets. The R3RFPG members expressed concern that emphasizing climate-related uncertainty may inadvertently understate the inherent uncertainty in these static inputs.

Given these factors, the group supported a range-based approach for mapping potential future flood conditions, consistent with the method used in the first planning cycle. A new hybrid approach was proposed: **using the lowest inundation extent between Scenarios 1 and 5 to define the best-case future scenario, and Scenario 3 to define the worst-case.** Scenario 5 reflects current baseline existing conditions, while Scenario 1 includes minimal climate change. This hybrid method would capture both climate and land use uncertainty more effectively and provide a realistic depiction of potential flood risk for planning purposes. Katie Koslan mentioned that future flood risk scenarios were bounded by current conditions. Specifically, the future flood risk frequency/probability for a given location could not be less than the current frequency/probability.

R3RFPG members and Technical Consultants acknowledged the practical implications of expanding mapped flood zones, such as increased construction and insurance costs, and emphasized the need to communicate uncertainty transparently. The approach of depicting flood risk as a range with appropriate caveats was favored for its clarity and credibility. Technical Consultants confirmed there were no major technical impediments to

implementing the hybrid approach, though it would require additional processing time. The R3RFPG members and Technical Consultants concluded by agreeing to proceed with developing the hybrid “Scenario 1/5” for best-case mapping and Scenario 3 for worst-case mapping, pending technical confirmation and subsequent review of the resulting maps.

Adjourned 11:01-11:09 AM

d. Task 3B Mitigation Needs Analysis Update – Julie Jones, Nathan D. Maier

Ms. Jones provided an update on Chapter 3, focusing on the flood mapping needs component of Task 3B Mitigation Needs Analysis. Ten criteria were reviewed, several of which had been discussed in previous meetings, including the Social Vulnerability Index and the definition of emergency need. The primary focus of this update was the existing modeling analysis used to determine mapping needs. Previously, the criterion for identifying mapping needs was based on the presence or absence of BLE data. However, BLE coverage is now available for the entire region.

Given the full BLE coverage, the group discussed revising the mapping needs criterion. The proposed approach was to categorize data based on the level and age of detail: (1) detailed studies less than 10 years old, (2) detailed studies more than 10 years old, and (3) approximate studies including BLE. This three-tier hierarchy would be used to score each HUC12, with higher scores assigned to areas with less reliable or outdated data, indicating a greater mapping need. The group also discussed but ultimately decided not to further subdivide BLE data by 1D versus 2D modeling, concluding that this distinction was already reflected in the current hierarchy.

The R3RFPG confirmed alignment on the revised criteria and agreed that these three categories would be incorporated into the updated mapping needs analysis for the region.

e. Technical Subcommittee Report on Tasks 4A & Task 4C – Audrey Giesler-Klump, Halff

Ms. Giesler-Klump provided an update on Task 4A, which involved identifying potentially feasible flood mitigation actions (FMXs: FMEs, FMPs, FMSs). The Technical Subcommittee met once in May and developed recommendations for this process. The purpose of Task 4A was to gather project ideas and determine whether they could be included in the regional flood plan. At this stage, no recommendations were made; rather, the focus was on solicitation and initial evaluation.

The Technical Subcommittee recommended a two-pronged outreach strategy: passive outreach through email blasts, website announcements, and posts on LinkedIn and X (formerly Twitter), and direct outreach to two specific groups. These groups included (1) entities with FMXs in the current

flood plan, who were contacted to confirm continued inclusion or removal, and (2) entities with newly updated hazard mitigation plans since the first flood planning cycle, to ensure relevant projects could be submitted for inclusion.

The call for FMXs was scheduled to begin following approval of the process at the current (June 2025) R3RPFG meeting and was set to close on September 30, 2025. This timeline was necessary to meet the January 7, 2026, deadline for Task 4B (the Technical Memo).

i. *Consider approving sponsor outreach for 2028 Flood Plan (FMX solicitation) based on Technical Subcommittee recommendation

Chairman Glenn Clingenpeel called for a motion to approve the process for identifying potentially feasible FMXs as presented.

Motion: Scott Harris moved to approve the process for identifying potentially feasible FMXs as presented.
Second: Galen Roberts; Action: Motion passed unanimously.

Task 4C, a new requirement from the TWDB was designed to advance Flood Management Evaluations (FMEs) to Flood Management Projects (FMPs) during the second flood planning cycle. The Technical Subcommittee met in May and developed a recommended process for this task. The process included methods for soliciting, prioritizing, and selecting FMEs for advancement. Both new FMEs submitted through the Task 4A solicitation and FMEs from the first flood planning cycle were considered.

FMEs were prioritized using the 2024 State Flood Plan ranking criteria to ensure consistency with statewide evaluations. In the event of a tie, preference was given to FMEs that had been in the plan longer. FMEs without an interested sponsor were removed from consideration. FMEs not selected for advancement would remain as FMEs in the 2028 regional flood plan. The Technical Consultants anticipated requesting a Notice to Proceed for Task 5 to allow modeling to begin, noting that while procedural language in the TWDB contract required FMEs to be "recommended" for modeling, precedent from the first flood planning cycle suggested flexibility.

Selected FMEs would be ranked on a single list, from which the R3FPG would undertake a portion, and the remainder would be submitted to TWDB for performance. This approach was intended to maximize the number of FMEs that could become actionable FMPs in the final flood plan.

TWDB confirmed that the Technical Consultants were permitted to work under Task 4C to perform FMEs for the purpose of identifying and evaluating

additional FMPs that would ultimately be recommended under Task 5. This clarified that the recommended action would be the FMP, not the FME, thereby allowing such work to proceed under Task 4C.

ii. *Consider approving process to promote potential FMEs to FMPs based on Technical Subcommittee recommendation

Chairman Glenn Clingenpeel called for a motion to approve the process for promoting potential FMEs to FMPs as presented.

Motion: Rachel Ickert moved to approve the process for promoting potential FMEs to FMPs as presented.
Second: Lissa Shepard; Action: Motion passed unanimously.

f. Outreach update: Dorothy White, Cooksey

Ms. White provided an update. The Technical Consultants conducted stakeholder engagement by updating the contact list and incorporating information from previous data collection activities. The list included 971 total contacts, with 906 email subscribers. The Technical Consultants continued to add new contacts from website subscription requests, meeting attendees, and public commenters.

Email blasts were developed and distributed for various purposes, including R3RFPG voting member position nominations, the Technical Subcommittee meeting, and the R3RFPG meeting. The media list was also updated, and follow-ups were conducted to encourage media interest and increase public awareness of the planning process.

Website and social media platforms (LinkedIn and X) were regularly updated. Links related to data collection were removed following the conclusion of that effort, and current meeting information was posted. Drafting began for the next phase of outreach content. Email campaign performance metrics showed strong engagement, with open rates exceeding typical government standards (around 40–50%) and click rates ranging between 5–8%, indicating active user interaction with the provided content.

g. Project schedule: Stephanie Griffin, Halff

Ms. Griffin provided a look-ahead outlining key upcoming milestones. In August, they planned to request approval of Chapter 1 and present progress on Tasks 2A, 3A, 3B, 3C, and 4A. They also reported ongoing work on goals, specifically identifying baseline information that had previously been marked as "to be determined." For October, they anticipated having Chapters 2 and 3 ready for approval. In December, they expected to request approval of Task 4A and the technical memorandum, which would summarize progress on the first four tasks, excluding Task 4C. The next

meeting was scheduled for August 6 at 10:00 a.m.

Updates from liaisons for adjoining coastal regions

a. Region 5 Neches RFPG: Katie Koslan, TWDB, provided an update. Region 5 RFPG held a meeting in May and was working on Tasks 1 through 4, similar to the other regions. However, they had not yet prepared any draft chapters, indicating that Region 5 was slightly behind in comparison. Their next meeting was scheduled for July.

b. Region 6 San Jacinto RFPG: Scott Harris stated there was no update for Region 6 RFPG. No participants offered additional comments.

Update from Planning Group Sponsor – Chairman Glenn Clingenpeel, TRA

Chairman Glenn Clingenpeel did not have any significant updates to report but noted they were working on scheduling the August meeting.

Receive registered public comments – limit 3 minutes per person

No registered public comments were received.

Announcements

No announcements were made.

Confirm meeting date for next meeting

August 6, 2025, at 10:00 a.m. located at the Tarrant Regional Water District Richland Chambers Lake Office 140 Farm to Market 416, Streetman, TX 75859.

Consider agenda for next meeting

Adjourn

11:45 AM adjourned

THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING ARE CERTIFIED TO BE TRUE AND CORRECT MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE REGION 3 TRINITY FLOOD PLANNING GROUP HELD JUNE 3, 2025.

_____ _____

SCOTT HARRIS, Secretary Date
REGION 3 TRINITY FLOOD PLANNING GROUP

_____ _____

GLENN CLINGENPEEL, Chair Date
REGION 3 TRINITY FLOOD PLANNING GROUP

4. Acknowledgement of written comments received

5. Public comments on agenda items

6. TWDB update

7. Nominating Committee update

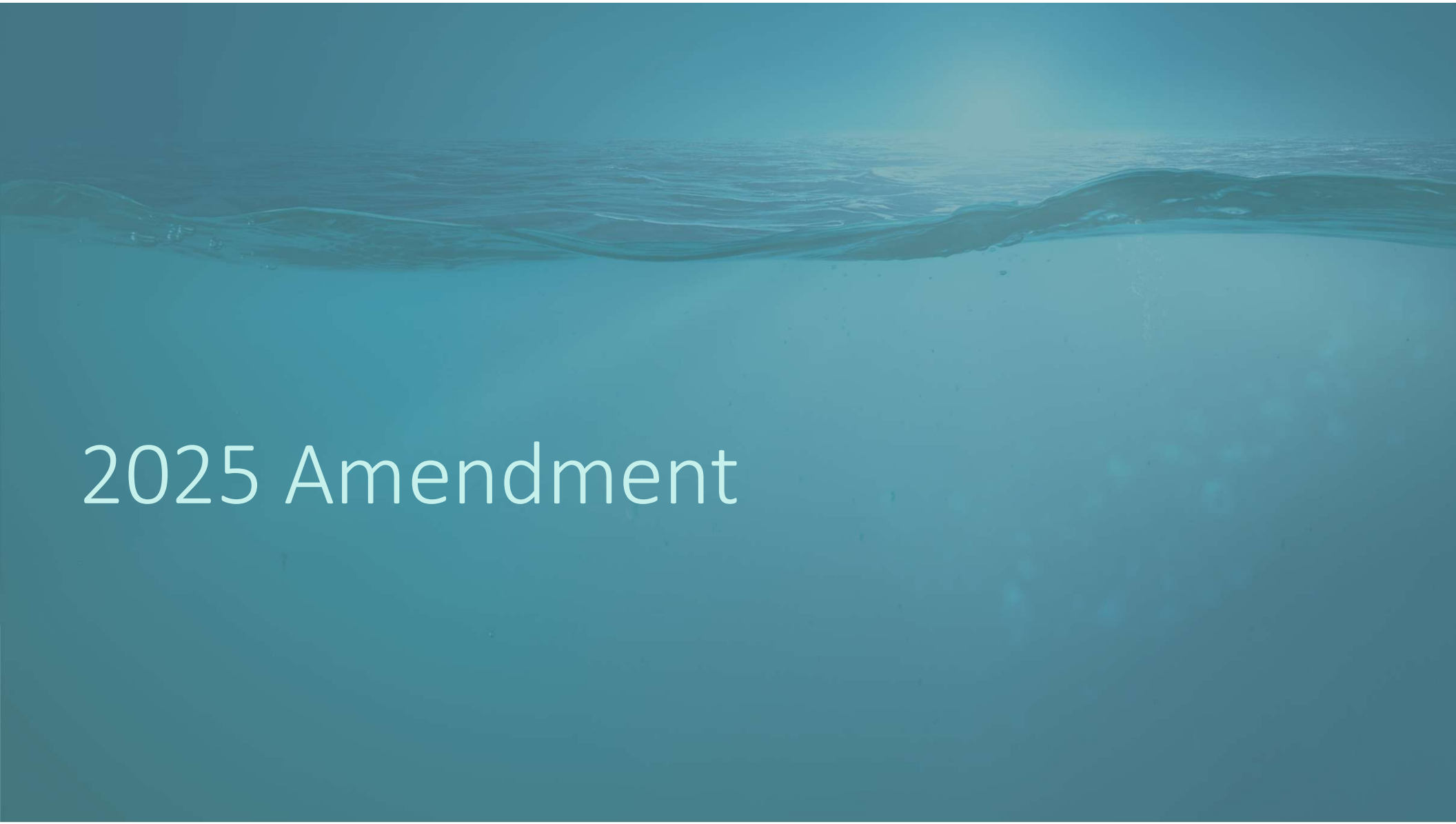
R3TRFPG Elections

R3TRFPG Officer Elections

8. Consultant update

CONSULTANT UPDATE

- **2025 Amendment**
- **Chapter 1 Draft**
  - * Consider approval of draft chapter
- **Chapter 2 Update**
- **Chapter 3 Update**
  - * Consider action on goal revisions
- **Chapters 4 & 5 Updates**
  - TWDB expectations for FMEs they will advance
- **Public outreach updates**
- **Project schedule**



2025 Amendment

2025 Amendment

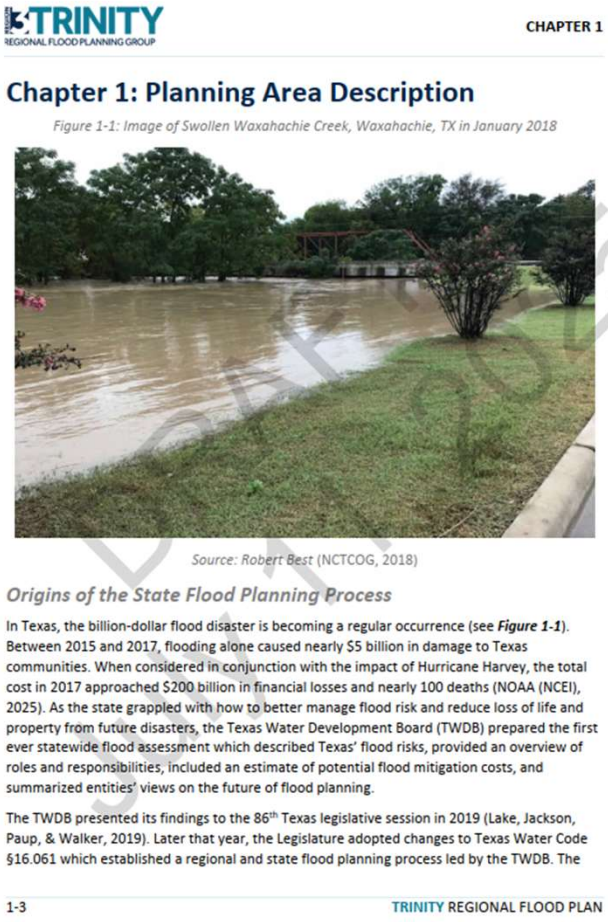
- RFI received from TWDB on 7/28/2025.
- Majority of comments are minor in nature.
- No comments require re-approval of the Amendment.
- RFI Response is due August 13th.

Chapter 1 Update

Planning Area Description

Overview

- No additional comments received
- Addressed RFPG concerns: infrastructure
  - Asset classification
  - Functionality language
  - Condition language
- Made minor editorial updates
- Posted to RFPG website



TRINITY REGIONAL FLOOD PLANNING GROUP

CHAPTER 1

Chapter 1: Planning Area Description

Figure 1-1: Image of Swollen Waxahachie Creek, Waxahachie, TX in January 2018

Source: Robert Best (NCTCOG, 2018)

Origins of the State Flood Planning Process

In Texas, the billion-dollar flood disaster is becoming a regular occurrence (see ***Figure 1-1***). Between 2015 and 2017, flooding alone caused nearly $5 billion in damage to Texas communities. When considered in conjunction with the impact of Hurricane Harvey, the total cost in 2017 approached $200 billion in financial losses and nearly 100 deaths (NOAA (NCEI), 2025). As the state grappled with how to better manage flood risk and reduce loss of life and property from future disasters, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) prepared the first ever statewide flood assessment which described Texas' flood risks, provided an overview of roles and responsibilities, included an estimate of potential flood mitigation costs, and summarized entities' views on the future of flood planning.

The TWDB presented its findings to the 86th Texas legislative session in 2019 (Lake, Jackson, Paup, & Walker, 2019). Later that year, the Legislature adopted changes to Texas Water Code §16.061 which established a regional and state flood planning process led by the TWDB. The

1-3 TRINITY REGIONAL FLOOD PLAN

Summary of Asset Classification

CONDITION reflects the physical state of an asset. It's classified as:

- *Deficient* (requires repair or replacement)
- *Non-Deficient* (in good condition)
- *Unknown*

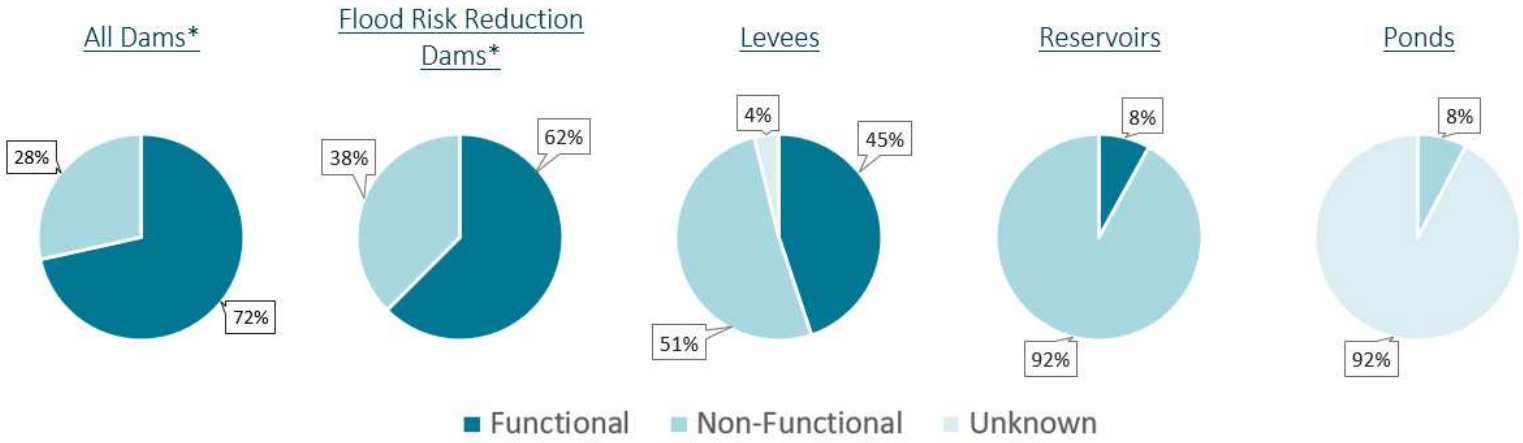
FUNCTIONALITY indicates whether an asset is delivering its intended level of service. It's classified as:

- *Functional*
- *Non-Functional*
- *Unknown*

Infrastructure types analyzed: dams, levees, reservoirs, ponds, and wetlands*

*Please note, as natural infrastructure, wetlands are not graded for functionality.

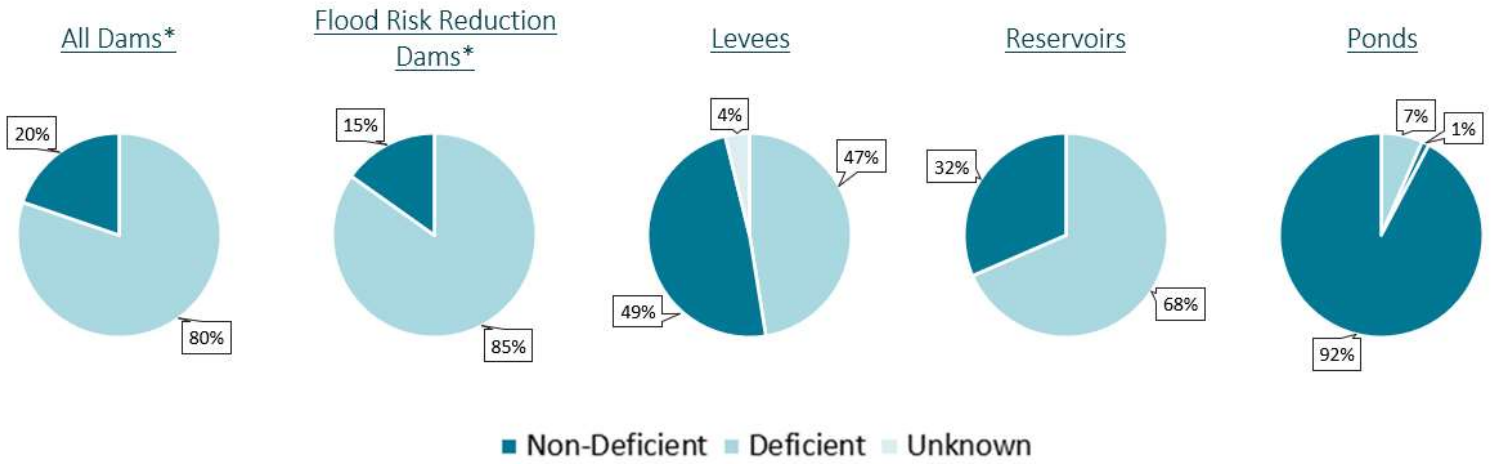
Functionality of Constructed Features



*The "Non-Functional" classification for dams was based on proxy indicators such as age and ownership, which are considered **low-confidence data sources**. All dams classified as "Non-Functional" in the Trinity Region are older than 50 years and not owned by any Federal entity or any other entity that provides power or water supply. For further details on infrastructure functionality classifications and data confidence levels, see the following Section: **Asset Classification Guidance and Prioritization**.

	Functional		Non-Functional		Unknown	
Dams (all)	1,322	72%	526	28%	0	0%
Dams (flood)	630	62%	378	38%	0	0%
Levee	35	45%	40	51%	3	4%
Reservoir	22	8%	251	92%	0	0%
Ponds	0	0%	1,416	8%	16,845	92%
Wetlands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,009**		**2,611**		**16,848**	

Condition of Constructed Features



*The "Deficient" classification for most dams (1218 out of 1483) was based on proxy indicators such as age and ownership, which are considered **low-confidence data sources**. All dams classified as "Deficient" in the Trinity Region are older than 50 years and not owned by any Federal entity or any other entity that provides power or water supply. For further details on infrastructure condition classifications and data confidence levels, see the following Section: **Asset Classification Guidance and Prioritization**.

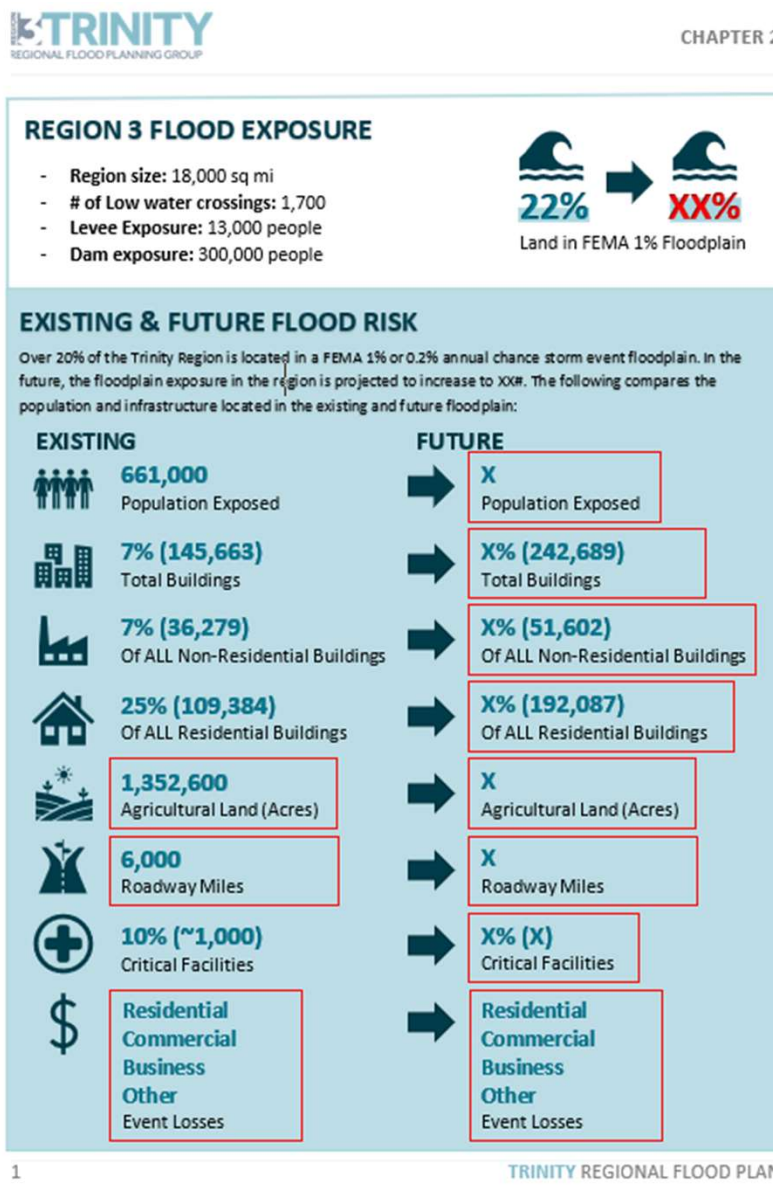
	Non-Deficient		Deficient		Unknown	
Dams (all)	365	20%	1,483	80%	0	0%
Dams (flood)	153	15%	855	85%	0	0%
Levee	38	49%	37	47%	3	4%
Reservoir	86	16%	187	34%	0	0%
Ponds	212	1%	1,204	7%	16,845	92%
Wetlands	25,976	89%	3,054	11%	0	0%
Total	**26,830**		**6,820**		**17,121**	

Consider approval of Draft Chapter 1

Chapter 2 Update

Flood Risk Analysis

Summary Infographics



TRINITY REGIONAL FLOOD PLANNING GROUP

CHAPTER 2

REGION 3 FLOOD EXPOSURE

- **Region size:** 18,000 sq mi
- **# of Low water crossings:** 1,700
- **Levee Exposure:** 13,000 people
- **Dam exposure:** 300,000 people

22% → XX%

Land in FEMA 1% Floodplain

EXISTING & FUTURE FLOOD RISK

Over 20% of the Trinity Region is located in a FEMA 1% or 0.2% annual chance storm event floodplain. In the future, the floodplain exposure in the region is projected to increase to XX#. The following compares the population and infrastructure located in the existing and future floodplain:

EXISTING	FUTURE
661,000 Population Exposed	X Population Exposed
7% (145,663) Total Buildings	X% (242,689) Total Buildings
7% (36,279) Of ALL Non-Residential Buildings	X% (51,602) Of ALL Non-Residential Buildings
25% (109,384) Of ALL Residential Buildings	X% (192,087) Of ALL Residential Buildings
1,352,600 Agricultural Land (Acres)	X Agricultural Land (Acres)
6,000 Roadway Miles	X Roadway Miles
10% (~1,000) Critical Facilities	X% (X) Critical Facilities
Residential Commercial Business Other Event Losses	Residential Commercial Business Other Event Losses

Cycle 2 – 2028 Trinity Region 3 Flood Plan

Chapter 2: Flood Risk Analyses

An important aspect of developing a regional flood plan involves providing an accurate assessment of flood risk. This includes a description of flooding, identification of what is at risk, and estimation of the associated impacts. In terms of understanding the environment, the Trinity Regional Flood Plan assessed flood risk for existing and future conditions.

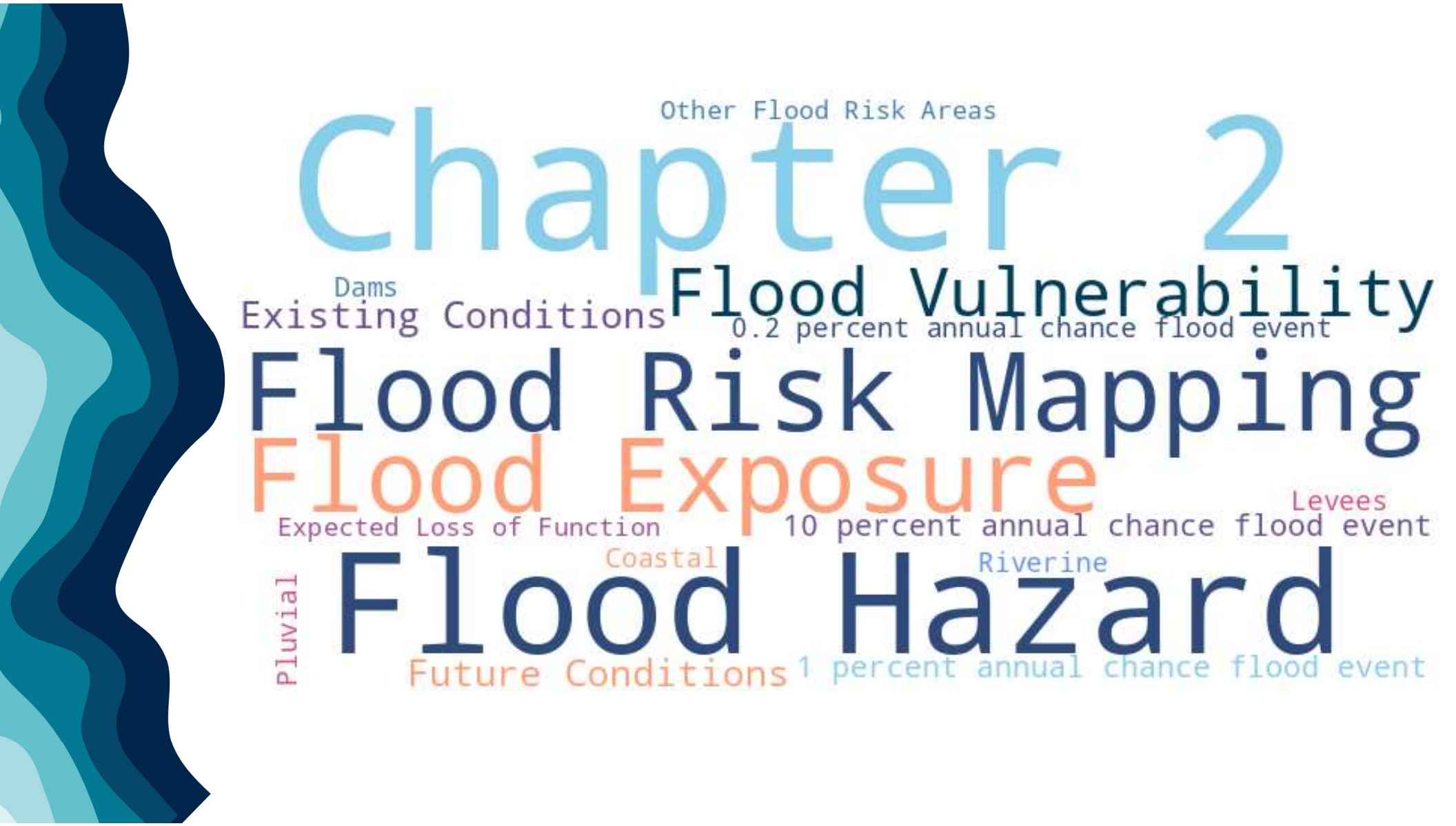
In this Trinity Regional Flood Plan, the existing and future conditions flood risk assessment focused on the following three components:

1. Flood hazard analyses to determine the location, magnitude, and frequency of flooding
2. Flood exposure analyses to identify who and what might be harmed within the Trinity Region
3. Vulnerability analyses to identify the degree to which communities and critical facilities may be affected by flooding

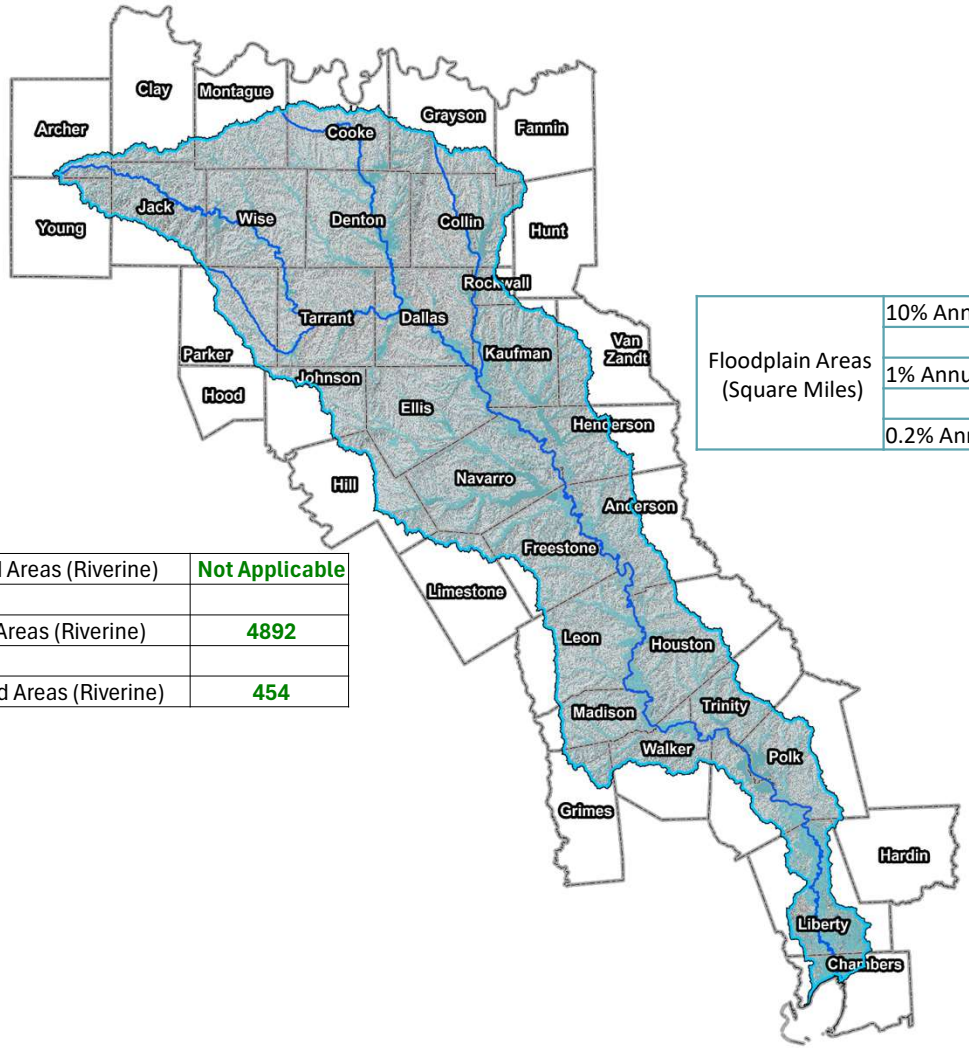
Figure 2.1 below shows the risk triangle framework applied to the Trinity Regional Flood Plan flood risk analyses.

Figure 2.1: Flood Risk Analyses Triangle Framework

Source: TWDB


Other Flood Risk Areas
Chapter 2
Dams
Flood Vulnerability
Existing Conditions
0.2 percent annual chance flood event
Flood Risk Mapping
Flood Exposure
Levees
Expected Loss of Function
10 percent annual chance flood event
Coastal
Riverine
Pluvial
Flood Hazard
Future Conditions
1 percent annual chance flood event

Task 2 – Flood Risk Mapping – Existing Conditions



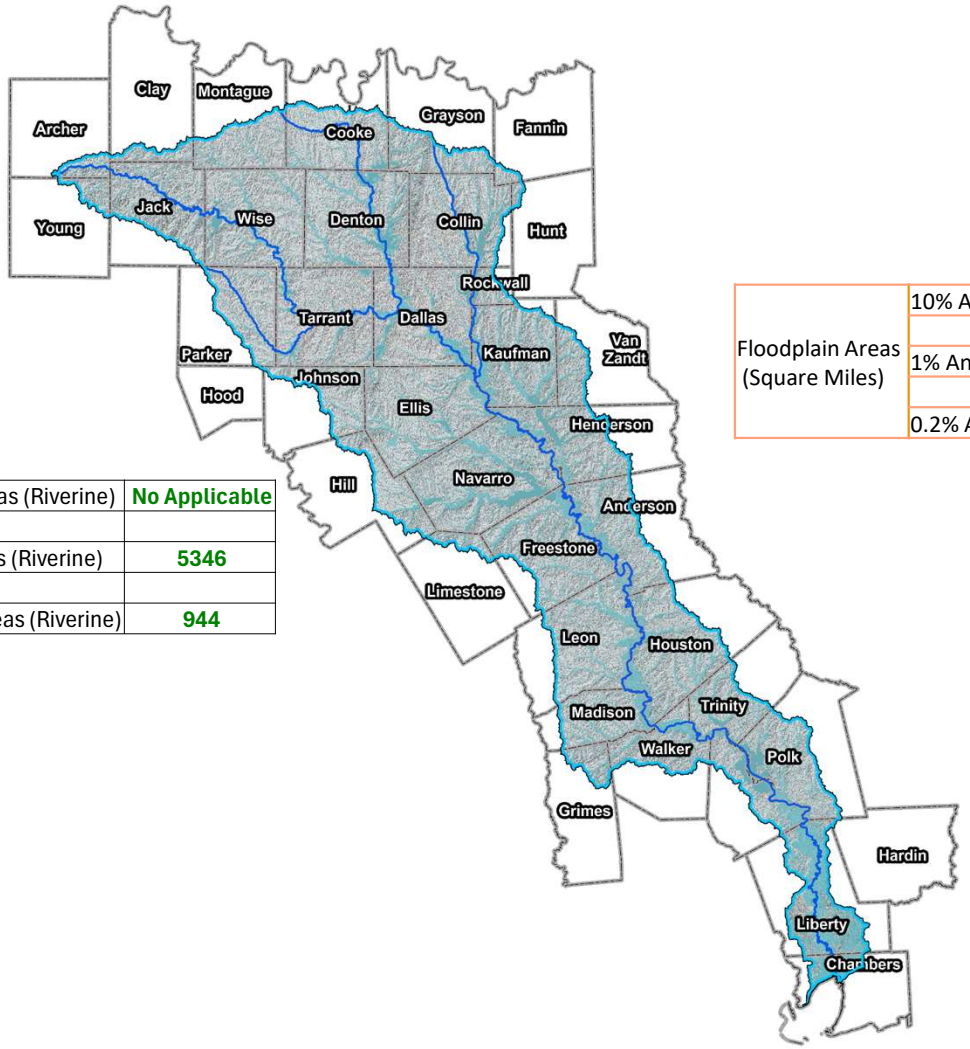
Cycle 1

Floodplain Areas (Square Miles)	10% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	Not Applicable
	1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	4892
	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	454

Cycle 2

Floodplain Areas (Square Miles)	10% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	2520
	1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	3105
	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	1114

Task 2 – Flood Risk Mapping – Future Conditions



Cycle 1

Floodplain Areas (Square Miles)	10% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	No Applicable
	1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	5346
	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	944

Cycle 2

Floodplain Areas (Square Miles)	10% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	
	1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	
	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	

Task 2 – Flood Exposure Estimation – Existing Conditions

Cycle 1

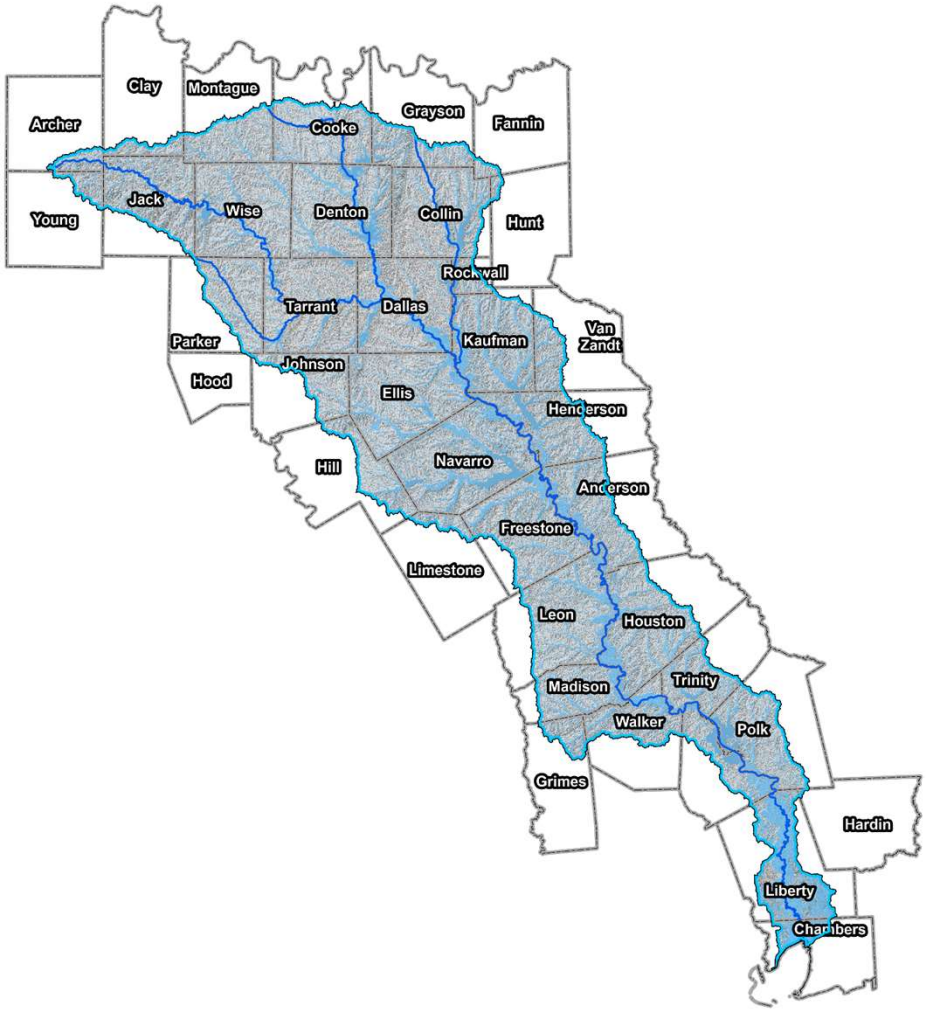
1,006,000
Population

158,000
Buildings

1,000
Critical Facilities

2,100 Sq. Mi
Agricultural Land

6,400
Roadway Miles



Cycle 2

XYZ
Population

XYZ
Buildings

XYZ
Critical Facilities

XYZ
Agricultural Land

XYZ
Roadway Miles

Task 2 – Flood Exposure Estimation – Future Conditions

Cycle 1

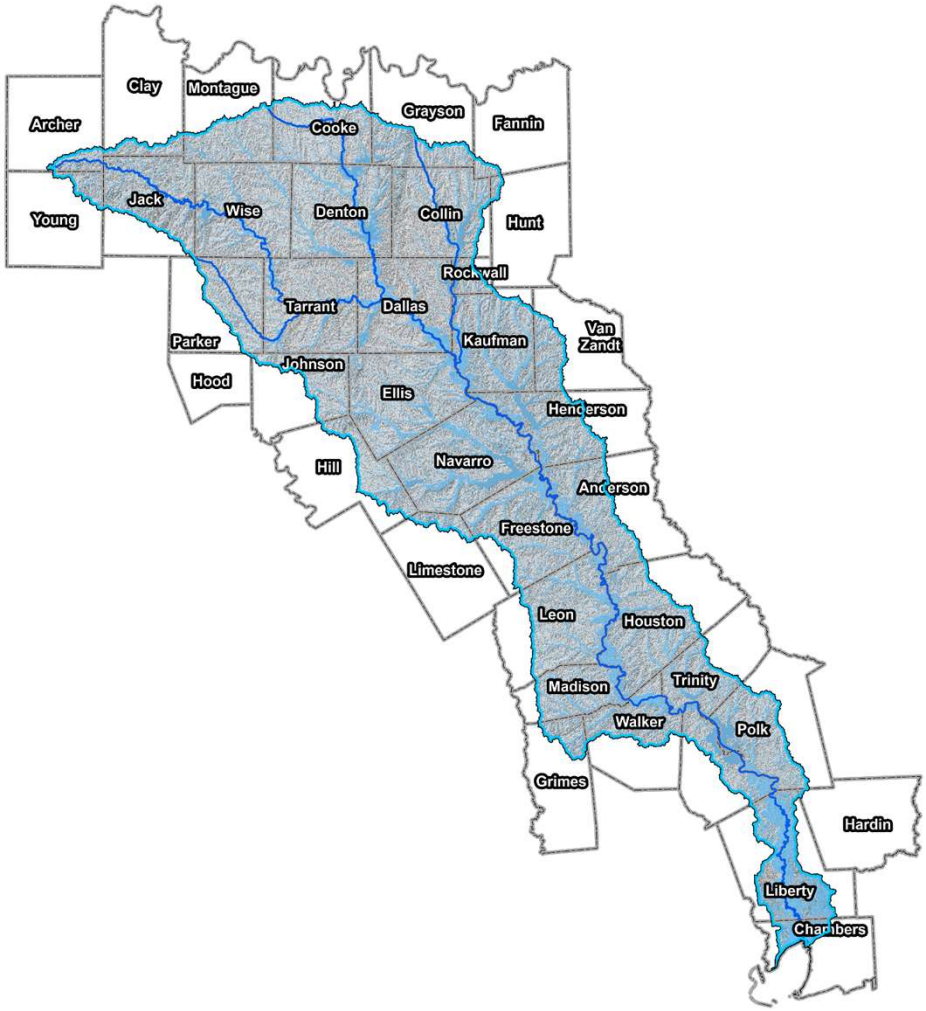
1056000
Population

244000
Buildings

1200
Critical Facilities

2900 Sq. Mi
Agricultural Land

9600 Miles
Roadway Miles



Cycle 2

XYZ
Population

XYZ
Buildings

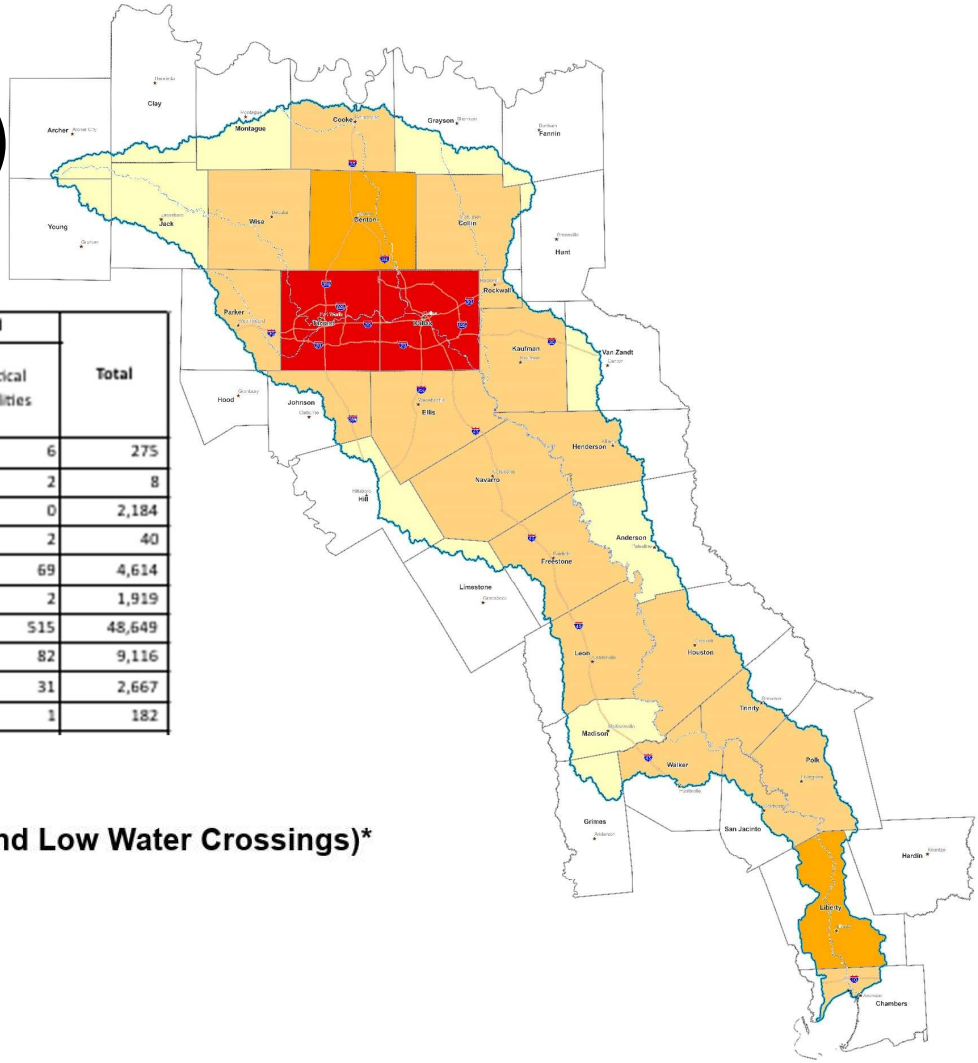
XYZ
Critical Facilities

XYZ
Agricultural Land

XYZ
Roadway Miles

Task 2 – Flood Exposure Estimation (Cycle 1 Example)

County	1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard			0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard			Total
	Number of Structures in Floodplain	Low Water Crossings	Critical Facilities	Number of Structures in Floodplain	Low Water Crossings	Critical Facilities	
Anderson	164	4	72	28	1	6	275
Archer	1	0	4	1	0	2	8
Chambers	1,389	0	29	766	0	0	2,184
Clay	32	0	3	3	0	2	40
Collin	2,313	54	448	1,730	0	69	4,614
Cooke	1,384	32	186	315	0	2	1,919
Dallas	20,907	361	1,446	25,394	26	515	48,649
Denton	4,290	98	548	4,098	0	82	9,116
Ellis	1,638	56	379	563	0	31	2,667
Fannin	129	0	13	39	0	1	182



Flood Exposure (Existing Conditions)**

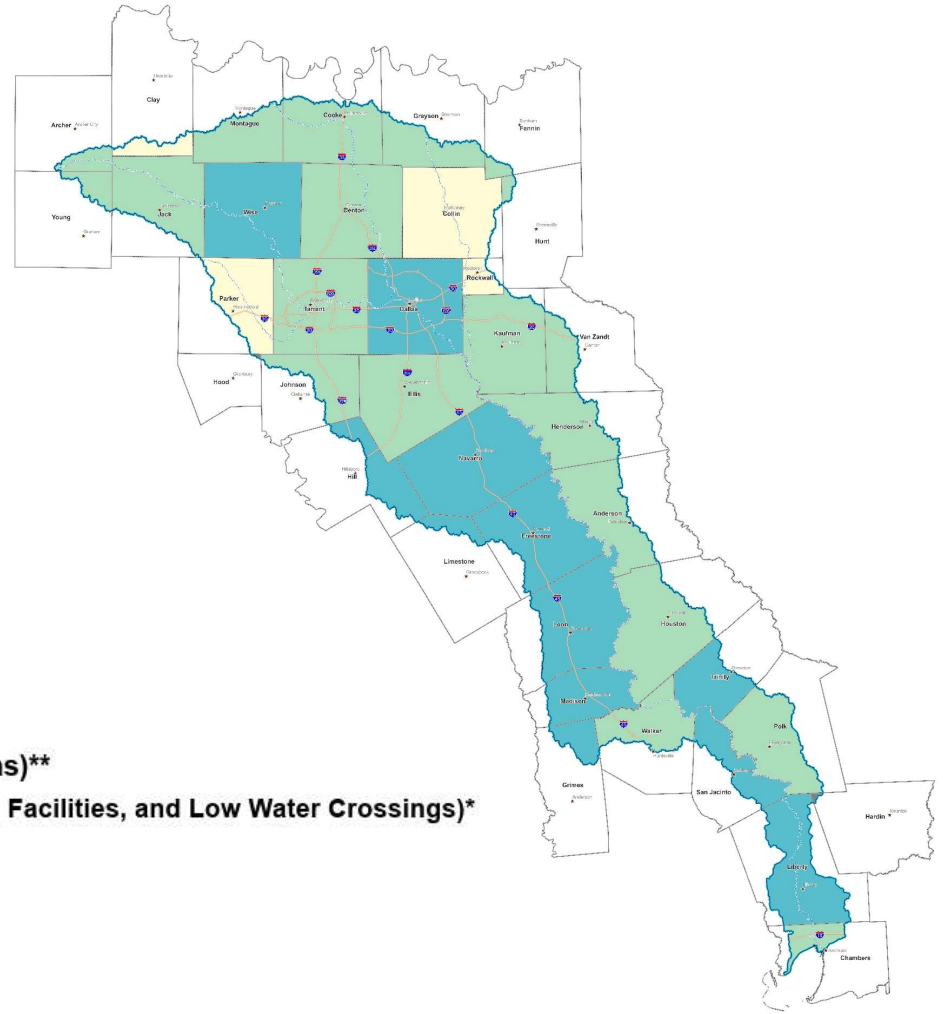
(Total Count of Exposed Buildings, Critical Facilities, and Low Water Crossings)*

- 0 - 500
- 501 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 48,649

*Buildings = Residential, Commercial, Industrial, etc.
Critical Facilities = Fire Stations, Police Stations, Nursing Homes, Hospital, Schools, etc.
**Combination of 1% and 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Task 2 – Vulnerability Assessment – Cycle 1 Example

County	Average SVI	County	Average SVI
Anderson	0.42	Jack	0.41
Archer	0.44	Johnson	0.31
Chambers	0.29	Kaufman	0.45
Clay	0.21	Leon	0.60
Collin	0.21	Liberty	0.60
Cooke	0.40	Limestone	0.53
Dallas	0.56	Madison	0.54
Denton	0.27	Montague	0.42
Ellis	0.38	Navarro	0.70
Fannin	0.34	Parker	0.23
Freestone	0.58	Polk	0.46
Grayson	0.28	Rockwall	0.24
Grimes	0.51	San Jacinto	0.51
Hardin	-999	Tarrant	0.42
Henderson	0.41	Trinity	0.55
Hill	0.61	Van Zandt	0.38
Hood	-999	Walker	0.35
Houston	0.47	Wise	0.51
Hunt	0.39	Young	0.48



*Buildings = Residential, Commercial, Industrial, etc.
Critical Facilities = Fire Stations, Police Stations, Nursing Homes, Hospital, Schools, etc.
**Combination of 1% and 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

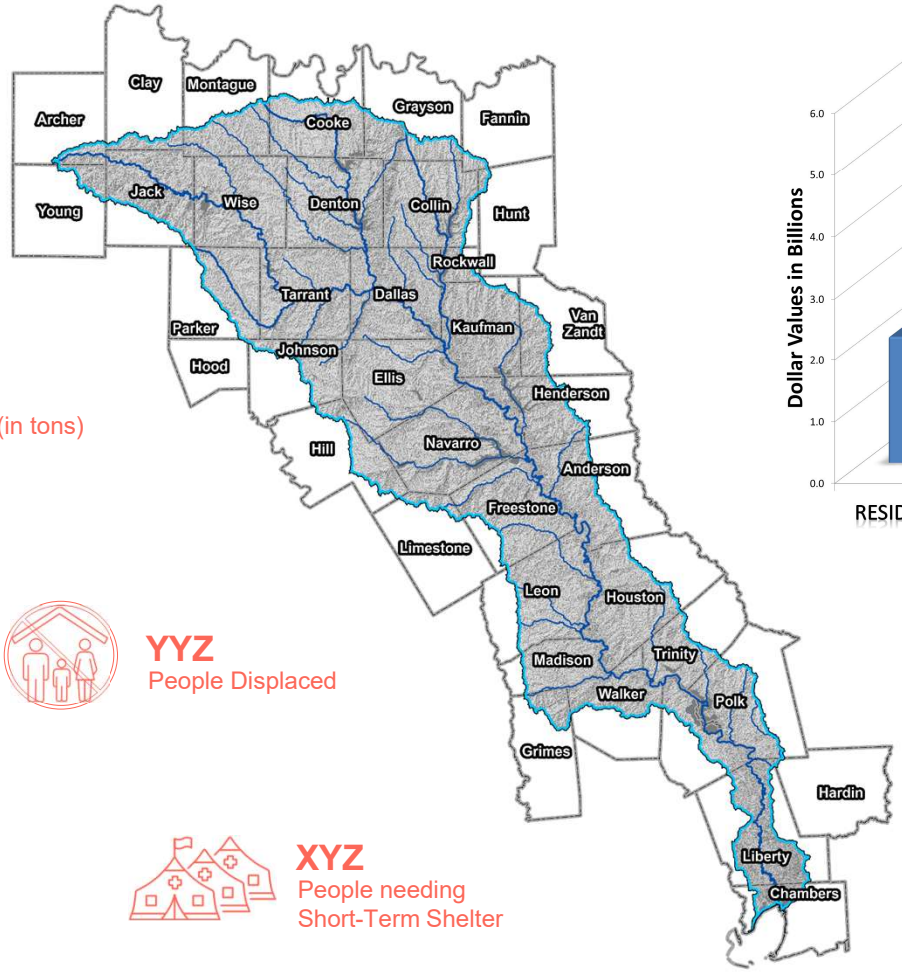
Task 2 – Flood Impacts – Cycle 1 Example

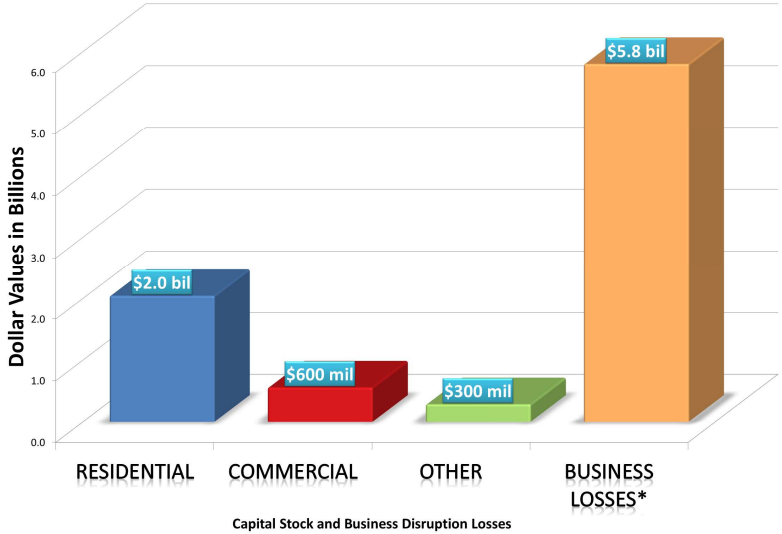
XYZ
Buildings (Moderately
To severely destroyed)

XYZ
Debris (in tons)

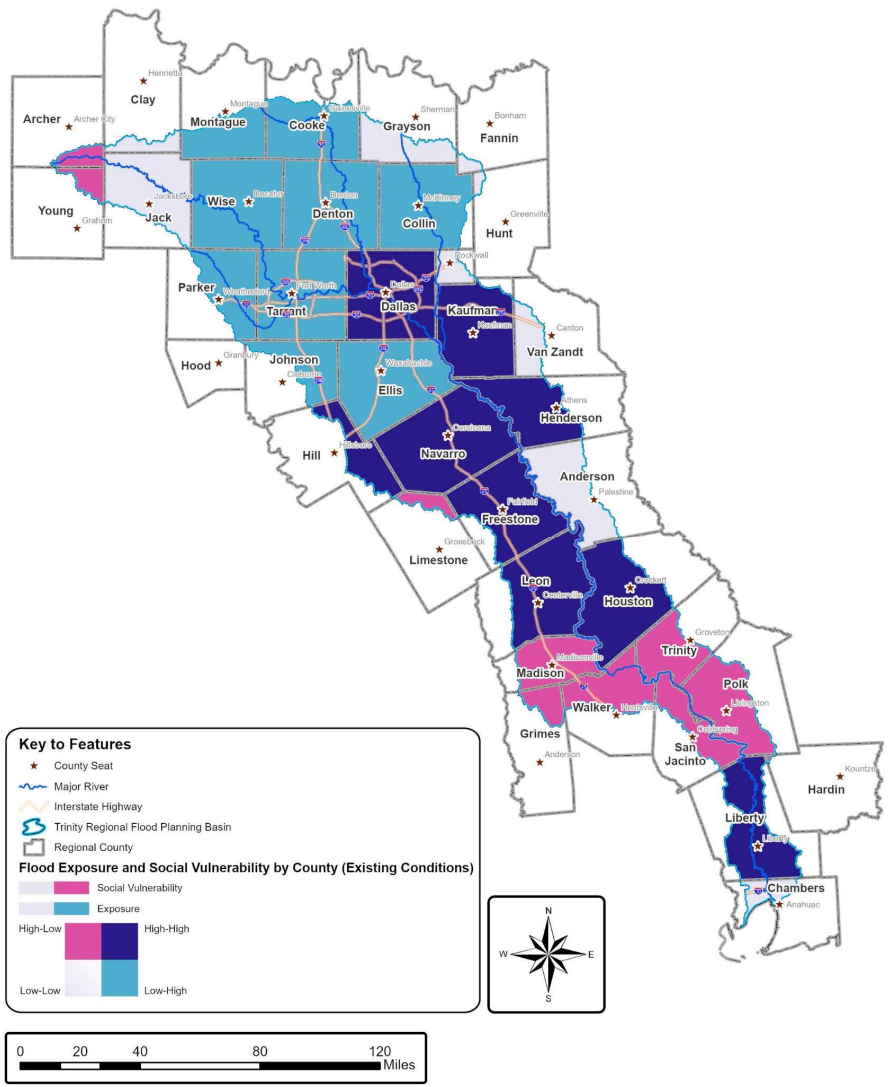
YYZ
People Displaced

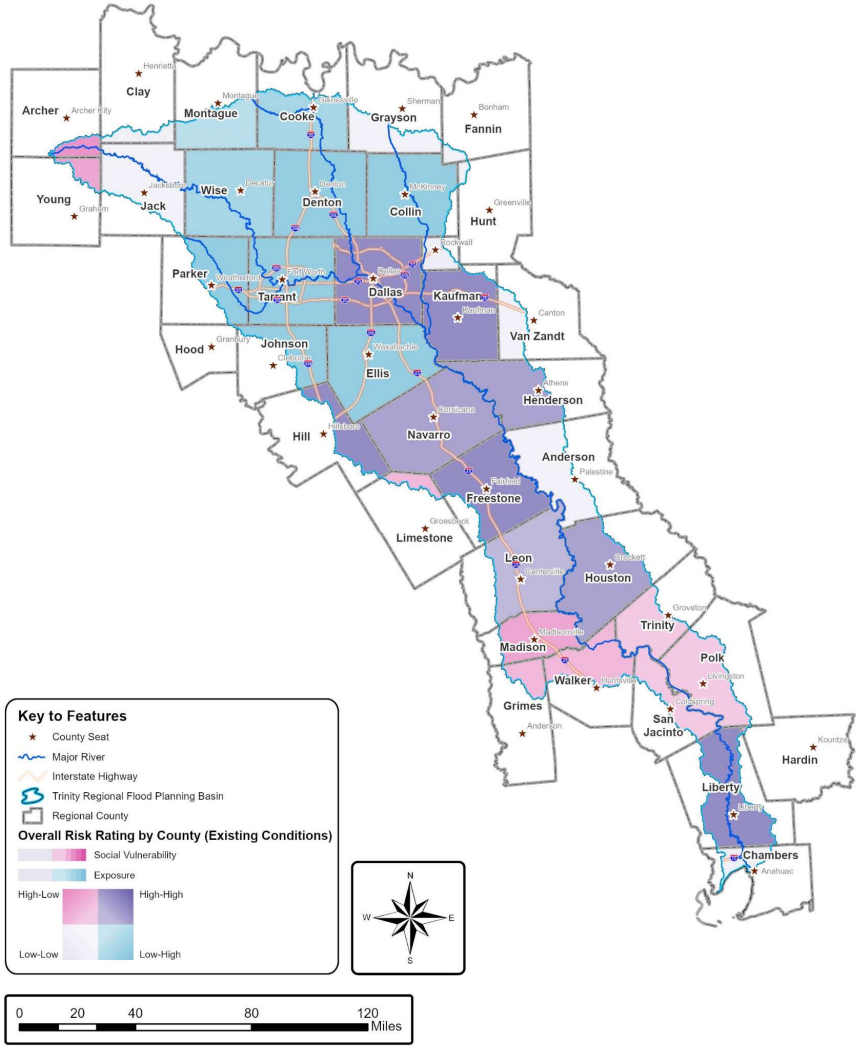
XYZ
People needing
Short-Term Shelter

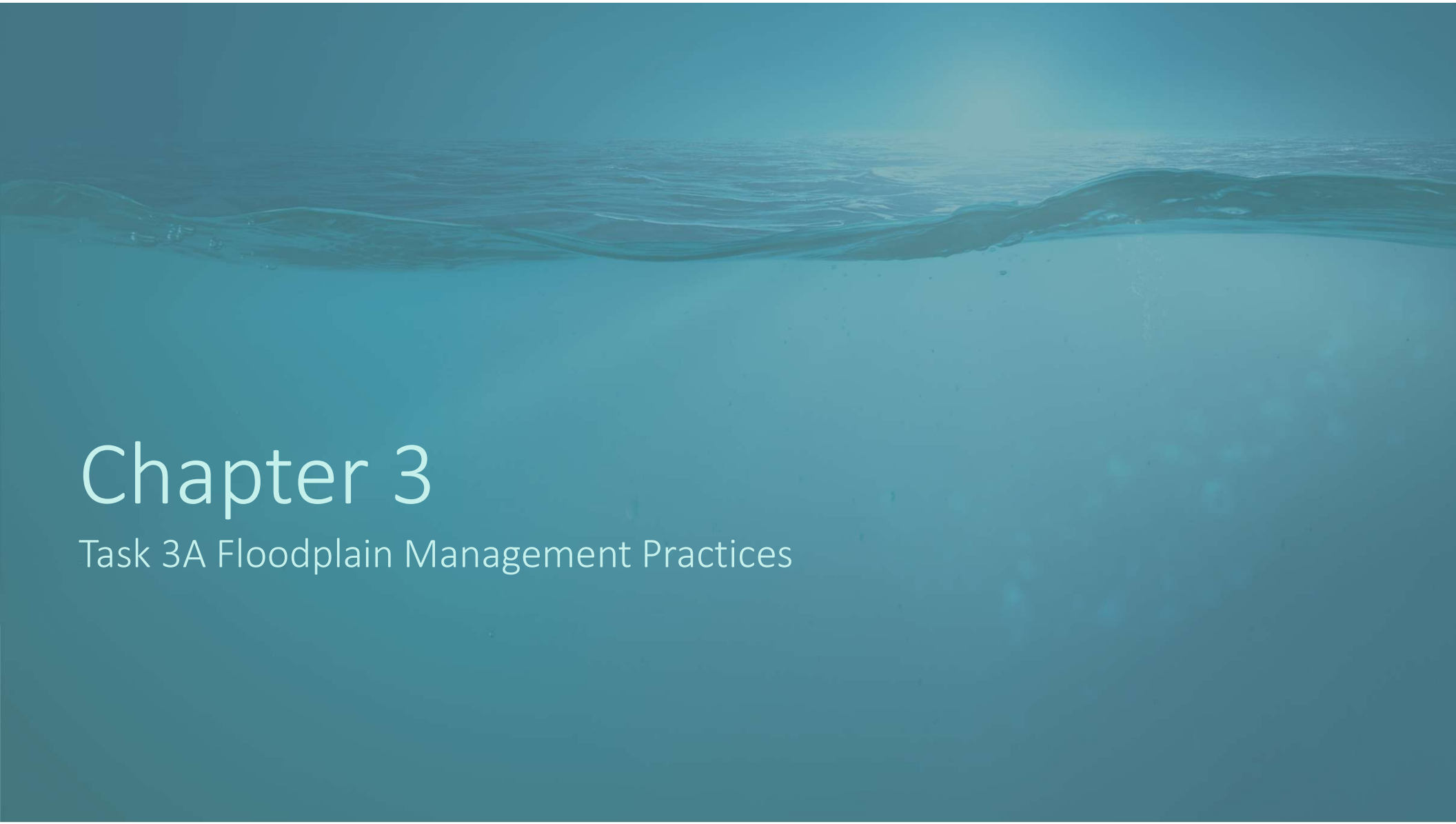




Summary Flood Risk (Exposure and Vulnerability – Cycle 1 Example







Chapter 3

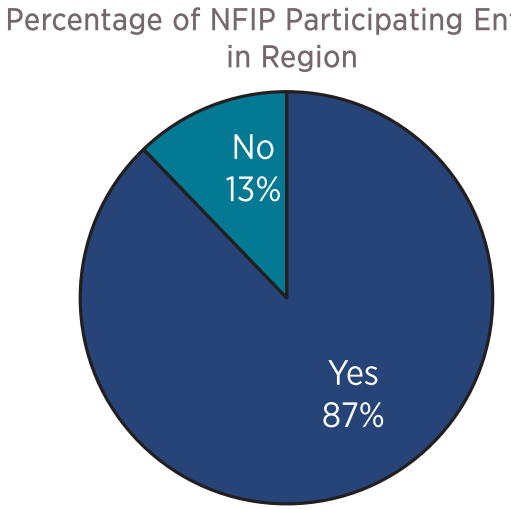
Task 3A Floodplain Management Practices

Overview

- Completed data collection survey of entities in Spring 2025
- Gathered TFMA Higher Standards Survey 2024
- Verified entity data against Cycle 1
  - NFIP Participants
  - Higher Standards
  - Floodplain Management Practices
  - Level of Floodplain Enforcement
  - Stormwater or Drainage Fee
  - CRS Class
- TWDB Required Table 6 Updates
- **Review RFPG Recommendations**

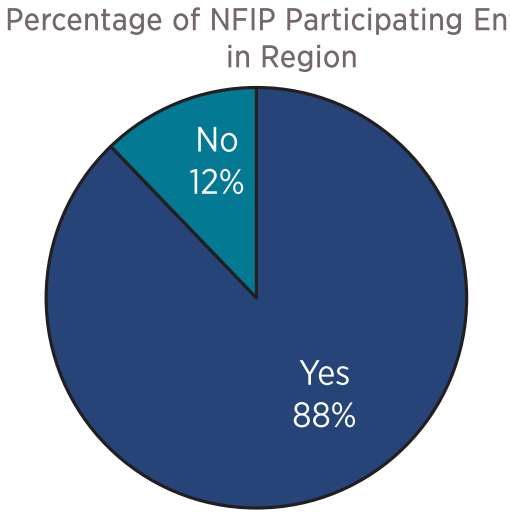
NFIP Participating Entities

Cycle 1



287 participating entities

Cycle 2

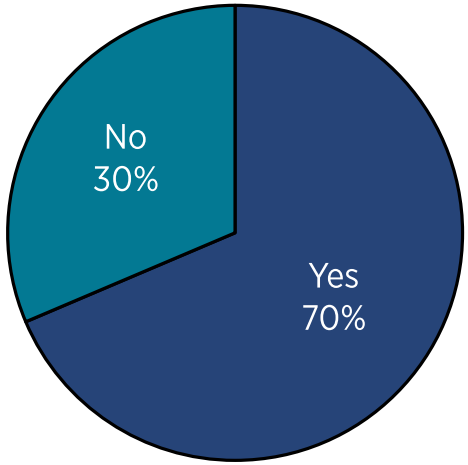


288 participating entities
*Town of Talty added since Cycle 1

TFMA Higher Standards

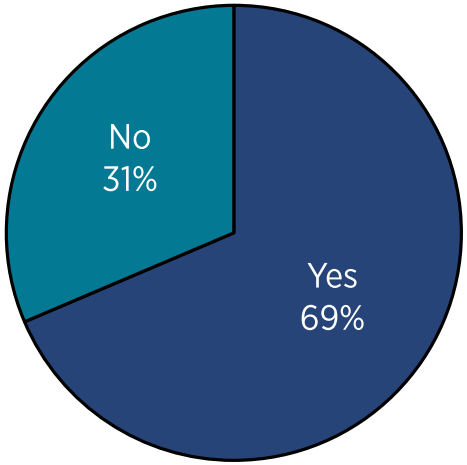
Cycle 1

Percentage of Entities in Region that Require Higher Standards



Cycle 2

Percentage of Entities in Region that Require Higher Standards



Higher Standards includes **freeboard, detention requirements, fill restrictions**, exceeding NFIP standards, participating in the **Community Rating System**, etc.

How does your Entity define its Floodplain Management Practices?

TWDB guidance defines existing ‘floodplain management practices’ as:

- **Strong**: significant **regulations that exceed NFIP standards** with enforcement, or community belongs to the CRS
- **Moderate**: **some higher standards**, such as freeboard, detention requirements or fill restrictions
- **Low**: regulations **meet the minimum NFIP standards**
- **None**: no floodplain management practices in place

How does your Entity define its Floodplain Management Practices?

Cycle 1

Description	Number of Communities and Counties	Percent
Strong	35	11%
Moderate	23	7%
Low	228	69%
None	42	13%
Total	**328**	**100%**

Cycle 2

Description	Number of Communities and Counties	Percent
Strong	35	11%
Moderate	23	7%
Low	230	70%
None	40	12%
Total	**328**	**100%**

Community Rating System (CRS) Classification

- **20 entities** within the region participate in the CRS program
- CRS class ranging between **3 and 10**
- **Up to 35%** savings on flood insurance premiums
- **Strong** floodplain management standards*

*per TWDB Technical Guidance

How would you describe your jurisdiction's activity level & enforcement of floodplain management practices?

TWDB guidance describes 'enforcement activities' as:

- **High**: **actively enforces the entire ordinance**, performs many inspections throughout construction process, issues fines, violations, and Section 1316s where appropriate, and enforces substantial damage and substantial improvement
- **Moderate**: **enforces much of the ordinance**, performs limited inspections, and is limited in issuance of fines and violations
- **Low**: **provides permitting** of development in the floodplain, may not perform inspections, and may not issue fines or violations
- **None**: **does not enforce** floodplain management regulations

How would you describe your jurisdiction's activity level & enforcement of floodplain management practices?

Cycle 1

Level of Enforcement	Number of Responses	Percent
High Activity	24	26%
Moderate Activity	28	30%
Low Activity	14	15%
None	11	13%
I do not know	15	16%
Total	**92**	**100%**

Cycle 2

Level of Enforcement	Number of Responses	Percent
High Activity	20	33%
Moderate Activity	24	39%
Low Activity	11	18%
None	4	7%
I do not know	2	3%
Total	**61**	**100%**

~72% of survey participants described level of enforcement as **moderate or high activity** compared to 56% in Cycle 1

Stormwater Drainage Fee Rates

Cycle 1

17 responses

Typical range: **$1.66 to $13.59/ERU**

Cycle 2

18 responses

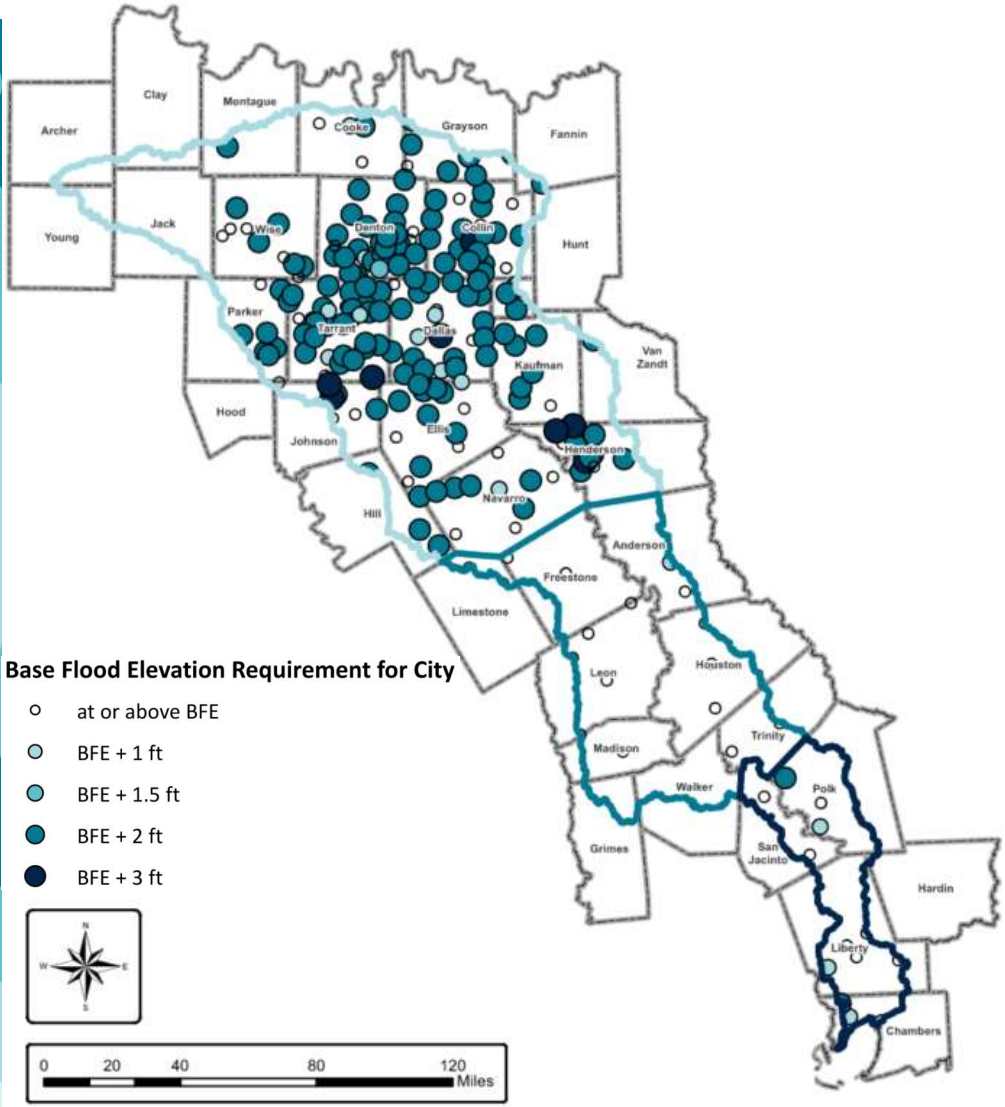
Typical range: **$2.50 to $13.25/ERU**

Table 6 (Required Table) Updates

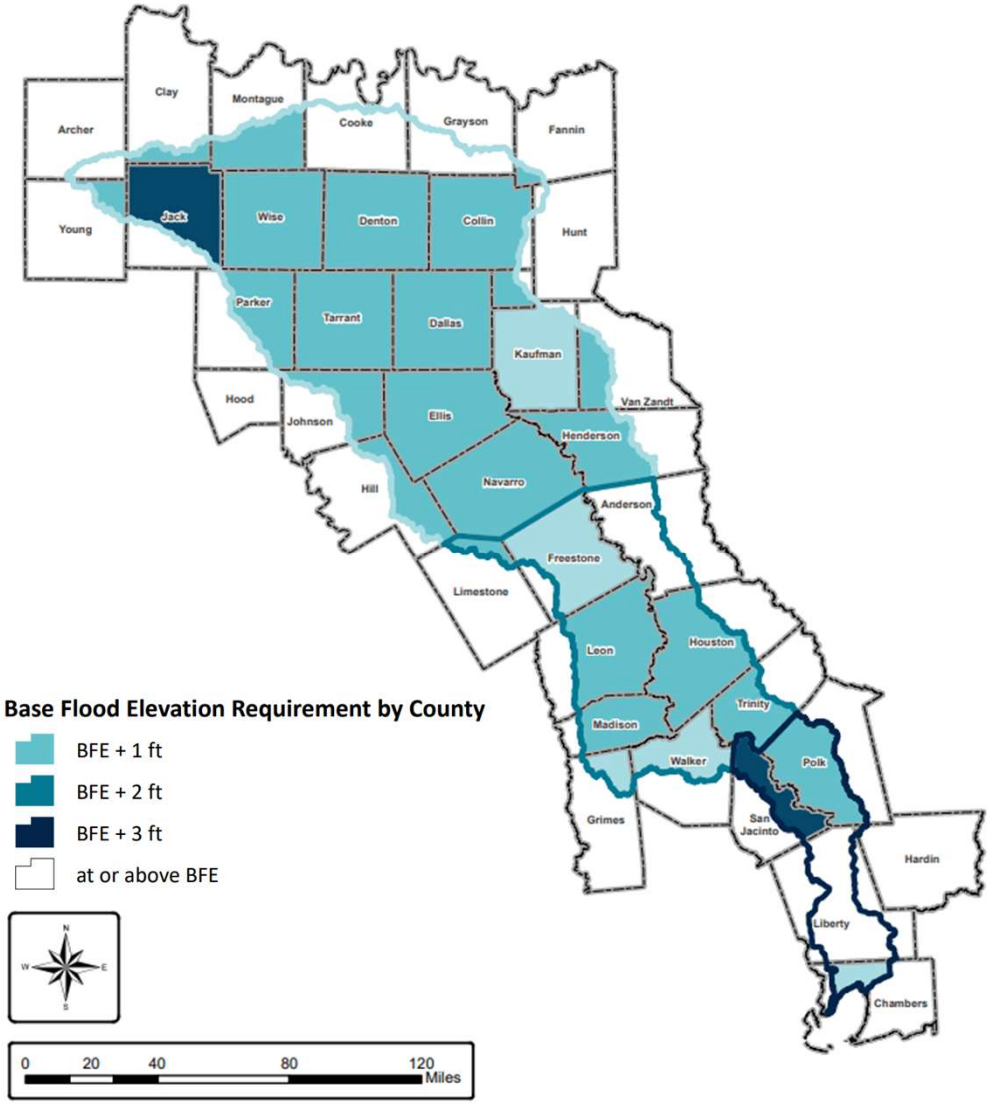
New Field in Cycle 2*

Entity [1]	Entity Population	Floodplain management regulations (Yes/ No/ Unknown)	Adopted minimum regulations pursuant to Texas Water Code Section 16.3145? (Yes/ No)	NFIP Participant (Yes/ No)	Higher Standards Adopted (Yes/ No)	Floodplain Management Practices (Strong/Moderate/Low/None)	Level of enforcement of practices (High/ Moderate/ Low/ None)[2, 3]	Existing Stormwater or Drainage Fee (Yes/No)
Addison	16661	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low	Unknown	Yes
Aledo	4858	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate Activity	No
Allen	104627	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate Activity	Yes
Alvarado	4739	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low	Unknown	No
Ames	937	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Low	Unknown	No
Anahuac	1980	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low	Unknown	No
Anderson County	57922	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low	Low Activity	No
Anna	16896	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate Activity	No
Annetta	3041	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low	Unknown	No
Annetta South	621	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low	Unknown	No
Archer County	8560	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Low	Unknown	No
Argyle	4403	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low	Unknown	No
Arlington	394266	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Strong	High Activity	Yes
Athens	12857	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Low Activity	No
Aubrey	5006	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low	Unknown	No

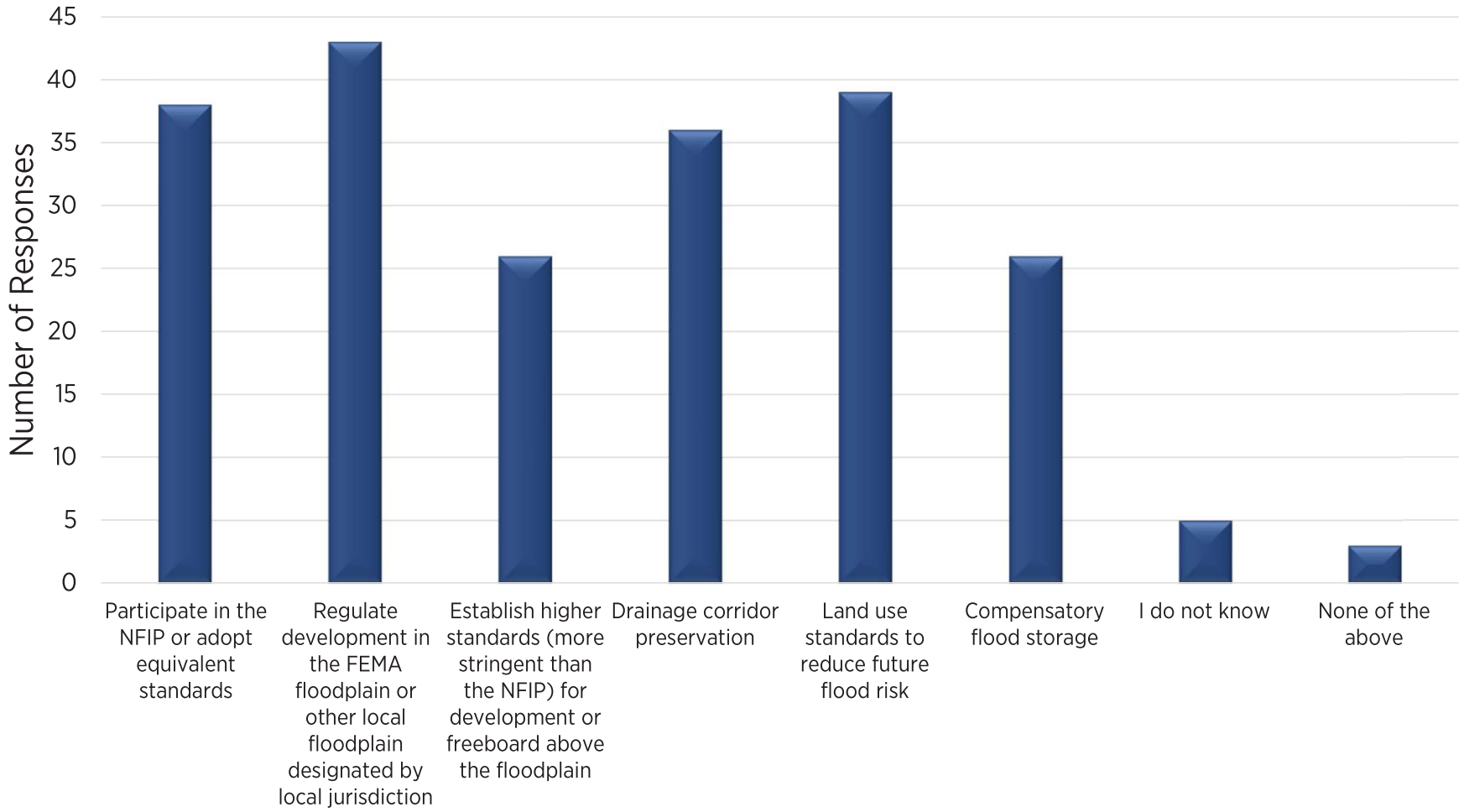
Base Flood Elevation Requirements per City



Base Flood Elevation Requirements per County



Recommendations on Flood Management Practices

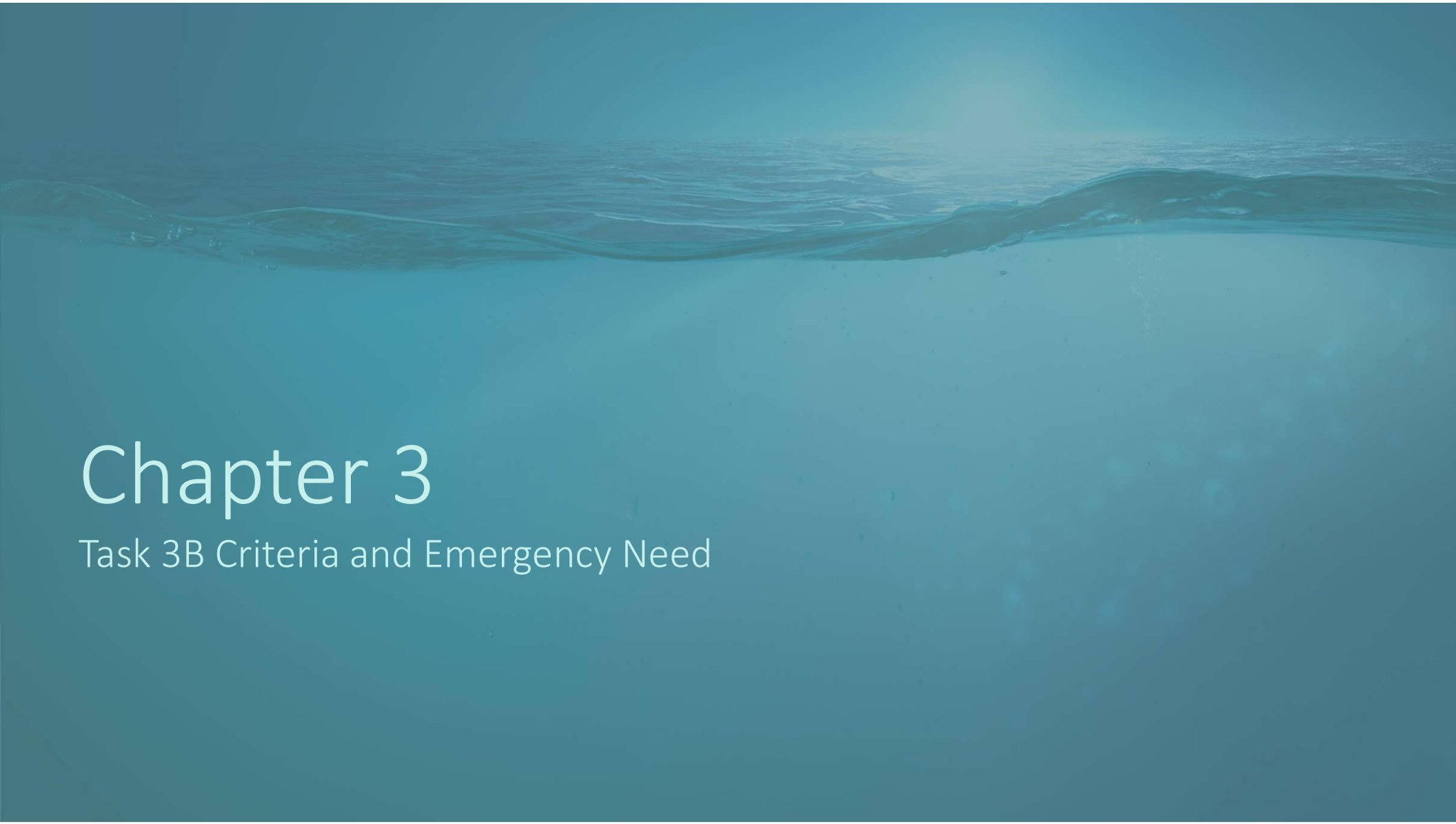


Should RFPG Adopt/Require Consistent Minimum Standards Across the Entire Region?*

Description	Number of Responses**	Percent
Yes	36	59%
No	10	16%
I don't know	15	25%
Total	61	100%

*** <20% of entities within region responded*

*Such a requirement would **only** allow the RFPG to consider including flood mitigation solutions **for those entities who currently meet the adopted/required minimum standard**



Chapter 3

Task 3B Criteria and Emergency Need

Flood Mitigation Needs Analysis

Guidance	Factors to Consider
1. Most prone to flooding that threatens life and property	• Buildings and critical facilities within 100-year floodplain • Low water crossings (LWCs) and road or bridge flooding • Agricultural and ranching areas in 100-year floodplain
2. Locations, extent, and performance of current floodplain management and land use policies and infrastructure	• Communities not participating in National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) • Disadvantaged/underserved communities • City/county design manuals • Land use policies • Floodplain ordinance(s)
3. Inadequate inundation mapping	• Presence of Fathom/base level engineering (BLE)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Zone A flood risk data • Detailed FEMA models older than 10 years
4. Lack of hydrologic and hydraulic (H&H) models	• Communities with limited models
5. Emergency need	• Medical, EMS, Fire, Police, and/or Schools located in flood hazard area • Imminent anticipated failure of infrastructure to alleviate immediate threat to life and property from flooding • Single access to 20 or greater number of residences

Flood Mitigation Needs Analysis

Guidance	Factors to Consider
6. Existing modeling analyses and flood risk mitigation plans	• Exclude FMPs already in implementation • Leverage existing models, analyses, and flood risk mitigation plans
7. Previously identified and evaluated flood mitigation projects	• Exclude FMPs already in implementation • Leverage existing FMPs
8. Historic flooding events	• Disaster declarations • Flood insurance claim information • Areas with a history of flooding according to survey responses • Other significant local events
9. Previously implemented FMPs	• Exclude areas where FMPs have already been implemented unless significant residual risk remains
10. Additional other factors deemed relevant by the Trinity RFPG	• Alignment with Trinity RFPG goals • Alignment with TWDB guidance principles • Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

Scoring Ranges: Areas Most Prone to Flooding that Threatens Life and Property

Critical Facilities definition

Hospitals, schools (K through 12th), schools for children with special needs, fire stations, police stations, emergency shelters, water and wastewater treatment plants, power generating facilities, power transmitting facilities, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and others as identified by RFPGs. FEMA provides the following definition regarding critical facilities, described here in the FEMA glossary,4 “A critical facility provides services and functions essential to a community, especially during and after a disaster. Typical critical facilities include hospitals, fire stations, police stations, storage of critical records, and similar facilities”. The State of Texas5 provides the following definition, "’Critical facilities’ includes all public or private assets, systems, and functions vital to the security, governance, public health and safety, economy, or morale of the state or the nation.”

Exhibit C Technical Guidelines for Regional Flood Planning, February 2025

Scoring Ranges: Areas Most Prone to Flooding that Threatens Life and Property

Score (points)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Number of Buildings	0	1-50	51-250	251-500	501-750	751+
Number of LWCs	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21+
Total Agricultural Area (square miles)	0	0.01-0.35	0.36-2.00	2.01-3.00	3.01-5.50	5.51+
Number of Critical Facilities	0	1-5	5-10	11-25	26-50	51+
Number of Locations where Roads Flood	0	1	2	3	4	5+

Scoring divisions based on previous Region 3 report.

Scoring Ranges: Current Floodplain Management and Land Use Policies and Infrastructure

Score (points)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Community	NFIP Participant					Non-NFIP Participant

Scoring divisions based on previous Region 3 report.

Scoring Ranges: Areas Without Adequate Inundation Maps

Score (points)	0	1	2	3	4	5
% Inadequate	0	0.01-20%	21-50%	51-75%	76-90%	90%+

Without Adequate Inundation Mapping

- BLE
- Zone A
- Fathom
- Models Older than 10-Years
  - Clay and Madison County

Scoring divisions based on previous Region 3 report.

Scoring Ranges: Historic Flood Events

Score (points)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Number of Flood Concerns	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Number of FEMA Claims	0	1-5	6-10	11-30	31-50	51+
Number of Historic Storms Events	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+
Property Damages ($)*	0	1-10,000	10,001-30,000	30,001-100,000	100,001-500,000	500,000+
Number of Areas with History of Flooding or need Mitigation	0	1	2	3	4	5+

** One additional point was added if injuries were reported, and two additional points if deaths were reported.*

Scoring divisions based on previous Region 3 report.

Scoring Ranges: Social Vulnerability Index Ratings

Score (points)	1	2	3	4	5
SVI rating	0.01-0.16	0.17-0.33	0.34-0.50	0.51-0.67	0.67+

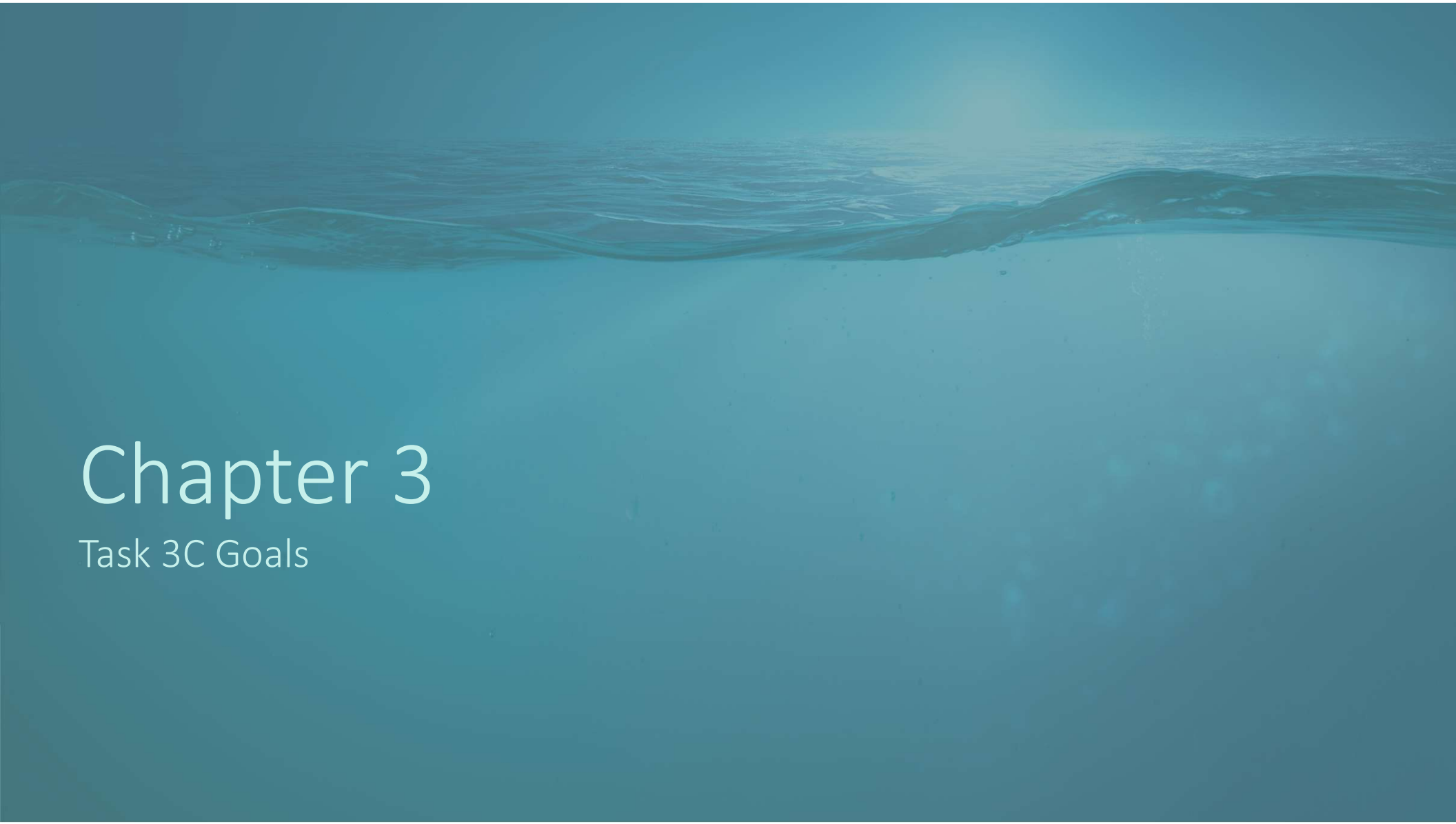
Social Vulnerability Index

- Texas Water Development Board Texas Flood Social Vulnerability Index (TX F-SVI) this Cycle
  - potential negative effects on communities caused by flood risk and specific social conditions
  - includes access to resources before, during, and after a major flood event
  - takes into account the ability of a given structure or area to withstand a flood event
- Last Cycle used the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- The higher the SVI, the higher the vulnerability of a community; the lower the SVI, the higher the resilience

Scoring divisions based on previous Region 3 report.

Flood Mitigation Needs Analysis

Category
Category 1 - # of Buildings
Category 2 - # of Crossings
Category 3 - Agricultural Area Impacted (mi^2)
Category 4 - # of Critical Facilities
Category 5 - # of Locations where Road Floods
Category 6 - NFIP Community
Category 7 - Inadequate Inundation Mapping
Category 8 - # of Flood Concerns
Category 9 - # of FEMA Claims
Category 10 - # of Historic Storm Events
Category 11 - Damages ($) *
Category 12 - # of Areas with History of Flooding
Category 13 - SVI Rating
*One additional point was added if injuries were reported, and two additional points if deaths were reported



Chapter 3

Task 3C Goals

Chapter 3C: Goals – Overview of Changes

- Two goals recommended for removal; most goals subject to minor revisions
  - Confirmed that goal removal would not constitute FMX removal
- Goals removed/revised for several reasons:
  1. Goal is outside the purview of the RFPG.
  2. Metrics are based on information that is not typically acquired in the Regional Flood Planning process OR Metric cannot be reasonably measured.
  3. “Establish a baseline measurement” goals must be established in 2028 Plan.
     - Information acquired from Original 2023 Plan or 2025 Amendment completed at the beginning of this year.
  4. Revise goal markers to be more concrete, measurable.

Goals Marked for Removal

Proposed Removal Goal 2.C

Specific Goal Statements	Metric
Increase the number of entities that utilize latest and most appropriate precipitation and land use data as a basis for design criteria and flood prevention regulations.	Number of entities that are utilizing latest, most appropriate data

Why:

- Strong similarities between Goal 2.C and Goal 2.B.
- Metric for Goal 2.C can be difficult to measure
- All FMXs utilizing Goal 2.C can use (and are using) Goal 2.B – no FMXs to be removed.

Goal 2.B

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Increase the number of entities that conduct detailed studies of localized/urban flooding impacts within the flood planning region.	Number of activities to conduct detailed, local studies	84	130	140	160	170
Notes: Previous metric: “Number of entities that conduct detailed, local studies.”						

Goals Marked for Removal

Proposed Removal Goal 5.D

Specific Goal Statements	Metric
Perform regular inspections and maintain existing dams, levees, and other flood mitigation structures.	Number of regular inspections

Why:

- The RFPG does not have the authority to perform structural inspections – maintenance or other recurring costs are not eligible activities.
- Requires entities to self-report number of inspections.
- RFPG cannot validate inspection quality or quantity – inspection reports are not publicly available.
- All FMXs based in Goal 5.D can be moved to revised 5.C

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Improve urban drainage infrastructure to minimize flood risk.	Number of projects that improve urban drainage infrastructure	45*	50	55	70	75

Notes:
- Previous Baseline Metric: Mileage of drainage infrastructure
- Previous Short-term (2033): “50 miles” / Previous Long-term (2053): “500 miles”
- *2025 Baseline; Incomplete 2023 baseline data available

Goals with Revised Metrics

Goal 1.B

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Improve safety at Low Water Crossings (LWCs) by adding warning systems/signage or improving LWCs in high-risk areas.	Number of warning systems installed or improvements at LWCs	58	100	110	300	310
Notes: • Previous metric: Number of warning systems/signs installed at LWCs						

Goal 2.A

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Increase the availability of flood hazard data that uses the best available land use and precipitation data to reduce gaps in floodplain mapping.	Square miles of flood hazard data gaps identified in regional flood plan	11,118	8,339	8,005	556	222
Notes: Previous Short-term (2033): “25% gap reduction” / Previous Long-term (2053): “95% gap reduction”						

Goals with Revised Metrics

Goal 3.E

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
When relocation and/or elevation adjustment is not possible, increase the number of non-residential facilities that implement floodproofing.	Number of activities to floodproof non-residential facilities in 1% floodplain	146	151	157	176	182

Notes:
- Previous metric: Number of non-residential facilities with floodproofing in the 1% floodplain
- Previous Short-term (2033): “5” / Previous Long-term (2053): “25”

Goal 4.C

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Avoid new exposure to flood hazards by adopting comprehensive plans, drainage criteria manuals or subdivision regulations that direct development away from the floodplain.	Number of entities that have established drainage requirements	183*	187	190	201	205

Notes:
- Previous Baseline Metric: “Entities with plans / regulations including floodplain preservation tactics”
- Previous Long-term (2053): “10%”. Percentages were changed to numerical metrics as this may simplify long-range planning.
- *2025 Baseline. Incomplete 2023 baseline data available.

Goals with Revised Metrics

Goal 5.A

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Increase the number of nature-based practices as part of flood risk reduction projects.	Number of stormwater or drainage projects that include nature-based elements	13*	15	20	40	50

Notes:
- Previous Baseline Metric: "Stormwater or drainage projects that incorporate nature-based solutions"
- Previous Long-term (2053): "30%"
- *2025 Baseline; Incomplete 2023 baseline data available (1)

Goal 5.B

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Improve flood infrastructure and maintain streams and drainage channels to reduce flood risk to agricultural lands.	Number of stormwater or drainage projects that protect agricultural lands	31*	35	40	60	65

Notes:
- Previous Baseline Metric: "Stormwater or drainage projects that reduce risk to agricultural lands"
- Previous Long-term (2053): "10%"
- *2025 Baseline; Incomplete 2023 baseline data available (0)

Goals with Revised Metrics

Goal 6.C

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Increase the number of entities that work cooperatively as part of an overall floodplain management program.	Number of entities partnering in overall floodplain management programs	13	20	25	40	45

Notes:

- Previous Baseline Metric: Number of entities participating in overall floodplain management programs"
- Previous Short-term (2033): "5 total" / Previous Long-term (2053): "25 total"
- These metrics were updated to higher numbers since the baseline was already above the short-term.

Goals with Baselines Established

Goal 1.A

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Increase the number of entities with flood warning programs that can detect flood threats and provide timely warning of impending flood danger.	Number of entities with flood warning programs	20	23	25	33	35
Notes: • Previous Long-term (2053): "Increase by 10 from 2033"						

Goal 3.A

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Increase the number of entities that have floodplain standards that meet or exceed the NFIP-minimum standards.	Number of entities with NFIP minimum standards	230	235	240	260	265
Notes: • Previous Short-term (2033): "5 new cities/towns" • Previous Long-term (2053): "25 additional cities/towns"						

Goals with Baselines Established

Goal 3.B

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Reduce the number of structures within the 1% floodplain (i.e. through structural projects, property buyouts, acquisitions, elevations, and/or relocations).	Number of structures identified within 1% floodplain in regional flood plan	96,575	91,746	90,781	86,918	85,952

Notes:
- Previous Short-term (2033): "5%" / Previous Long-term (2053): "10%"
- 2038 and 2058 are 6% and 11%, respectively

Goal 3.C

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Reduce the vulnerability of agriculture, ranching and forestry to flood-related losses.	Number of projects reducing flood risk to agricultural, ranching, and forestry lands within 1% floodplain.	31*	33	35	41	43

Notes:
- Previous Short-term (2033): "2" / Previous Long-term (2053): "8"
- *2025 Baseline; Incomplete baseline data available for 2023 (0)

Goals with Baselines Established

Goal 3.D

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Reduce the number of critical facilities within the 1% floodplain.	Number of critical facilities identified in 1% floodplain in regional flood plan.	929	883	864	836	818
Notes: • Previous Short-term (2033): “5%” / Previous Long-term (2053): “10%” • 2038 and 2058 are 7% and 12%, respectively						

Goal 4.A

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Increase the acreage of publicly protected natural areas for flood and ecosystem purposes to reduce future impacts of flooding.	Number of projects that protect natural areas	6	8	10	16	18
Notes: • Baseline exceeded short-term goal. • Previous Short-term (2033): “2” / Previous Long-term (2053): “8”						

Goals with Baselines Established

Goal 4.B

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Increase the number of entities that include the 1% floodplain on Future Land Use plans and other planning documents.	Number of entities with future land use zoning regulations that incorporates floodplain	14	34	39	64	69
Notes: • Previous Short-term (2033): “Increase by 20” / Previous Long-term (2053): “Increase by 50”						

Goal 6.A

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Increase the number of participating entities in the regional flood planning process.	Entities participating in the regional flood plan	168	257	266	361	371
Notes: • Previous Short-term (2033): “35%” / Previous Long-term (2053): “90%						

Goals with Baselines Established

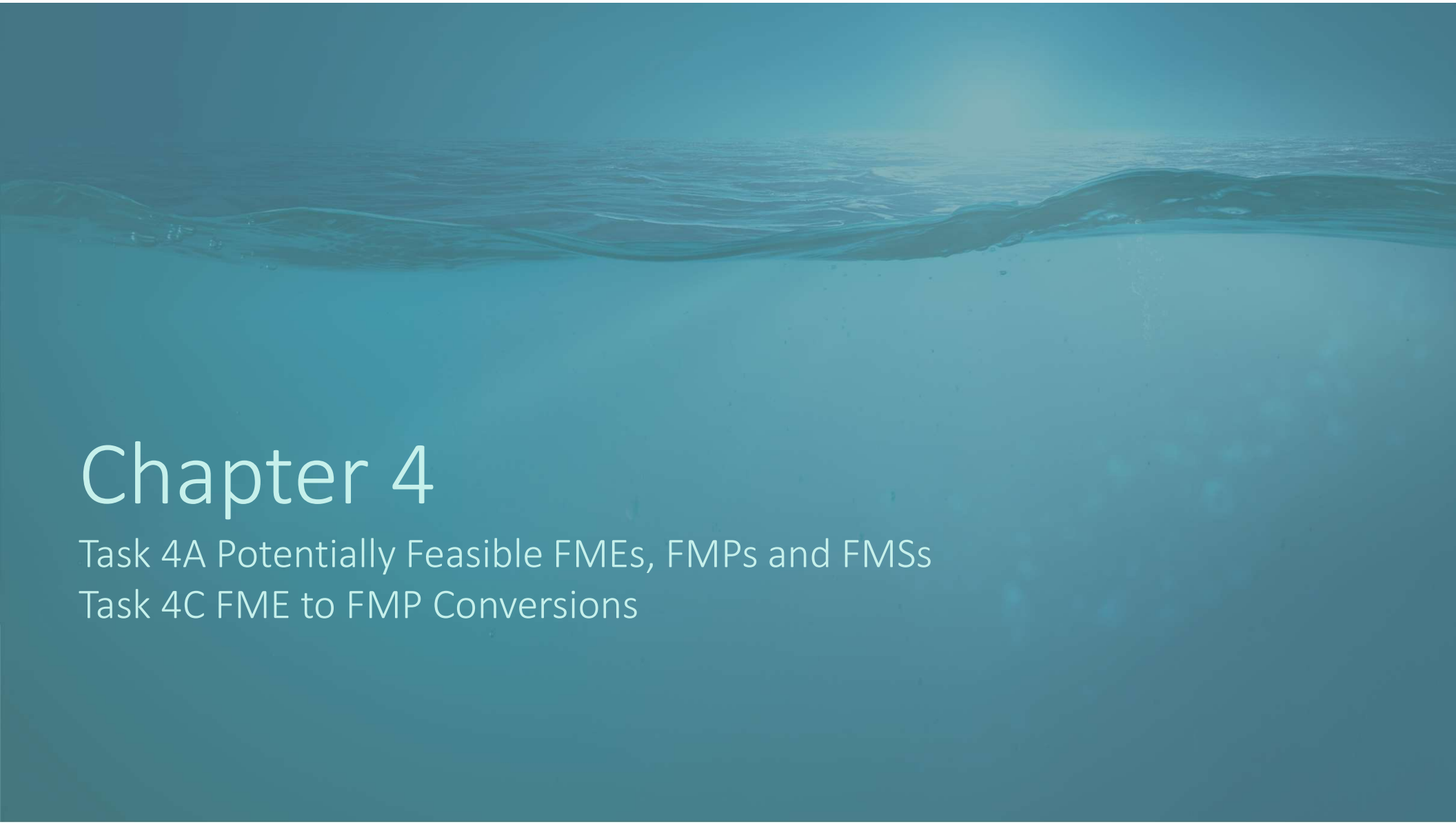
Goal 6.B

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Increase the number of local entities that host annual public outreach and education activities to improve awareness of flood hazards, benefits of flood planning, and procedures associated with emergency response associated with flooding.	Number of entities that host public, flood-related outreach	19	30	35	50	55

Goal 7.A

Specific Goal Statements	Metric	Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
Increase the number of entities with dedicated stormwater funding mechanisms.	Number of entities with stormwater funding mechanisms	62	68	71	81	84
Notes: • Previous Short-term (2033): "10%" / Previous Long-term (2053): "30%"						

Consider approval of Modifications to Goals

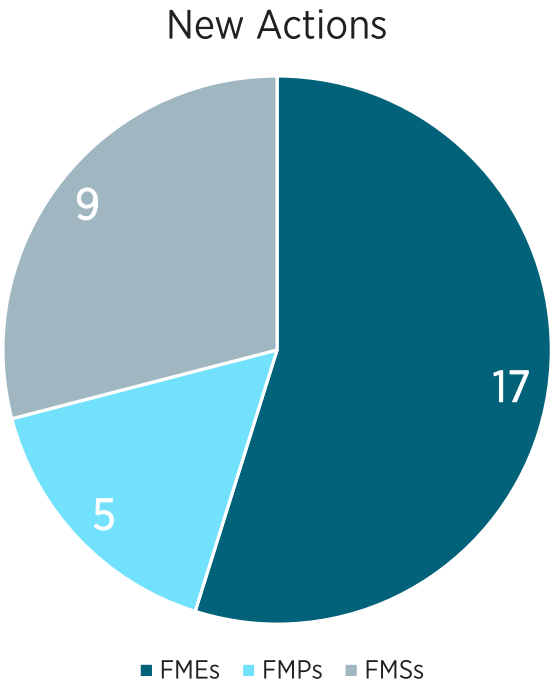


Chapter 4

Task 4A Potentially Feasible FMEs, FMPs and FMSs
Task 4C FME to FMP Conversions

Task 4A – Identify Potentially Feasible FMXs

- Status as of 7/25/2025 –
  - All HMP Update emails sent
    - Five counties have responded requesting meetings to determine actions to include in the plan.
  - Confirming 2023 actions ongoing
  - 31 New Potentially-Feasible Actions
  - Majority from Greater Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex



Task 4C – FME to FMP Conversions

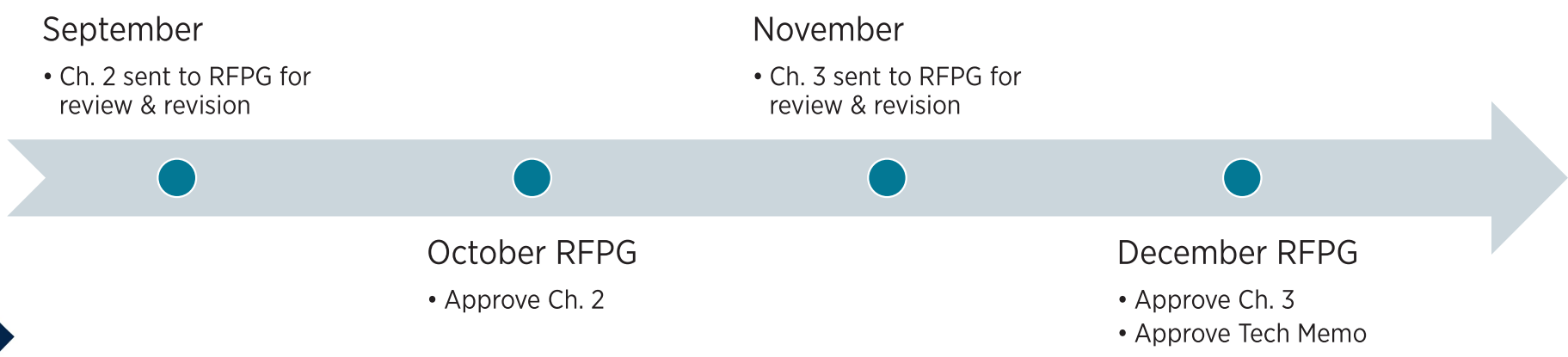
- Currently scoring existing FMEs as well as FMEs requested during the Task 4A Outreach.
- TWDB Technical Consultants Call on 6-25-2025
  - Exhibit C: "*The nature of the sponsor/beneficiary of the identified FME study including whether, for example, the community is a smaller community without appropriate staff and resource, located in a rural area, and/or whether that entity might otherwise have difficulty in funding and overseeing the FME study itself;*"
  - This is intended to mean that FMEs submitted to TWDB are for rural/small communities ONLY.
  - Specifically, 'communities that do not have staff who could support the study themselves'.
- Once FME rankings are complete using Technical Subcommittee recommendations, will reconvene the TS to exhibit how the rurality factor affects rankings and to draft FME ranked list.

Technical Memorandum

Task 4B

Technical Memo Submittal

- Submittal components
  - No formal “checklist” provided by TWDB just yet
  - Previous checklist required items are predominantly GIS data from Tasks 1 & 2, as well as Goals.
- SCHEDULE
  - Establish October and December meetings



Chapter 10 Outreach Update

Public Outreach & Engagement

Stakeholder Outreach

- Updated stakeholder contact list from website, email and meeting attendee signups
- Sent stakeholder notifications for the following:
  - soliciting nominations for TRFPG voting positions
  - scheduled Technical Subcommittee Meeting
  - soliciting FMXs for inclusion in 2028 Trinity Regional Flood Plan
  - Nomination Committee Meeting
  - TRFPG August Meeting

Media Outreach

- Updated media list
- Continued media follow-up to gain news coverage opportunities for ongoing plan process updates
- Sent media advisory regarding solicitation of FMXs for inclusion in 2028 Trinity Regional Flood Plan

Public Outreach & Engagement

Website & Social Media

- Updated meeting information on website for recent and upcoming TRFPG meetings
- Added meeting information for Nominating Committee meeting
- Posted notice to website and social media soliciting FMXs for inclusion in the 2028 Trinity Regional Flood Plan
- Updated website to reflect accurate Region 3 statistical information
- Uploaded updated Chapter 1 Draft document

LOOK-AHEAD

October 2025

- Future exposure analysis results (Task 2B)
- Approval of Draft Chapter 2
- Update on Tasks 3A, 3B, 3C
- Tech Memo Update (Task 4B)

December 2025

- Results of Tasks 3A, 3B, 3C
- Approval of Draft Chapter 3
- Approval of Tech Memo (Task 4B)
- Update on FMEs for RFPG to perform (Task 4C)
- Update on FMEs for TWDB to perform (Task 5B)

January 7, 2026

- Consultant sends Tech Memo to TWDB

February 2026

- Update on FMEs for RFPG to perform (Task 4C)
- Approve list of FMEs for TWDB to perform (Task 5B)

March 26, 2026

- Consultant sends list of FMEs for TWDB to perform to TWDB

April 2026

- Update on FMEs for RFPG to perform (Task 4C)
- Determine Approach to Recommend FMXs (Task 5A; pending TWDB approval)

Notes: indicates target date.

Yellow highlight indicates hard deadline.

9. Updates from adjoining coastal regions

10. Updates from Planning Group Sponsor

11. Receive registered general public comments

Limit 3 minutes per person

12. Announcements

13. Consider meeting date for next meeting

Determined during Look-Ahead discussion.

14. Adjourn