Region 3 Trinity Flood Planning Group Meeting
Friday, October 3, 2025
9:00 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:
Trinity River Authority General Office
5300 S Collins Street
Arlington, TX 76018

Virtually:
Via WebEx videoconference at:
https://trinityra.webex.com/trinityra/j.php?MTID=m32fa27412313c166f79154c3eb6d9115
or via phone at 1-408-418-9388 access code 2484 931 0143
Webinar password: QFaj62MFph5 (73256263 when dialing from a phone or video system)

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
8. Update from Region 3 Technical Consultant
    a. Chapter 2 updates
        i. Task 2A Existing Conditions
        ii. Task 2B Future Conditions
    b. Chapter 3 updates

   i. * Task 3A Floodplain Management Practices
   ii. * Task 3C Goals and Residual Risks
c. Chapters 4 updates
   i. Task 4A Potentially Feasible FMEs, FMPs and FMSs
   ii. Task 4B Tech Memo
   iii. Task 4C Performance of FMEs
d. Task 10 Outreach updates
e. 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 8:00 a.m. on October 3, 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

October 3, 2025

1. Call to order

2. Roll call

3. Approval of minutes

Region 3 Trinity Flood Planning Group Meeting

Wednesday, August 6, 2025

10:00 a.m.

The Region 3 Trinity Flood Planning Group convened a public meeting, in person as well as virtual, on Wednesday, August 6, 2025, 10:00 a.m.

Chairman Glenn Clingenpeel opened the meeting at 10:00 AM.

Voting Members Present:

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

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

Ex Officio Members Present:

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

Approval of the Minutes of the June 3, 2025, Meeting

Motion: Rachel Ickert moved to approve the minutes as presented;
Second: Lissa Shepard; 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 provided an update on behalf of TWDB. She announced a technical conference call scheduled for September 12, 2025, and requested that participants submit questions by September 5. A recent save-the-date email included links to potential topics, including the Flood Mitigation Evaluation (FME) program. Updates to Exhibit C technical guidelines were released and are available on the second cycle planning documents webpage. Additionally, TWDB confirmed that there would not be a third amendment to the 2023 Regional Flood Plans, as alignment has now been achieved with the 2028–2029 FIF cycle.

TWDB also noted that presentations on a new Nature-Based Solutions Manual, developed by Freese and Nichols, Inc. in partnership with TWDB, would be delivered to planning regions in person and online, with coordination expected to begin soon. While originally anticipated earlier, the presentation will be delayed until January 2026.

Koslan recapped a June 25 conference call that addressed FIF cycle planning, FMX cost guidance, FME program, and the emergency need definition. The recording and materials were posted online. Further updates were shared on July 14, including revisions to the emergency need descriptions and the addition of early flood warning systems as a valid infrastructure type. Updates were also provided regarding future conditions cursory floodplain input data, now available on the Flood Data Hub as of July 11.

On June 30, TWDB issued an updated Exhibit C for Task 5B, clarifying that work under this task is not contingent on a Notice to Proceed. Language was added to better support small and rural communities.

Koslan also acknowledged that a TWDB representative participated in a recent legislative special session on disaster mitigation and flooding, indicating that related discussions were ongoing at the state level. However, no formal recommendations or changes had been announced at that time.

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

a. * R3TRFPG member elections –

Scott Harris, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, reported on the status of member elections. The committee sought candidates to fill several positions in the interest categories of electric generating utilities, small business, river authorities, counties, agricultural interest, water districts, and the public. Despite outreach efforts, no candidates were identified for the electric generating utilities or agricultural interest categories. Melissa Bookout agreed to continue serving in the agricultural interest category until the position could be filled, resulting in one unfilled position.

Secretary Scott Harris called for a motion to approve the following incumbents currently serving in the categories of River Authorities, Counites, Water Districts, and Public:

Glenn Clingenpeel – River Authorities
Lissa Shepard – Counties
Galen Roberts – Water Districts
Andrew Isbell – Public

Motion: Scott Harris moved to approve the incumbents currently serving in the categories of River Authorities, Counties, Water Districts, and Public.
Second: Rachel Ickert; Action: Motion passed unanimously.

Additionally, one new candidate, Sean Howard, was considered for the Small Business category. Following a review of his qualifications and confirmation that his employer, Plummer and Associates, met the small business criteria, having fewer than 500 employees, Mr. Howard was deemed eligible.

Secretary Scott Harris called for a motion to approve Sean Howard to fill the Small Business category.

Motion: Scott Harris moved to approve Sean Howard to fill the Small Business category.
Second: Matt Robinson; Action: Motion passed unanimously.

Scott Harris then informed the group that the two voting member positions representing the electric generating utilities and agricultural interests were currently vacant. He committed to posting those positions promptly and encouraged members to suggest candidates. Melissa Bookhout, who was currently filling the agricultural interest role, agreed to continue serving until a replacement was appointed.

b. * R3TRFPG officer elections – Glenn Clingenpeel, Trinity River Authority

It was noted that the officer election cycle had been revised from an annual to a biennial process to align with the current planning cycle. During the discussion, it was recommended that the existing slate of officers remain in place. Sarah Standifer confirmed, through both direct and secondary communications, her willingness to continue serving as Vice Chair. Scott Harris also expressed his willingness to continue serving as Secretary, unless others wished to volunteer for the role.

Chair Glenn Clingenpeel called for a motion to maintain the current officer slate: Glenn Clingenpeel as Chair, Sarah Standifer as Vice Chair, and Scott Harris as Secretary.

Motion: Rachel Ickert moved to maintain the current officer slate. Second: Lissa Shepard; Action: Motion passed unanimously.

Updates from Region 3 Technical Consultant – Stephanie Griffin, Halff

Stephanie Griffin, Halff, reported that work had been actively underway on various components of the regional flood plan. An update was provided on the 2025 Amendment, which had been submitted in April, along with progress on Chapter 1, which was under review for approval by R3RFPG voting members. Additional follow-up actions were noted as forthcoming.

Mrs. Griffin outlined that Chapter 2 would be presented by Katie Overbey, while Chapter 3, divided into three sections, would be addressed by Sheena Providence, Freese and Nichols, Inc. (FNI), Julie Jones, Nathan D. Maier, and herself. Chapters 4 and 5, though appearing extensive, were reported to be concise and limited to two slides. It was noted, however, that Chapter 3 was comparatively more detailed and substantive.

Finally, Mrs. Griffin indicated that Dorothy White, Cooksey Communications, would provide an overview of public outreach activities and present a forward-looking schedule to guide the next stages of the planning process.

a. 2025 Amendment update – Stephanie Griffin, Halff

   The update on the 2025 Amendment indicated that comments had been received from the TWDB late the previous week. These comments were described as minor in nature and did not require any action from the planning group. The revisions primarily involved administrative clean-up tasks, such as correcting instances where projects that had advanced from flood management evaluations (FMEs) to flood management projects (FMPs) had not been fully removed from earlier lists. These issues were identified as straightforward corrections, and the Technical Consultants committed to addressing and resubmitting the amendment by the August 13th deadline.

b. Chapter 1 updates– Katie Overbey, Halff and David Rivera, FNI

Chapter 1 had been updated following the last meeting. No additional public comments had been received, but minor revisions were incorporated, including an updated chapter heading photo and small editorial edits. The chapter also integrated clarifications regarding infrastructure conditions and functionality in response to prior concerns.

The R3RFPG members reviewed the TWDB-developed methodology used to classify assets such as dams, reservoirs, levees, ponds, and wetlands by condition and functionality. The tool relied heavily on proxy indicators such as asset age or ownership. While these proxies aligned with TWDB guidance, R3RFPG members noted they did not always reflect actual field conditions. As a result, some facilities providing ongoing benefits were categorized as “non-functional.”

Definitions were provided: the condition of an asset referred to its physical state, categorized as deficient, non-deficient, or unknown. Functionality referred to an asset’s ability to provide its intended level of service. Non-functional designations were often assigned using low-confidence proxy indicators, such as assets older than 50 years or those not owned by entities providing water supply or power. This classification approach stemmed directly from TWDB guidance and was applied consistently through a spreadsheet-based tool.

R3RFPG members expressed concern that the term “non-functional” could be misleading. Facilities so classified were not necessarily failing but often did not meet modern hydrologic, hydraulic, or safety standards, such as those tied to NOAA Atlas 14. R3RFPG members cautioned that these labels, if left unexplained, might undermine public confidence in infrastructure and distort legislative or funding priorities.

Several members noted that decision-makers could mistakenly assume “non-functional” facilities required urgent replacement, while the greater need was often for assessment and verification of “unknown” assets. The group recommended clarifying language to ensure funding was not disproportionately directed to mislabeled facilities. Members emphasized that unknown and high-hazard assets should be prioritized for assessment, as this would provide the clearest picture of actual risk.

The discussion underscored the need for consistency between the TWDB’s methodology and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality’s Dam Safety Program. R3RFPG members urged alignment to avoid conflicting classifications and to strengthen confidence in reported results.

The R3RFPG members supported clearer distinctions between deficient, non-deficient, non-functional, and unknown assets, with emphasis on transparent reporting of limitations. They also highlighted the importance

of prioritizing funding for systematic assessments rather than relying solely on proxy-based classifications. NRCS flood retardation structures were cited as an example, with nearly 900 located in the basin, many of which remained functional, but required reclassification or upgrades to meet updated standards.

R3RFPG members acknowledged concerns about the broad use of proxy indicators but recognized that the methodology followed state guidance. Members agreed to approve the chapter with the allowance for minor editorial revisions.

i. *Consider approving Draft Chapter 1 (Planning Area Description)

Chair Glenn Clingenpeel called for a motion to approve as presented with minor non substantive editorial changes or edits.

Motion: Scott Harris moved to approve as presented with minor non substantive editorial changes or edits.
Second: Galen Roberts; Action: Motion passed unanimously.

c. Chapter 2 updates – Katy Overbey, Halff

i. Task 2A Existing Conditions
ii. Task 2B Future Conditions

Mrs. Overbey began with an explanation that each chapter would include an infographic at the outset to highlight key findings. For Chapter 2, the focus was on existing and future flood hazard conditions, with particular emphasis on exposure and vulnerability. Supporting graphics, including a word cloud, were used to reinforce the major themes of the chapter. Chapter 2 documented both the expansion of mapped flood hazard areas and the refinement of methods to project future conditions. These improvements demonstrated progress toward more complete and accurate identification of flood risk across the region.

<u>Flood Risk Mapping</u>

With respect to existing conditions, preliminary numbers were shared. In Regional Flood Planning Cycle 1, only the 100-year and 500-year riverine events were available, but in Regional Flood Planning Cycle 2, the 10-year event was added. Mapping coverage increased significantly, expanding from approximately 454 square miles in Cycle 1 to more than 1,100 square miles for the 500-year event in Cycle 2. When considering the 10-year and 100-year events together, the overall coverage exceeded prior totals, demonstrating more comprehensive mapping. The increase was attributed to broader use of datasets, including BLE (Base Level Engineering) and Fathom, which were applied in areas previously lacking coverage. As a result, more areas showed mapped flood risk, reflecting improved and more extensive assessments.

R3RFPG members raised questions about whether the data incorporated modeling results developed by the General Land Office (GLO). It was clarified that the GLO project was ongoing and the results not yet included in the TWDB database. The Technical Consultants planned to confirm this with partners actively coordinating with GLO to determine whether their data could be incorporated into the analysis.

Mrs. Overbey noted that exact figures were not yet available for future conditions. In Cycle 1, a 40-foot buffer had been applied based on existing conditions, but in Cycle 2, more advanced methods, including integration of improved digital elevation models data, e.g. *Cartosat-1 Stereo Level 3*, were being used. This was expected to yield higher values than those shown in the first cycle. It was also noted that technical issues had previously complicated the future conditions dataset, but recent updates indicated that projection errors had been resolved, at least in some regions.

Flood Exposure Estimation

Mrs. Overbey provided updated flood exposure estimates for both existing and future flood conditions. Compared to Cycle 1, the Cycle 2 analysis incorporated more stringent classifications, particularly with respect to critical facilities, which was expected to increase reported exposure figures. Overall, the Technical Consultants anticipated that all numbers would increase due to the availability of more comprehensive flood hazard data and higher projected population growth.

For existing conditions, exposure calculations were based on expanded hazard coverage, which included more mapped land area than in Cycle 1. The new analysis also introduced the 10-year flood event in addition to the 100-year and 500-year events. This addition was expected to adjust the distribution of reported exposure, likely reducing totals for the longer-recurrence events but providing a fuller picture of overall risk. Exposure data had been compiled at the county level, though a city-level breakdown was also being considered for the final report. With respect to future conditions, the same approach was applied, building on methods and examples from the first planning cycle. While the updated numbers were still being finalized, the integration of expanded hazard datasets and population projections was expected to show increased exposure across the region.

Vulnerability Assessment

The vulnerability assessment was updated to use the Texas Flood Social Vulnerability Index (TX F-SVI) rather than the CDC's SVI. This change was expected to produce somewhat different results, but the TX F-SVI was recognized as being more directly tailored to flood-related conditions rather than general social vulnerability. Mrs. Overbey noted that data gaps persisted in certain counties, such as Hardin and Hood, where their small geographic footprints had resulted in negative or missing values in Cycle

1. These issues were attributed to limited data availability in the earlier CDC SVI-based approach.

Flood Impacts

Flood impacts were also discussed in terms of loss of function, including estimates of structural damages, displacement, and related community effects. This analysis had been conducted for all counties during Cycle 1 and was planned again for Cycle 2, with updated results expected to be available by the next meeting.

In terms of graphic presentation, the group planned to update exposure and vulnerability maps. Similar to Cycle 1, bivariate maps would be used to display combinations of high or low exposure and vulnerability, alongside community-wide risk ratings. These maps would provide a visual summary of risk conditions and enable county-level comparisons. The updated results for both existing and future conditions were expected to be available in October, at which time Chapter 2 was tentatively scheduled for approval.

d. Chapter 3 updates

   i. Task 3A Floodplain Management Practices – Sheena Providence, FNI

Ms. Providence provided an overview of floodplain management practices based on survey results, data collection, and the 2024 TFMA Higher Standards Survey. The effort compared findings from Cycle 1 to those from Cycle 2, with results compiled into the required Table 6 and supported by R3FPG recommendations. Task 3A documented steady NFIP participation across Region 3, with more than 85% of communities engaged and one new member, Town of Talty, added since Cycle 1. Adoption of higher standards remained consistent, though slightly lower overall, with two-thirds of entities implementing measures such as CRS participation and freeboard requirements. Enforcement practices showed notable improvement, with 72% of participants reporting high or moderate enforcement compared to 56% in Cycle 1. CRS participation included 20 entities, with Dallas achieving a class 3 rating, the highest in the region. Base Flood Elevation requirements remained varied but generally reflected higher protection levels. Overall, Cycle 2 showed incremental progress in enforcement and resilience practices, maintaining strong NFIP engagement and steady use of higher standards.

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

Ms. Jones provided an overview of the flood mitigation needs analysis. Task 3B established and applied a comprehensive set of criteria to evaluate emergency needs and long-term flood mitigation priorities. The

analysis incorporated historic flooding, mapping adequacy, NFIP participation, and critical facilities, with the latter expanded to include schools, emergency services, utilities, and assisted living facilities. Scoring reflected both property damage and life-safety risks, including reported fatalities and injuries, and accounted for inadequacies in outdated FEMA mapping. All criteria were integrated into a matrix that generated risk scores, providing a consistent framework to prioritize vulnerable areas and guide mitigation strategies across the region.

11:30 AM – 11:40 AM Break

iii. * Task 3C Goals and Residual Risks – Stephanie Griffin, Halff

The R3RFPG reviewed Task 3C goals from the 2023 Regional Flood Plan and 2025 Amendment to refine metrics and align them with updated baseline data for the 2028 Regional Flood Plan. Two goals were recommended for removal due to verification challenges: Goal 2.C, which required communities to use the latest precipitation and land use data, and Goal 5.D, which called for regular inspections of dams and levees but relied on inaccessible records. Their removal did not affect FMEs, FMSs, or FMPs, as projects were already aligned under other goals.

Several goals were revised to improve clarity and measurability. In summary, the revisions emphasized removing unmeasurable goals, clarifying definitions, and establishing concrete baselines and metrics. Residual risks included reliance on self-reported data, definitional inconsistencies, particularly for nature-based solutions, and consistent tracking across planning cycles.

The RFPG tasked the Technical Consultant with providing a handout of recommended changes to the goals to the RFPG prior to the October RFPG meeting. Task 3C will be discussed once more and approval of modifications to Task 3C Goals and Residual Risks was scheduled for the October RFPG Meeting.

e. Chapters 4 and 5 updates – Stephanie Griffin, Halff

i. Task 4A Potentially Feasible FMEs, FMPs and FMSs

Task 4A centered on identifying potentially feasible FMXs. Outreach was conducted to entities included in the 2023 Regional Flood Plan to confirm the status of recommended actions and determine whether projects had been completed, updated, or remained unchanged. Additional outreach, at the direction of the Technical Subcommittee, extended to entities with hazard mitigation plans adopted since 2022 to explore incorporating flood- or stormwater-related actions into the 2028 Regional Flood Plan. Five

counties expressed interest in including such actions, though further clarification was needed due to the general nature of the mitigation plans.

As of the reporting period, 32 potentially feasible FMXs had been submitted, with one from TRA expected. The majority of new submissions came from the Dallas–Fort Worth area, while the middle and lower basin regions remained underrepresented. Entities that did not respond were assumed to carry forward projects listed in the 2023 Regional Flood Plan, as no instructions were received to remove any items. The solicitation period for new FMXs remained open through September 30, supported by email notifications and social media announcements.

ii. Task 4B Tech Memo

Task 4B involved preparation of a Technical Memorandum (Tech Memo), which was scheduled for submittal to the TWDB by January 7, 2026. The memorandum served as a snapshot of progress in assembling the 2028 Regional Flood Plan at that point in time. Although the formal checklist of requirements from the TWDB had not yet been received, it was anticipated that one would be provided to clarify expectations. The 2023 Regional Flood Plan Tech Memo checklist had primarily emphasized GIS information related to Tasks 1 and 2, as well as Task 3C goals. The purpose of the Tech Memo was to ensure the project remained on track and aligned with TWDB's requirements.

During discussion, it was also noted that the Technical Subcommittee could see changes in membership, with several new board members anticipated. Flexibility in participation was acknowledged, and opportunities for interested members to join the Technical Subcommittee were highlighted.

iii. Task 4C Performance of FMEs &
iv. Task 5B Recommended List of FMEs to be Performed by TWDB

Task 4C focused on converting FMEs and FMSs into FMPs. Existing and newly submitted FMEs were scored to assess their alignment with Flood Infrastructure Fund scoring criteria. During a TWDB hosted Technical Consultant Call in late June, Exhibit C language was clarified, particularly regarding eligibility requirements. It was emphasized that FMEs recommended to be performed by the TWDB must be for rural or small communities, specifically those without sufficient staff capacity to conduct studies independently. This clarification shaped the approach for preparing the list of FMEs recommended for advancement.

The discussion also distinguished between two paths of conversion: (1) advancing FMEs where studies had already been largely completed but required additional modeling or documentation to qualify as FMPs, and (2) initiating new FMXs to better understand flood risks and mitigation needs. While some R3RFPG members expressed disappointment that fewer

FMEs would be conducted than originally anticipated, the Technical Consultants confirmed that financial constraints would limit the number of TWDB performed FMEs, likely to be one per region. The R3RFPG Technical Subcommittee was expected to reconvene after the September 30th submission deadline, with further deliberation anticipated in January 2026 to finalize recommendations and ensure the appropriate categorization and ranking of FMXs.

f. Task 10 Outreach updates – Dorothy White, Cooksey Communications

Dorothy White, Cooksey Communications, provided an update. Public outreach and engagement efforts continued with regular updates to the stakeholder contact list, drawing from email notifications, website sign-ups, and meeting participation. Notifications were distributed regarding nominations for R3RFPG voting positions, announcements were issued for the Technical Subcommittee meeting, and solicitations for FMXs for inclusion in the 2028 Regional Flood Plan were distributed. The Nominating Committee and R3RFPG meetings were also supported by targeted communication efforts. Media advisories were distributed to encourage coverage of the FMX solicitation process and upcoming meetings, and the media list was actively maintained to expand outreach opportunities.

The R3RFPG website was updated with current meeting information, revised statistical content, notices for FMX solicitation, and uploads of draft Regional Flood Planning documents. Social media engagement was maintained through posts on LinkedIn and X (formerly Twitter), which increased visibility and encouraged new stakeholder participation in the LinkedIn group. While no direct media inquiries followed the July 4th flooding, the R3RFPG determined it was appropriate for local representatives in the affected area to serve as primary contacts for coverage. Overall, outreach and communication activities ensured stakeholders, media, and the public were kept informed and engaged throughout the Regional Flood Planning process.

g. Project schedule – Stephanie Griffin, Halff

Stephanie Griffin, Halff, provided the look-ahead schedule that outlined key milestones through early 2026. For the October R3RFPG meeting, Chapter 2 was scheduled for review along with the completed future exposure analysis, substantial updates on Tasks 3A–3C, and the revised goals discussed during the meeting. A Tech Memo update was also planned, contingent upon receipt of the anticipated checklist from the TWDB. By December 2025, the group expected to seek approvals for Chapter 3 and the Tech Memo, while also revisiting the FME lists assigned to both the R3RFPG and the TWDB.

The Tech Memo was due for submission to the TWDB by January 7, 2026, accompanied by a R3RFPG Technical Subcommittee meeting that month. In February 2026, efforts were to focus on advancing FMEs into FMPs with recommendations prepared for the R3RFPG. March 26, 2026, is the deadline for submitting to TWDB the finalized list of FMEs to be advanced to FMPs, maintaining alignment with reporting and planning requirements. These milestones ensured the planning process remained on schedule and responsive to technical and administrative needs.

Updates from liaisons for adjoining coastal regions

a. Region 5 Neches RFPG: Katie Koslan, TWDB, stated R5RFPG were meeting every month.
b. Region 6 San Jacinto RFPG: Scott Harris, Gulf Coast Authority, stated there were no updates.

Update from Planning Group Sponsor – Chairman Glenn Clingenpeel, TRA

A reminder was given to vote on the October R3RFPG meeting date and time poll.

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

Friday, October 3, 9:00 AM at the Trinity River Authority of Texas General Office 5300 S Collins Street, Arlington, TX 76018

Consider agenda for next meeting

Adjourn

1:10 pm 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 AUGUST 6, 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

8. Consultant update

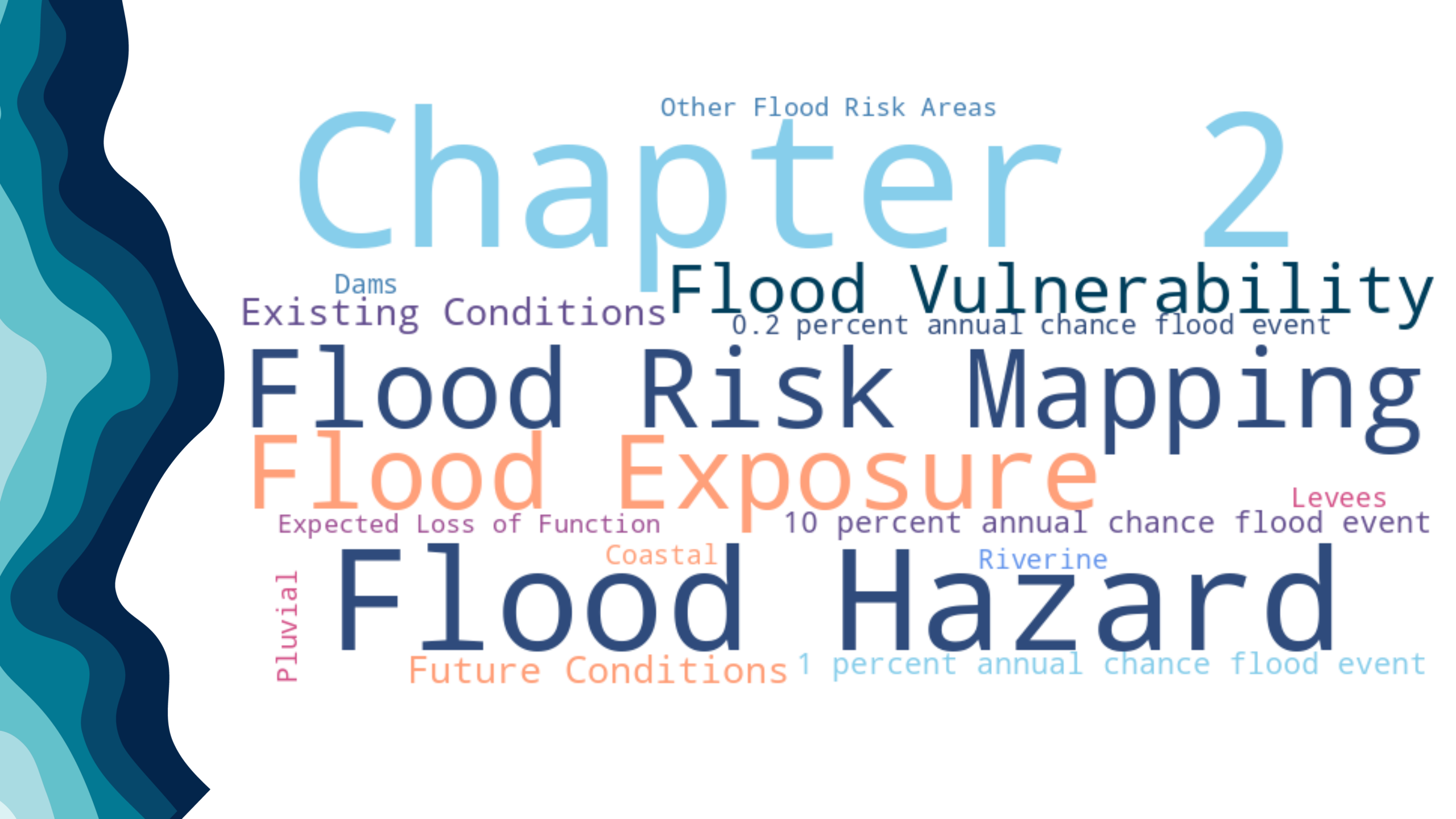
CONSULTANT UPDATE

- Chapter 2 Update
  - Existing conditions
  - Future conditions
- Chapter 3 Update
  - * Consider action on minimum standards
  - * Consider action on goal revisions
- Chapters 4 Updates
  - FMX Solicitations & Outreach
  - Next Steps
  - Tech Memo Update
- Public outreach updates
- Project schedule

* Denotes Action Item

Chapter 2 Update

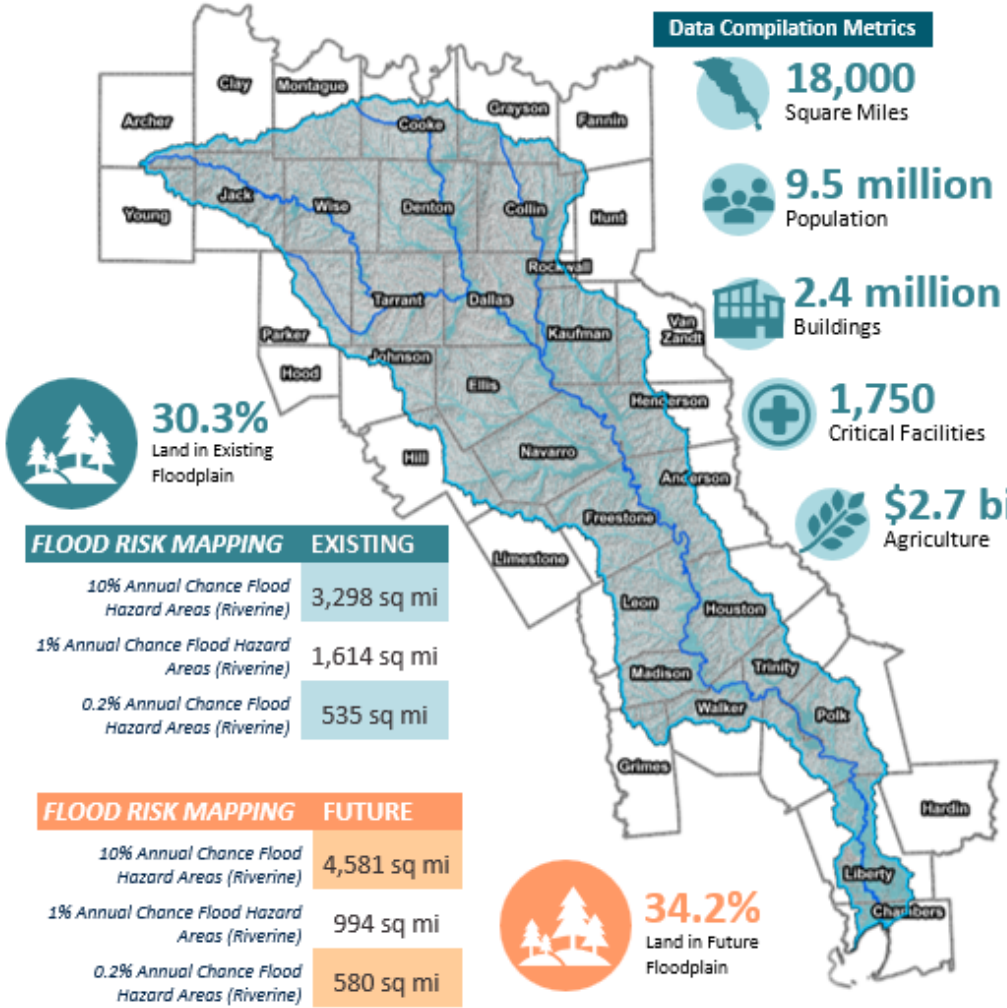
Flood Risk Analysis


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
Flood Hazard
Pluvial
Future Conditions
1 percent annual chance flood event

Summary Infographics

EXISTING & FUTURE FLOOD RISK MAPPING

The existing conditions floodplain quilt was developed using data from FEMA NFHL, Base Level Engineering, Fathom mapping, and other agencies such as USACE and USGS. This data was compiled in accordance with TWDB's data source prioritization hierarchy. The future conditions mapping was estimated as a range between Fathom mapping scenarios 1 and 3, illustrating a zone of potential minimum to maximum future flood mapping extents.



FLOOD RISK MAPPING	EXISTING
10% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	3,298 sq mi
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	1,614 sq mi
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	535 sq mi

FLOOD RISK MAPPING	FUTURE
10% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	4,581 sq mi
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	994 sq mi
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	580 sq mi

Summary Infographics

EXISTING & FUTURE FLOOD EXPOSURE

Flood mapping exposure to development and associated populations focused on buildings (residential, commercial, and critical facilities), roadways segments and crossings, and agricultural areas. Agricultural areas comprised Farming and Ranching. Critical facilities include 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, especially in times of disaster.

EXISTING EXPOSURE

- **892,139** Population Exposed
- **7.8% (192,138)** Total Buildings
- **78.2% (150,268)** Residential Buildings
- **11.2% (21,469)** Commercial Buildings
- **2,279** Agricultural Land (Sq mi)
- **7,096** Roadway Miles
- **75.4% (1,320)** Critical Facilities

FUTURE EXPOSURE

- **1,735,291** Population Exposed
- **15.0% (369,498)** Total Buildings
- **81.3% (300,487)** Residential Buildings
- **7.3% (27,027)** Commercial Buildings
- **2,554** Agricultural Land (Sq mi)
- **15,111** Roadway Miles
- **85.4% (1,495)** Critical Facilities

LEVEES & DAMS
People & Property Protected

Accredited Levees	400,498 **People**	$52.5 billion **Property Value**
Flood-Control Dams	875,587 **People**	$82.9 billion **Property Value**

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.

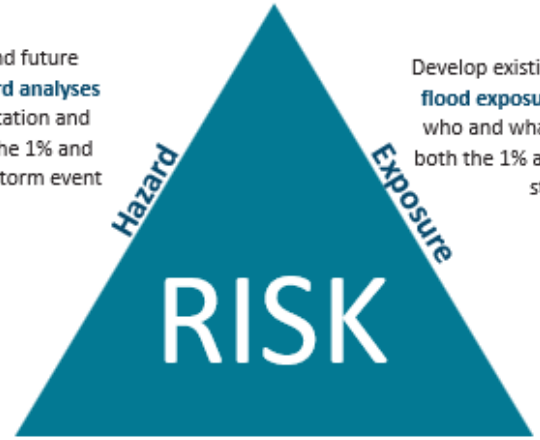
In this Trinity Regional Flood Plan, the existing and future conditions flood risk assessment focused on the following three components:

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

Perform existing and future condition **flood hazard analyses** to determine the location and magnitude of both the 1% and 0.2% annual chance storm event

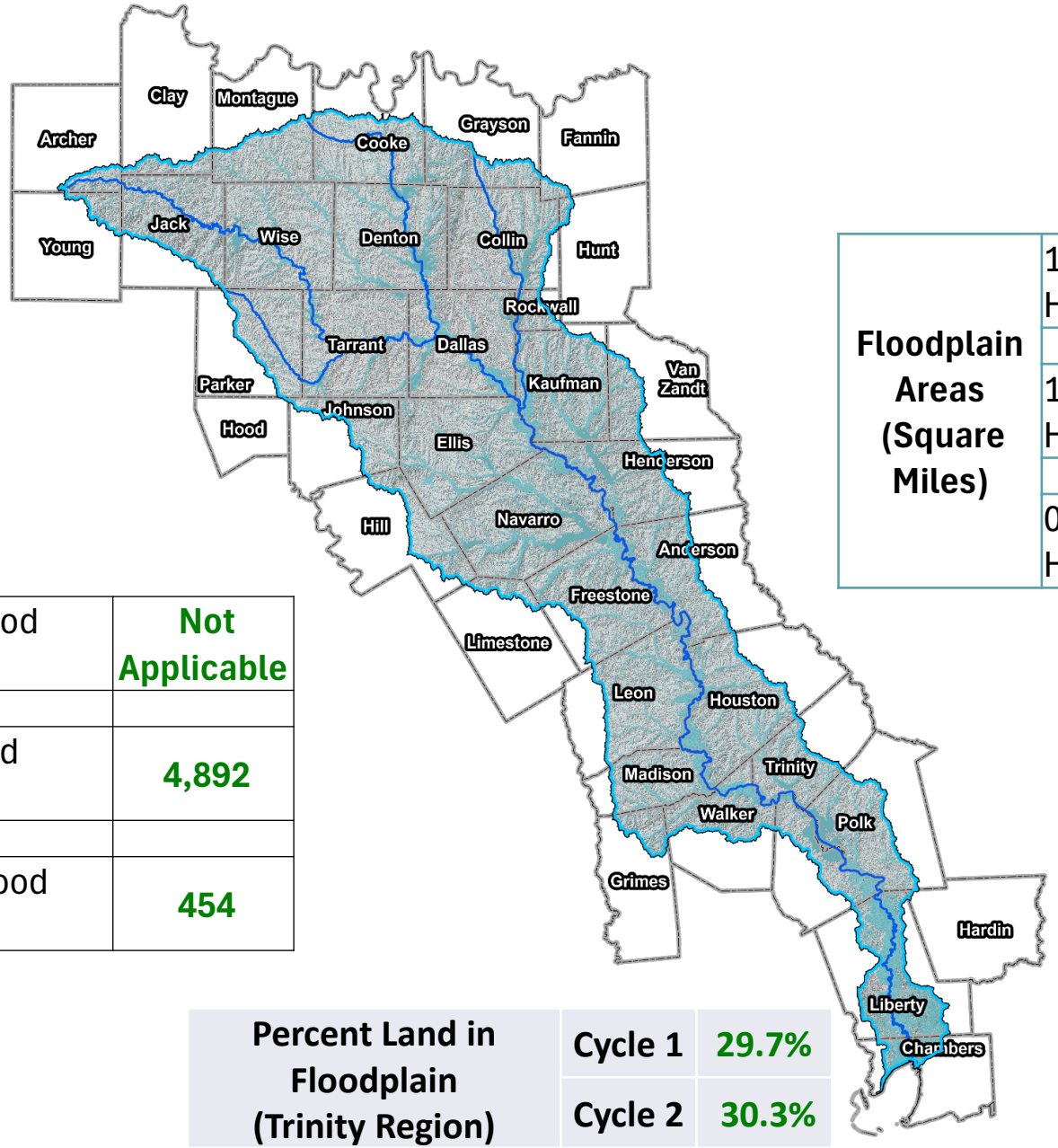


Develop existing and future condition **flood exposure analyses** to identify who and what might be harmed by both the 1% and 0.2% annual chance storm event

Perform existing and future condition **vulnerability analyses** to identify vulnerability of communities and critical facilities

Source: TWDB

Task 2 – Flood Risk Mapping – Existing Conditions



Cycle 1

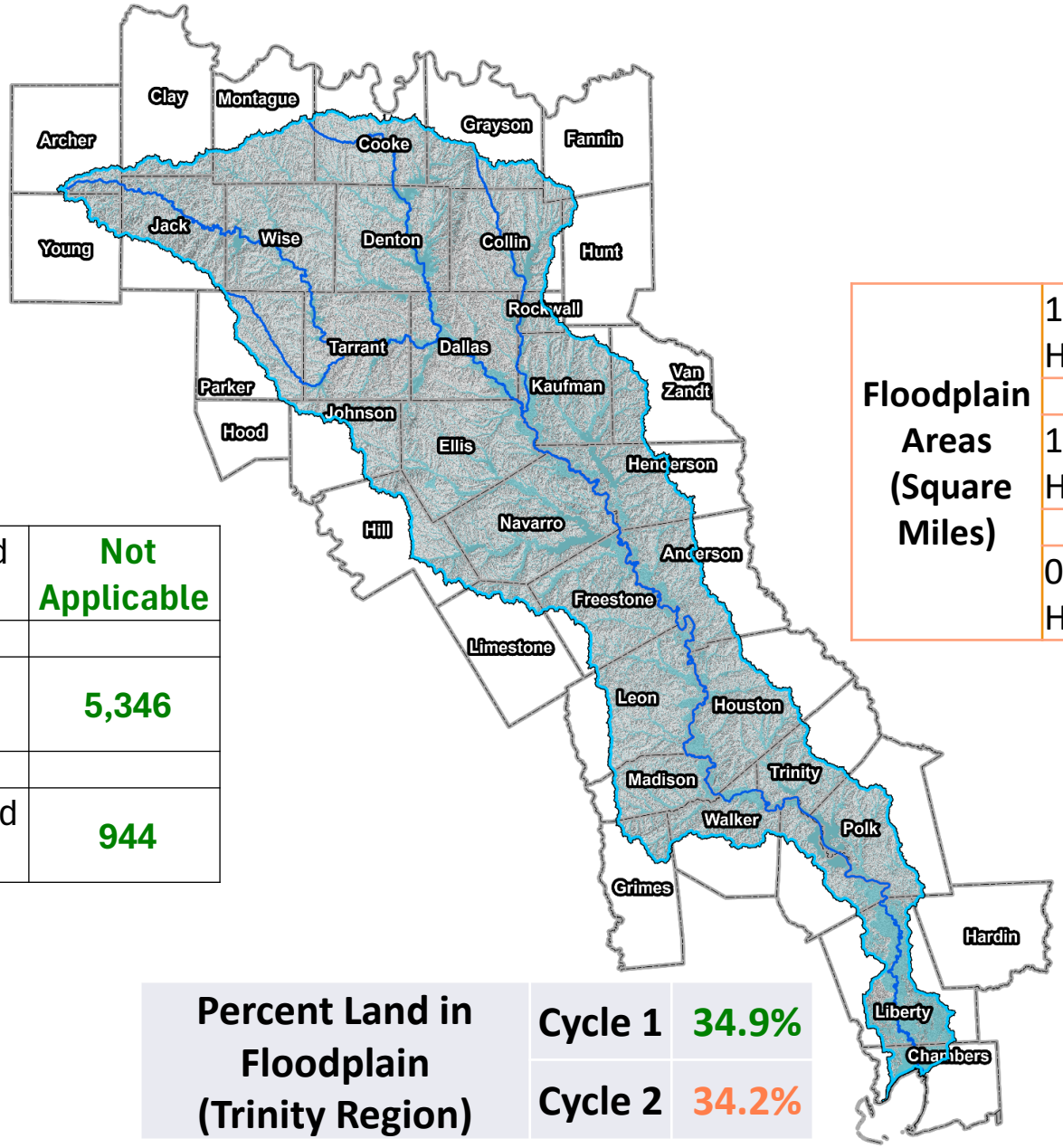
Floodplain Areas (Square Miles)	10% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**Not Applicable**
	1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**4,892**
	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**454**

Cycle 2

Floodplain Areas (Square Miles)	10% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**3,298**
	1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**1,614**
	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**535**

Percent Land in Floodplain (Trinity Region)	**Cycle 1**	**29.7%**
	Cycle 2	**30.3%**

Task 2 – Flood Risk Mapping – Future Conditions



Cycle 1

Floodplain Areas (Square Miles)	10% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**Not Applicable**
	1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**5,346**
	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**944**

Cycle 2

Floodplain Areas (Square Miles)	10% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**4,581**
	1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**994**
	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas (Riverine)	**580**

Percent Land in Floodplain (Trinity Region)	**Cycle 1**	**34.9%**
	Cycle 2	**34.2%**

Task 2 – Flood Exposure Estimation – Existing Conditions

Cycle 1

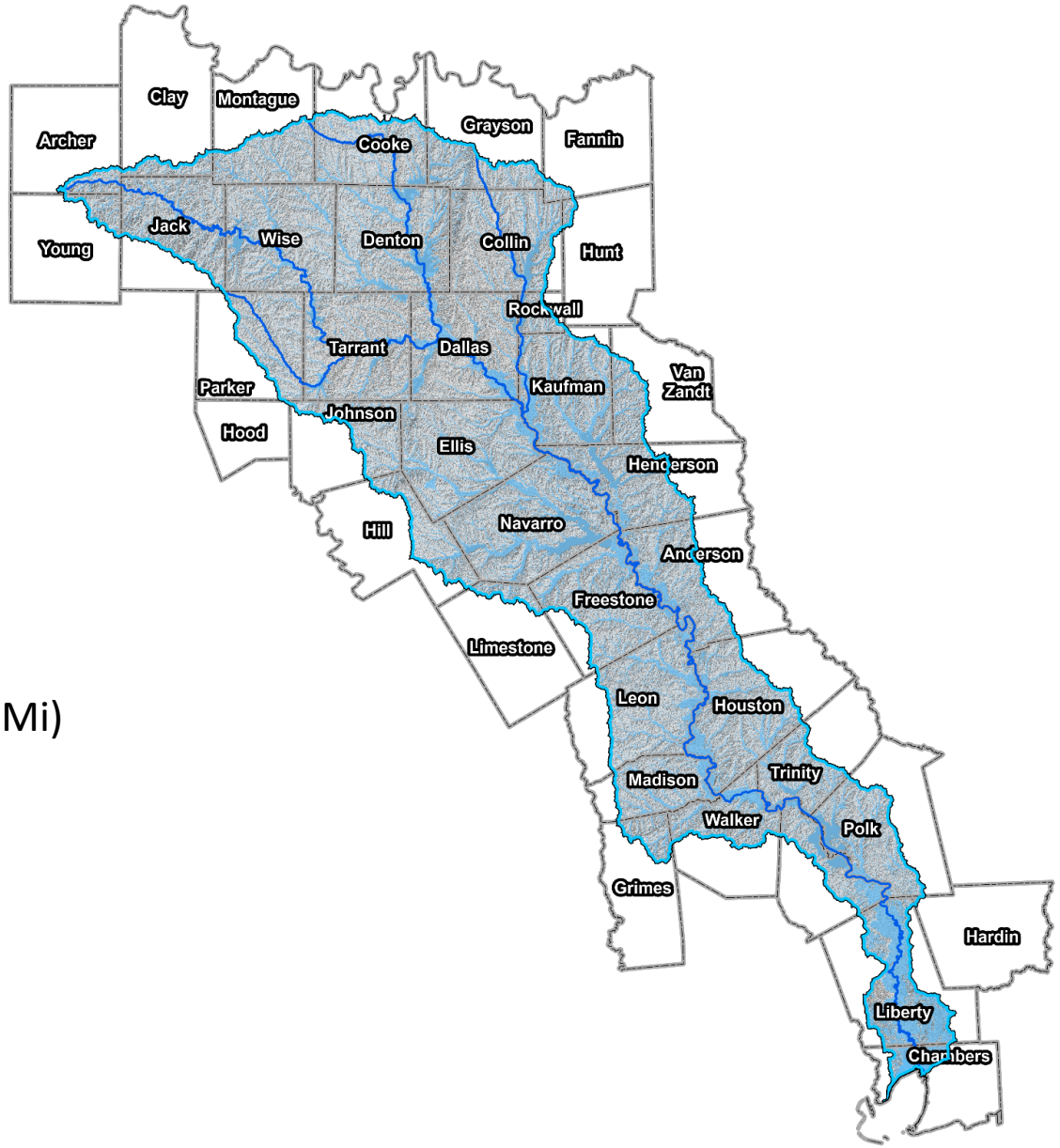
1,006,155
Population

158,279
Buildings

981
Critical Facilities

2,121
Agricultural Land (Sq. Mi)

6,395
Roadway (Miles)



Cycle 2

892,139
Population

192,138
Buildings

1,320
Critical Facilities

2,279
Agricultural Land (Sq. Mi)

7,096
Roadway (Miles)

Task 2 – Flood Exposure Estimation – Future Conditions

Cycle 1

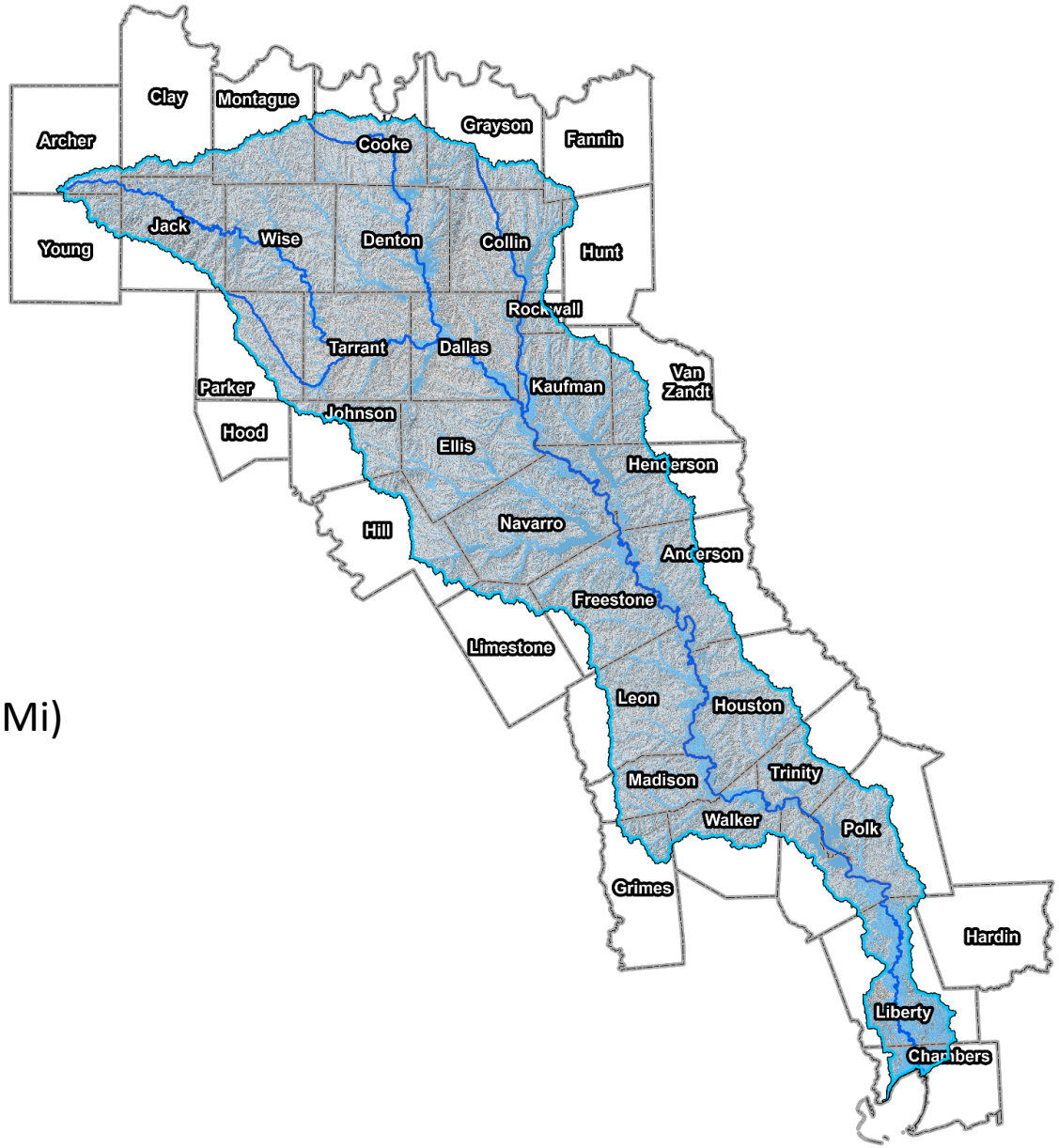
1,056,311
Population

243,659
Buildings

1,216
Critical Facilities

2,880
Agricultural Land (Sq. Mi)

9,596
Roadway (Miles)



Cycle 2

1,753,291
Population

369,498
Buildings

1,495
Critical Facilities

2,554
Agricultural Land (Sq. Mi.)

15,111
Roadway (Miles)

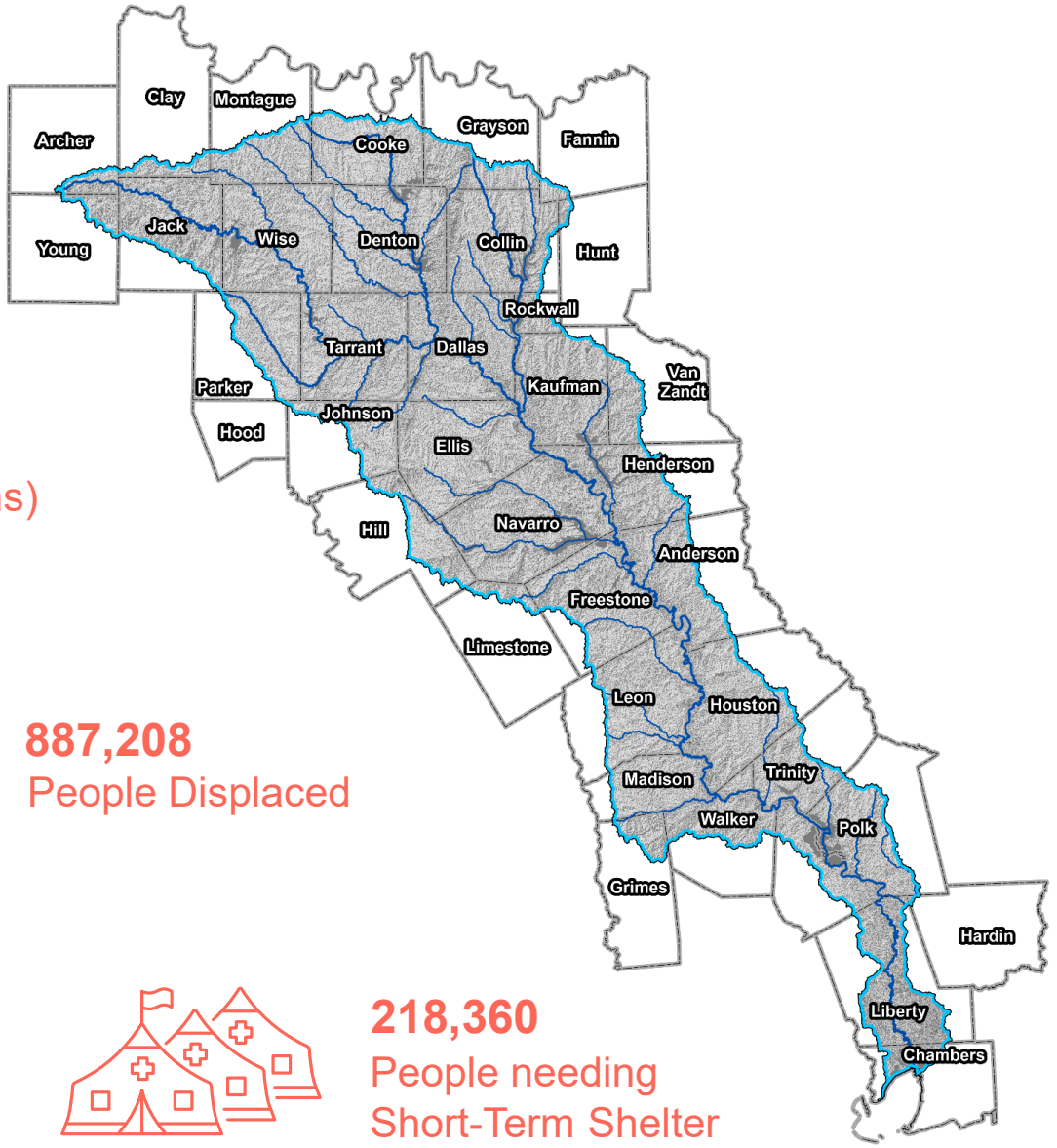
Task 2 – Flood Impacts (Existing Conditions 100-Year)

54,999
Buildings (Moderately To severely destroyed)

344,046
Debris (in tons)

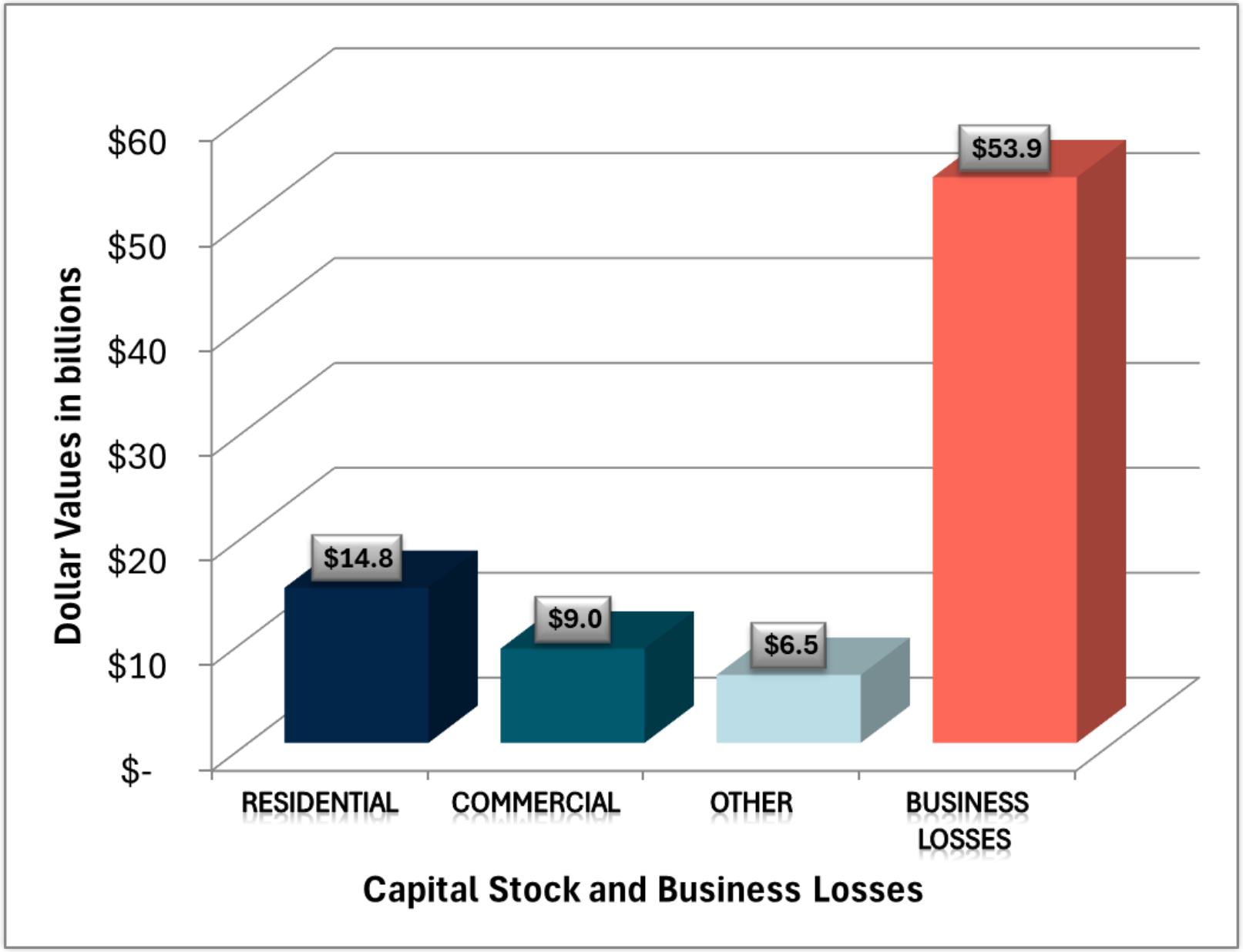
887,208
People Displaced

218,360
People needing Short-Term Shelter



Task 2 – Flood Impacts (Existing Conditions 100-Year)

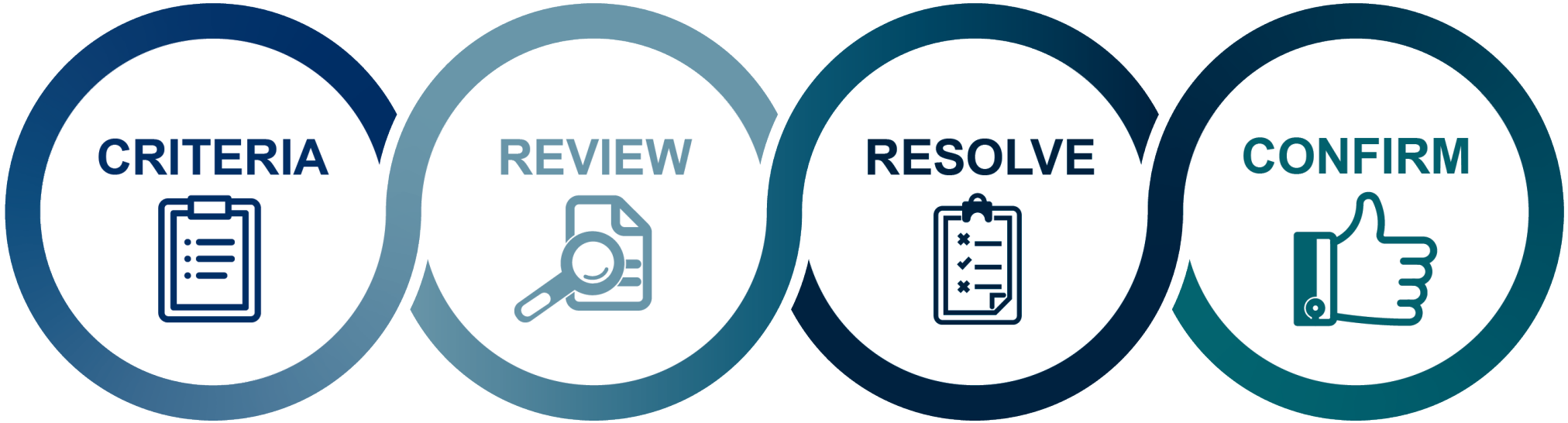
Building and Economic Losses



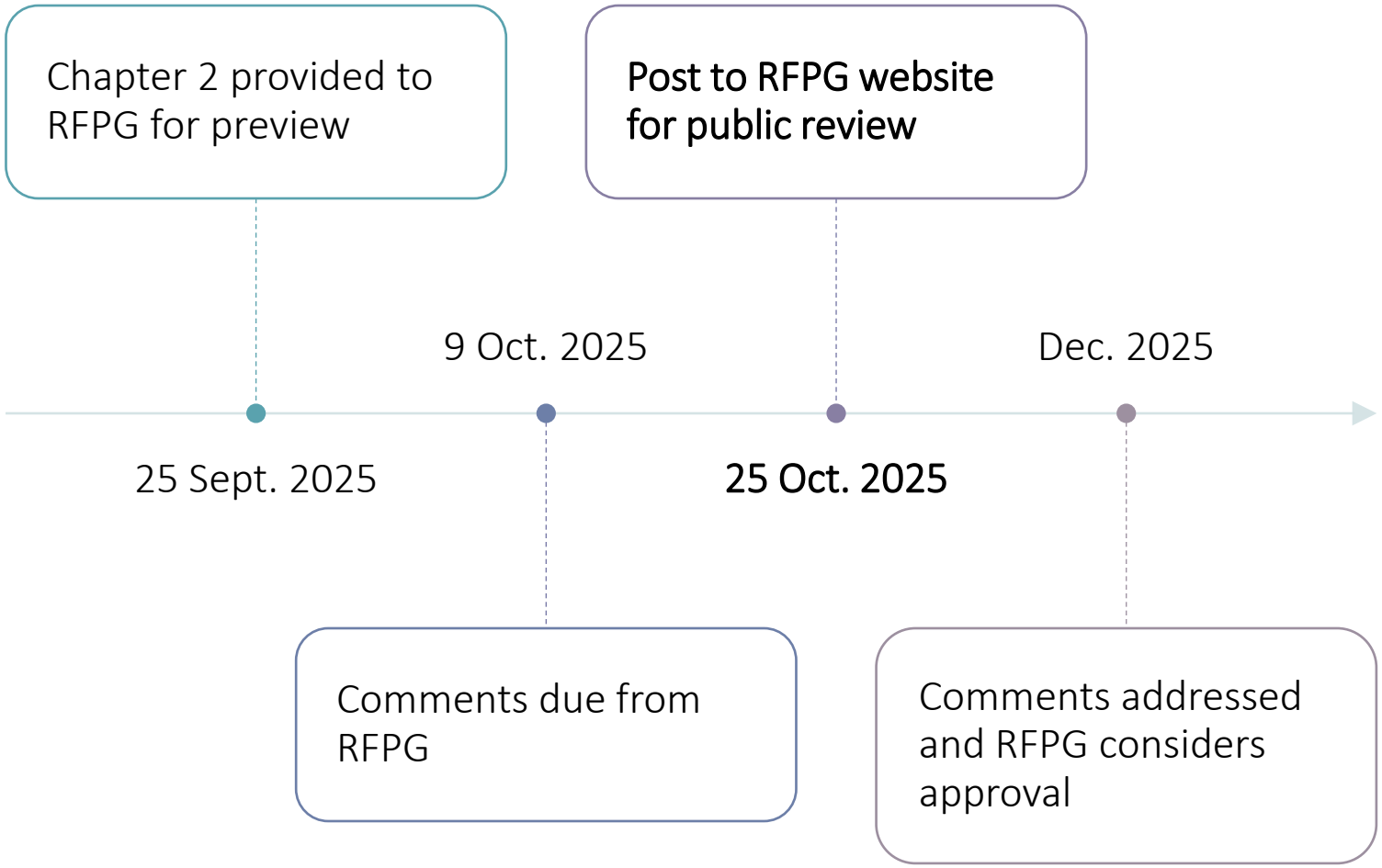
Emergency Facility Impacts

	Emergency Operation Centers			Fire Stations			Police Stations			Schools		
County	Building Damage ($ thousand)	Content Damage ($ thousand)	Non-Functional	Building Damage ($ thousand)	Content Damage ($ thousand)	Non-Functional	Building Damage ($ thousand)	Content Damage ($ thousand)	Non-Functional	Building Damage ($ thousand)	Content Damage ($ thousand)	Non-Functional
Anderson	1,432	5,612	2	222	1,284	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chambers	0	0	0	117	298	0	0	0	0	432	2,334	1
Collin	2	0	0	88	151	0	135	231	0	5,328	28,900	7
Cooke	0	0	0	55	107	0	176	302	0	0	0	0
Dallas	0	0	0	777	2,191	1	1,651	3,295	2	32,891	212,888	25
Denton	0	0	0	154	938	1	0	0	0	4,033	22,658	5
Grayson	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	605	0	0	0	0
Fannin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	627	3,437	1
Freestone	0	0	0	52	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grimes	86	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	1,423	1
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	183	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	43	74	0	196	405	1	0	0	0
Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	922	1	0	0	0
Hood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	287	1
Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421	2,275	1
Johnson	0	0	0	37	63	0	0	0	0	2,343	12,653	2
Leon	0	0	0	48	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberty	141	242	0	336	775	1	322	558	1	2,012	12,853	3
Navarro	0	0	0	65	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	1,766	1
Rockwall	0	0	0	38	65	0	0	0	0	3,776	20,391	3
San Jacinto	0	0	0	70	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tarrant	0	0	0	957	2,331	1	462	791	0	10,256	58,104	26
Walker	0	0	0	129	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wise	0	0	0	188	1,296	2	0	0	0	5	26	1
Young	0	0	0	41	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Quality Assurance & Quality Control



Draft Chapter 2 Review Schedule



Chapter 3

Task 3A Floodplain Management Practices

Background:

The purpose of Task 3A is to identify forward-looking floodplain management practices that can reduce flood risk throughout the Region. The RFPG has two options for considering these practices: to **Adopt** or to **Recommend** them.

- **Adopt:** If the RFPG chooses to adopt certain floodplain management practices, then any entity that wants its flood mitigation actions (FMXs) included in the Trinity Regional Flood Plan (RFP) must first adopt those practices. Adoption is, therefore, a prerequisite for including FMXs in the RFP.

- **Recommend:** If the RFPG instead chooses to recommend practices, they function as regional guidelines. Entities would be encouraged—but not required—to adopt them. In this case, FMXs can be included in the Trinity RFP regardless of whether the recommended entity has adopted the practices.

In short, adoption establishes a requirement for participation in the RFP, while recommendation provides guidance without creating a prerequisite.

Data Collection Survey:

The summer 2025 data collection survey asked participants whether the Trinity RFPG should adopt consistent minimum floodplain management standards across the entire region. Out of the 61 respondents, 59% agreed with potentially adopting (requiring) consistent minimum floodplain management standards across the entire region. ***Table 3.1*** summarizes the participant responses.

*Table **Error! No text of specified style in document.**.1: Survey Responses for Potentially Adopting (Requiring) Consistent Minimum Floodplain Management Standards*

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

Source: Trinity Region data collection survey results as of April 3, 2025

RFPG Actions:

The Trinity RFPG held a public meeting on August 6, 2025, **to consider the question of recommending or adopting (requiring) minimum standards for Cycle 2.** On October 3, 2025, the RFPG will vote to determine whether the Trinity Region should **adopt or recommend** the following region-wide floodplain management standards:

1. Participate in the NFIP or adopt equivalent standards
2. Regulate development in the FEMA floodplain or other local floodplain designated by local jurisdiction
3. Establish higher standards (more stringent than the NFIP) for development or freeboard above the floodplain

4. Support drainage corridor preservation
5. Utilize land use standards to reduce future flood risk
6. Consider compensatory flood storage

Please note that floodplain management **recommendations may be fairly general** (e.g., "The RFPG recommends that communities adopt and enforce specific freeboard requirements") whereas **adopted minimum standards that must be specific** enough for local entities to be able to clearly understand and adopt nearly verbatim (e.g., "Communities must adopt and enforce a minimum of one foot of freeboard for all new residential and non-residential construction and substantially improved or damaged structures in the 1% annual chance floodplain as defined by FEMA"). These recommendations will inform recommended strategies for inclusion in the Cycle 2 Regional Flood Plan.

The following descriptions outline in more detail what each of these floodplain management standards could entail:

1. Participate in the NFIP or adopt equivalent standards

Communities that participate in the NFIP are required to have a floodplain ordinance or court order that meets or exceeds the NFIP minimum standards. For more detailed information on NFIP minimum standards, please see 44 CFR Part 60.3 Floodplain Management Criteria.

Please note that not all entities with flood responsibilities are eligible to participate in the NFIP program. Only cities and counties are eligible to participate in the NFIP program.

2. Regulate development in the FEMA floodplain or other local floodplain designated by local jurisdiction

The purpose of these management practices is to help protect life and property. Most communities in the region follow FEMA's rules and policies and apply NFIP minimum standards for development in and around the floodplain.

Cities and counties have the authority to establish their own policies, standards, and practices to manage land use in and around areas of flood risk. NFIP participating communities have the responsibility and authority to restrict development in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) to help protect areas from potential flooding. FEMA supports and encourages entities to establish higher standards to reduce flood risk to life and property.

3. Establish higher standards (more stringent than the NFIP) for development or freeboard above the floodplain

The term "higher standard" is defined as freeboard, detention requirements, or fill restrictions. FEMA defines freeboard as additional height above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) that provides a factor of safety when determining the minimum elevation of the lowest floor.

The NFIP establishes minimum standards that a city or county must meet to be eligible to participate in the NFIP. For example, the minimum standards require:

- Buildings to be constructed at or above the BFE

- Provide for floodproofing as an option for non-residential buildings
- Mandate provisions specific to the elevation and anchoring of manufactured houses

Ideally, the Trinity RFPG recommends cities and counties to adopt and enforce a minimum freeboard requirement of one foot above the BFE based on future 1% annual chance storm event conditions, where possible.

4. Drainage corridor preservation

'Drainage corridor preservation' means protecting the natural floodplain and river corridors so they can safely carry and store floodwaters, while limiting development that would increase flood risks for people and property.

As an example, in the Upper Basin area of the Trinity Region, communities along the West Fork and Elm Fork of the Trinity River participate in the NCTCOG's Corridor Development Certificate (CDC) program – a regional approach to maintain flood capacity within the Trinity River. The CDC flood model includes current conditions and future (year 2055) conditions, flood discharges that must be considered for evaluating proposed projects within the Trinity River corridor.

The three primary criteria of the CDC program that proposed new development in the corridor must meet are:

- Water surface elevations do not increase for the 1% annual chance storm event flood elevation and no significant increase for the standard project flood elevation
- Valley storage must be maintained in the 1% annual chance storm event floodplain with a maximum loss of 5% in the standard project floodplain
- Channel and floodplain velocities cannot be increased

5. Land use standards to reduce future flood risk

Entities that currently apply future flood conditions as part of their design criteria essentially apply a factor of safety (to people and property) to better protect developments from future flood risks.

Cities and counties that require future conditions in the evaluation and modeling of proposed projects and seek to minimize the allowable increases in water surface elevations will reduce future flood hazard to new and existing developments.

6. Compensatory flood storage

Another higher standard that will limit future flood hazard exposure is maintaining valley storage, which is also referred to as prohibiting fill without equivalent, compensatory excavation. Maintaining valley storage aids in maintaining "no rise" in water surface elevations and allows a property owner to move dirt around on the property, while still containing the volume of floodwater prior to the earthwork activity.

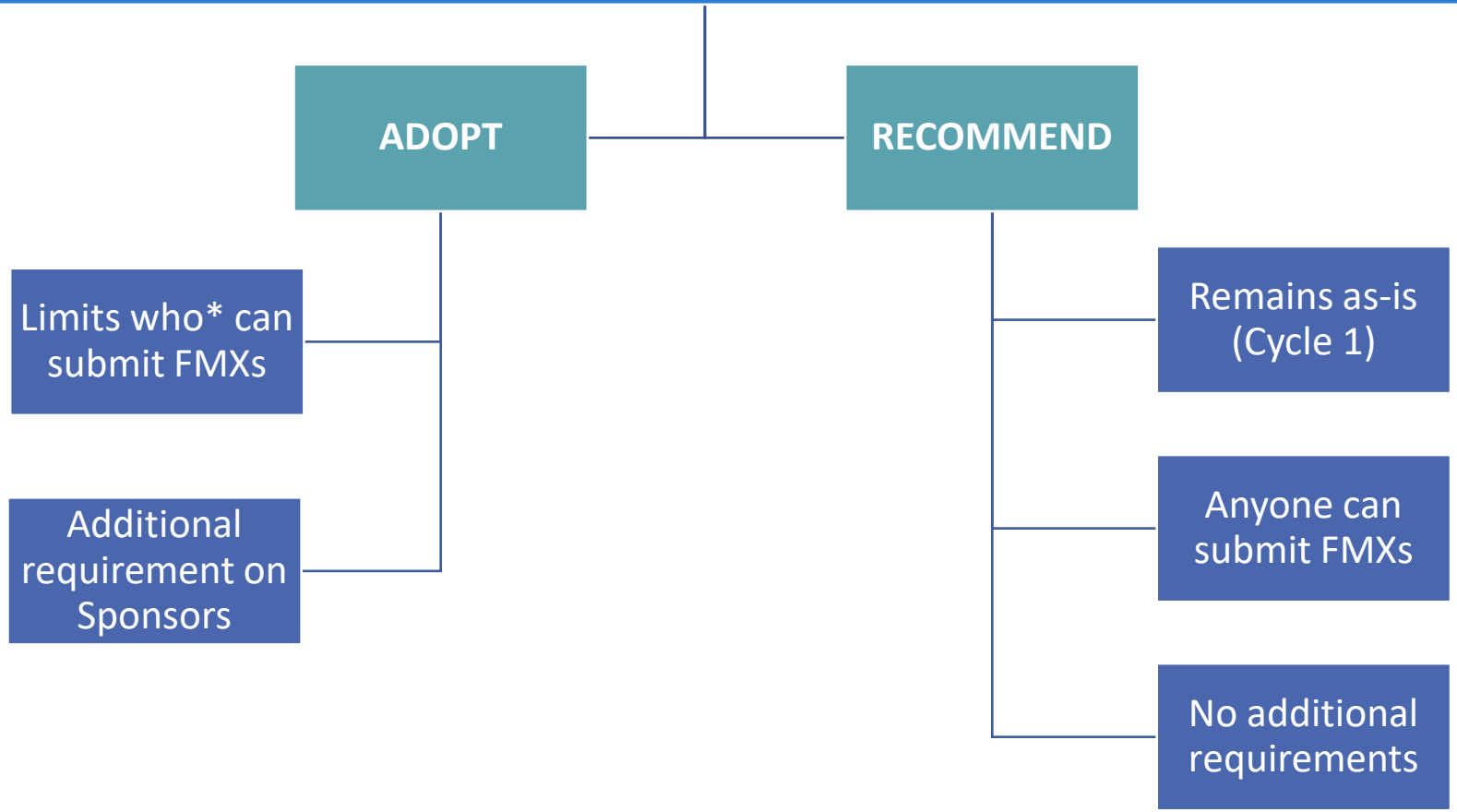
Typically, this is a one-to-one match, meaning that for every amount of fill brought into the floodplain, an equal amount of fill is removed. Some communities, however, may have differing requirements regarding the amount of material removed and replaced.

Floodplain Management Practices Included in Cycle 2*

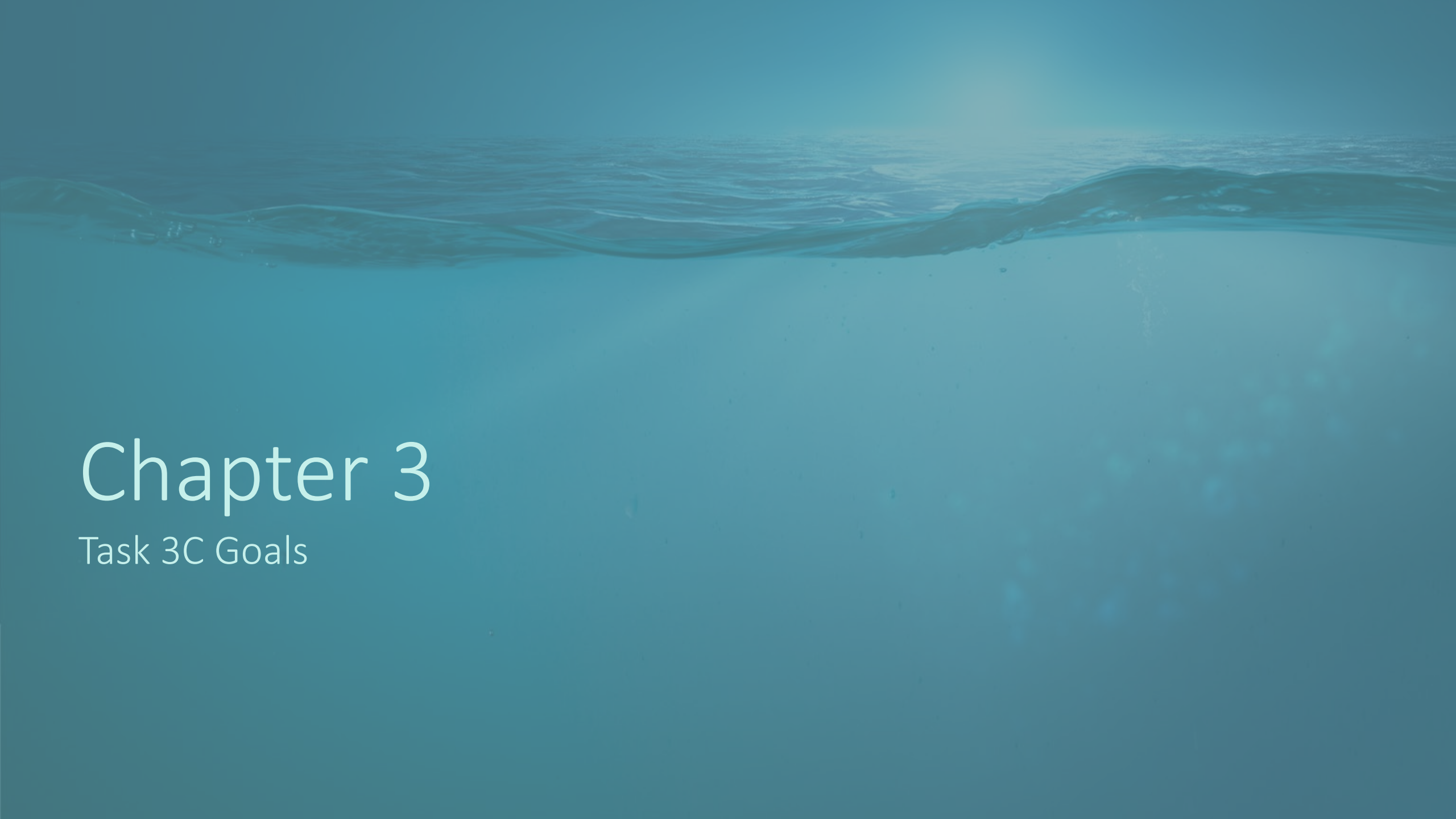
1. Participate in the NFIP or Adopt Equivalent Standards
2. Regulate development in the FEMA floodplain or other local floodplain designated by local jurisdiction
3. Establish higher standards (more stringent than the NFIP) for development or freeboard above the floodplain
4. Drainage corridor preservation
5. Land use standards to reduce future flood risk
6. Compensatory flood storage

*Please see provided PDF for a more in-depth description for each recommendation**

Does the RFPG Want to Adopt or Recommend Consistent Minimum Standards Across the Region?



**Entities who currently meet the adopted/required minimum standard*



Chapter 3

Task 3C Goals

Introduction: A Brief History of the Trinity RFPG Goals

During the first cycle of the Regional Flood Planning effort, a requirement for a successful Regional Flood Plan was to establish goals that the Region wished to accomplish through the flood planning process.

In the Trinity Region, seven goal categories were established, generating a total of 21 goal statements to support the 2023 Regional Flood Plan. Several goals had a metric or short-term goal of "establish a baseline measurement". The purpose of this was to revise the goals once the 2023 Trinity Regional Flood Plan (RFP) was completed, in order to have a more accurate and complete picture of the Region's wants, needs, and accomplishments. The original goal statements and metrics are included in Attachment A.

To support the creation of the 2028 Regional Flood Plan and support the flood planning process in general, data from the 2023 Regional Flood Plan was leveraged to determine the baseline, or "starting point" for several of the Trinity Region's goals. In certain instances, the Amended Regional Flood Plan provided more complete or relevant data to establish a baseline, in which case, the Amended Plan was used.

During this process, some shortcomings of the goals were noted and attempted to be remedied. The Regional Flood Planning Group amended several goals to make the progression measurement more in line with the data acquired through the regional flood planning process. Two goals were also recommended for removal due to limitations in measuring the goals' progress. These changes were discussed and revised during the RFPG meeting on August 6, 2025.

The RFPG is constrained as to what information can be acquired, measured, and published. Subsequently, the goals must also be constrained by the same guidelines. **In general, the revisions to the goals are to refocus the measurement not on reduction of flood risk, but on measuring the impact of the Regional Flood Plan on flood risk.**

The following section details the revisions to the goals (in blue text), why the goal is recommended for modification, as well as the newly established short-term and long-term goals for the years 2038 and 2058, respectively. These goal revisions are provided for review and comment, with final discussion and approval anticipated at the October 2025 Regional Flood Planning Group Meeting.

Recommended Goal Revisions: As Discussed in the Trinity RFPG Meeting on August 6, 2025

Goal 1.A

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
1.A	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 included in or completed through the RFP

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
20	23	25	33	35

The recommended changes to Goal 1.A are **moderate**.

As noted through the data collection process, some entities do not respond to a call for information. The revision to the Metric provides that entities with flood warning programs may not participate in the RFP process and also acknowledges entities that want flood warning systems but do not yet have them. At the conclusion of the 2023 RFP, the RFPG documented 20 entities that submitted FMSs to establish flood warning systems or similar programs.

In the 2023 RFP, the 2033 goal was to "establish a baseline measurement" and the 2053 goal was to increase the number of entities from 2033 by 10.

Goal 1.B

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
1.B	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 completed through the RFP

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
58	100	110	300	310

The recommended changes to Goal 1.B are **moderate**.

In the 2023 RFP, the Metric for this goal was established as "number of warning systems/signs installed at LWCs". This metric, while noble, excludes the improvement of the LWC altogether as a potential solution. Subsequently, the metric has been updated to account for structural improvements that would no longer classify the structure as a "low water crossing".

At the conclusion of the 2023 RFP, the RFPG documented 58 FMPs that would install warning systems or signage at a LWC or would improve the structure above "LWC" status.

Goal 2.A

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
2.A	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

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
11,118	8,339	8,005	556	222

The recommended changes to Goal 2.A are **minimal**.

In the 2023 RFP, the Metric for this goal only stated that the flood hazard gaps should be used to measure the goal's progress, however, did not establish a unit by which to accomplish it. The primary revision to Goal 2.A is to include the unit of "square miles" to measure the extent of flood hazard data gaps. Flood hazard data gaps are identified by the RFPG in Task 2.

At the conclusion of the 2023 RFP, the RFPG documented 11,118 square miles of data gaps within the Trinity Region. A unique feature of this goal is the metric decreases with progressive years, with the intention of having a complete network of flood hazard data across the region.

Goal 2.B

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
2.B	Increase the number of ~~entities that conduct~~ detailed studies of localized~~/urban~~ flooding impacts within the flood planning region.	Number of activities that support or conduct~~ing~~ detailed, local studies

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
84	130	140	160	170

The recommended changes to Goal 2.B are **moderate**.

In the 2023 RFP, this goal was established specifically to measure the number of detailed, urban studies throughout the Trinity Region. However, while performing detailed studies is a meaningful goal, communities may take incremental steps towards conducting those studies, such as establishing modeling guidance, or land use plans. The RFPG also reconsidered the use of the word "urban" as being overly restrictive.

At the conclusion of the 2023 RFP, the RFPG documented 84 FMEs that would either result in new, detailed, local studies or support the accuracy and detail of those studies in the future.

Goal 2.C

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
2.C	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

Goal 2.C is **recommended for removal**.

The primary reason behind the removal of Goal 2.C is that the Metric identified in the 2023 RFP is difficult to verify and quantify. Communities may have design criteria and flood prevention regulations, but may not be enforcing them, as seen in Task 3A. Ultimately, Goal 2.C would require entities to self-report their requirements, introducing subjectivity into the goal measurement.

All FMEs, FMPs, and FMSs that were previously referencing this goal in the 2023 RFP were already leveraging one or more additional goals. Removing this goal would not require the removal of any actions from the 2028 RFP.

Goal 3.A

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
3.A	Increase the number of entities that have floodplain standards that meet or exceed the NFIP-minimum standards.	Number of entities with NFIP minimum standards

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
230	235	240	260	265

The recommended changes to Goal 3.A are **minimal**.

The changes to Goal 3.A are solely to establish a baseline measurement for the Trinity Region, based on information acquired during the 2023 RFP. In the 2023 Flood Planning Cycle, 230 communities within the Trinity Region were NFIP-compliant (regardless of NFIP participation). The previous 2033 goal was to increase the baseline measurement by 5, and the previous 2053 goal was to increase the baseline measurement by 25. Both of these goals have been updated to reference a specific quantity.

Goal 3.B

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
3.B	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

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
96,575	91,746	90,781	86,918	85,952

The recommended changes to Goal 3.B are **minimal**.

The changes to Goal 3.B are to change the 2033 and 2053 goals from percentages, 5% and 10%, respectively, into quantified metrics for future measurement. The baseline of structures located within the 1% floodplain was quantified during the 2023 planning cycle.

Goal 3.C

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
3.C	Reduce the vulnerability of agriculture, ranching and forestry to flood-related losses.	Number of projects included in or completed through the RFP that reduce flood risk to agricultural, ranching, and forestry lands within 1% floodplain.

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
31*	33	35	41	43

The recommended changes to Goal 3.C are **moderate**.

Goal 3.C has been updated to establish a baseline of 31 projects, based on the FMPs included in the 2025 Amendment to the Regional Flood Plan. Originally, the 2033 goal and 2053 goal were set to "2" and "8", respectively. The baseline that has been established already exceeds those goals, therefore the 2033 and 2053 goals were updated to increase by the previously-determined amount.

Goal 3.D

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
3.D	Reduce the number of critical facilities within the 1% floodplain.	Number of critical facilities identified in 1% floodplain in regional flood plan.

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
929	883	864	836	818

The recommended changes to Goal 3.D are **minimal**.

The changes to Goal 3.D are to change the 2033 and 2053 goals from percentages, 5% and 10%, respectively, into quantified metrics for future measurement. The baseline of critical facilities located within the 1% floodplain was quantified during the 2023 planning cycle.

Goal 3.E

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
3.E	When relocation and/or elevation adjustment is not possible, increase the number of non-residential facilities that implement floodproofing.	Number of activities that floodproof non-residential facilities ~~with floodproofing~~ in 1% floodplain

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
3	5	12	25	28

The recommended changes to Goal 3.E are **moderate**.

Goal 3.E has been updated to establish a baseline of 3 FMSs to floodproof non-residential structures that were included in the 2023 Regional Flood Plan. Previously, this goal measured

the number of structures that were intended to be floodproofed by the FMSs. Measuring the goal this way not only introduces significant effort into the goal measurement, but also requires extensive records to track which structures in the floodplain have been floodproofed prior.

The 2033 goal and 2053 goals were set to "5" and "25", respectively, in the original goal targets and have remained. The 2038 and 2058 goals were escalated from the original goal targets.

Goal 4.A

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
4.A	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 included in or completed through the RFP

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
6	8	10	14	18

The recommended changes to Goal 4.A are **minimal**.

Goal 4.A has been updated to establish a baseline of 6 projects that will protect natural areas for flood and ecosystem purposes. These FMPs were measured in the 2023 Regional Flood Plan.

Originally, the 2033 goal and 2053 goal were set to "2" and "8", respectively. The baseline that has been established already exceeds those goals, therefore the 2033 and 2053 goals were updated to increase by the previously determined amount.

Goal 4.B

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
4.B	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

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
14	24	29	44	49

The recommended changes to Goal 4.B are **minimal**.

Goal 4.A has been updated to establish a baseline of 14 entities that include the 1% floodplain on Future Land Use plans. This information was determined through the data collection effort of Task 1 for the 2023 Regional Flood Plan.

The goals for 2023 and 2025 were originally stated as "increase by 20" and "increase by 50", respectively. These goals have been halved to be more achievable by the target years of 2033 and 2053.

Goal 4.C

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
4.C	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

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
183*	187	190	201	205

The recommended changes to Goal 4.C are **substantial**.

The original goal statement for Goal 4.C restricted the number of entities solely to those with allowances for floodplains in comprehensive plans or subdivision regulations. The goal statement has been expanded to include drainage criteria manuals, which is another avenue that communities may use to avoid new flood hazards during development. The metric language was updated to account for this broader definition.

The goal has also been revised to remove the phrase "that direct development away from the floodplain" as development within floodplains may be unavoidable and done with sufficient caution to reduce flood risk.

The baseline measurement was established as the number of entities with the relevant documentation – either submitted through the data collection effort or found publicly available online. The 2033 goal was set to an additional 4 entities. The 2053 goal was originally stated as a 10% increase from baseline, which has been revised to a quantitative measurement.

Goal 5.A

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
5.A	Increase the number of nature-based practices as part of flood risk reduction projects.	Number of stormwater or drainage projects that include elements of nature-based solutions included in or completed through the RFP

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
13*	15	20	40	50

The recommended changes to Goal 5.A are **minimal**.

The original goal statement for 5.A has been revised to more clearly communicate how the goal is being measured. The intention for how the goal is measured has not changed.

The baseline measurement was established at 13 projects with nature-based elements, based on information acquired through the 2025 Amendment.

The 2033 goal was established with an increase of only 2 projects, as the baseline was measured from 2025 instead of 2023. The 2053 goal was set to 40 projects, deviating from the original goal of a 30% increase (which would translate to only 4 projects).

Goal 5.B

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
5.B	Improve flood infrastructure and maintain streams and drainage channels to reduce flood risk to agricultural lands.	Number of stormwater or drainage projects that reduce flood risk to agricultural lands included in or completed through the RFP

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
31*	35	40	60	65

The recommended changes to Goal 5.B are **minimal**.

The original goal statement for 5.B has been revised to more clearly communicate how the goal is being measured. The intention for the goal measurement has not changed.

The baseline measurement was established by counting the number of FMPs in the 2025 Amendment that met the metric requirements. In all, 31 FMPs reduce flood risk to agricultural lands. The 2033 goal is to add four more FMPs that protect agricultural interests. Due to the higher-than-expected baseline, the 2053 goal was altered from "10% increase" to "60 FMPs".

Goal 5.C

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
5.C	Improve ~~urban~~ drainage infrastructure to minimize flood risk.	Number of projects that improve drainage infrastructure included in or completed through the RFP

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
45*	50	55	70	75

The changes to Goal 5.C are **substantial**.

Primarily, the metric has been changed from measuring miles of new or replaced storm drain to the number of projects that improve urban drainage infrastructure. The metric originally selected storm drain mileage, which is not included in the information required by the Regional Flood Planning process and creates substantial effort to measure. Furthermore, the use of the word "urban" in the specific goal statement was reconsidered by the RFPG as being too restrictive and is recommended for removal to make the goal apply more broadly.

The baseline measurement was established based on the FMPs included in the 2025 Amendment. The 2033 goal was revised to 50 FMPs and the 2053 goal was revised to 70 FMPs.

Goal 5.D

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

Goal 5.D is **recommended for removal**.

The primary reason behind the removal of Goal 5.D is though the goal itself is admirable and benefits the region, the RFPG has no access to inspection records. Inspection reports are protected information and cannot be vetted for quality or quantity by the RFPG. Maintenance, furthermore, is specifically excluded from the eligible activities that the RFP can include.

All FMEs, FMPs, and FMSs that were previously referencing this goal in the 2023 Final Plan can be reclassified to fit under the revised Goal 5.C.

Goal 6.A

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
6.A	Increase the number of participating entities in the regional flood planning process.	Entities participating in the regional flood plan

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
168	257	266	361	371

The recommended changes to Goal 6.A are **minimal**.

Neither the goal statement nor the metric is changing for Goal 6.A. The baseline was established following the completion of the 2023 Regional Flood Plan to quantify the total number of entities that participated in the Final Trinity Regional Flood Plan.

The 2033 and 2053 goals were updated to reflect number of entities, rather than a percentage.

Goal 6.B

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
6.B	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 submit FMSs to host public, flood-related outreach

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
19	30	35	50	55

The recommended changes to Goal 6.B are **minimal**.

The baseline measurement of the number of entities hosting public, flood-related outreach was determined by quantifying the number of FMSs in the 2023 Final Trinity Regional Flood Plan aimed at increasing public outreach.

The 2053 goal was held to the original metric of 50 communities. The 2033 goal was selected as a proportionate escalation from the baseline to the 2053 goal.

Goal 6.C

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
6.C	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

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
13	20	25	40	45

The recommended changes to Goal 6.C are **moderate**.

The original metric for Goal 6.C failed to accurately measure progress of the goal statement. By altering the metric to specify the quantity of *partnering* entities rather than simply *participating* entities, a more accurate count of entities contributing towards the goal is achieved.

A partnership is described here as an FME, FMP, or FMS that has more than one sponsoring entity. This metric counts the number of entities that are involved in a partnership, rather than the number of partnerships or activities themselves, to keep the focus on the communities cooperatively implementing solutions in the Regional Flood Plan.

The baseline was established with 13 multi-sponsored activities in the 2023 Final Regional Flood Plan. This exceeds the original 2033 goal of five, requiring an adjustment to the 2033 and 2053 goals, which have been increased to 20 and 40, respectively.

Goal 7.A

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Metric
7.A	Increase the number of entities with dedicated stormwater funding mechanisms.	Number of entities with stormwater funding mechanisms

Baseline	Short-Term (2033)	Short-Term (2038)	Long-Term (2053)	Long-Term (2058)
62	68	71	81	84

The recommended changes to Goal 7.A are **minimal**.

Neither the goal statement nor the metric is changing for Goal 7.A. The baseline was

established as the number of communities in the 2023 flood planning cycle that responded to the data collection survey as having a stormwater utility fee. This data was supplemented by the Western Kentucky University survey, which gathers data about the same topic.

The 2033 goals and 2053 goals are changing from percentage increases to specific numbers to support future measurement of the goals in the Trinity Regional Flood Plan.

Attachment A: Specific Goal Statements as Adopted by Region 3 RFPG on 12/16/2021.

Goal 1. Improving Flood Warning & Public Safety

Improve the dissemination of information regarding early flood recognition and danger, emergency response procedures, and post-flood recovery actions.

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Short Term (2033)	Long Term (2053)
A	Increase the number of communities with flood warning programs that can detect flood threats and provide timely warning of impending flood danger.	Initiated	Maintained
B	Improve safety at low water crossings by adding warning systems/signage or improving low water crossings in high-risk areas	100 crossings	300 crossings

Goal 2. Improving Flood Analyses

Increase the number and extent of regional flood planning studies (FMEs) and analyses to better prepare communities for implementing flood mitigation projects.

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Short Term (2033)	Long Term (2053)
A	Increase the availability of flood hazard data that uses the best available land use and precipitation data to reduce gaps in floodplain mapping.	25% gap reduction	95% gap reduction
B	Increase the number of entities that conduct detailed studies of localized/urban flooding impacts within the FPR.	Establish a baseline measurement	30%
C	Increase the number of communities that utilize latest and most appropriate precipitation and land use data as a basis for design criteria and flood prevention regulations.	Establish a baseline measurement	30%

Goal 3. Reducing Property Damage & Loss

Increase the number and extent of protective regulatory measures and programs to limit future risk and reduce flood damage in the flood planning region.

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Short Term (2033)	Long Term (2053)
A	Increase the number of entities that have floodplain standards that meet or exceed the NFIP-minimum standards.	5	25
B	Reduce the number of structures within the 1% floodplain (i.e. through structural projects, property buyouts, acquisitions, elevations, and/or relocations).	5%	10%
C	Reduce the vulnerability of agriculture, ranching and forestry to flood-related losses.	Establish a baseline measurement	30%
D	Reduce the number of critical facilities within the 1% floodplain	5%	10%
E	When relocation and/or elevation adjustment is not possible, increase the number of non-residential facilities that implement floodproofing	5	25

Goal 4. Floodplain Preservation

Maintain the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains by preservation and conservation programs.

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Short Term (2033)	Long Term (2053)
A	Increase the acreage of publicly protected natural areas for flood and ecosystem purposes to reduce future impacts of flooding.	Establish a baseline measurement	10%
B	Increase the number of entities that include the 1% annual chance floodplain on Future Land Use plans and other planning documents	20	50
C	Avoid new exposure to flood hazards by adopting comprehensive plans or subdivision regulations that direct development away from the floodplain.	Establish a baseline measurement	10%

Goal 5. Flood Infrastructure Improvement

Reduce flood risk and mitigate flood hazards to life and property through the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and implementation of new flood infrastructure projects.

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Short Term (2033)	Long Term (2053)
A	Increase the number of nature-based practices as part of flood risk reduction projects.	Establish a baseline measurement	30%
B	Improve flood infrastructure and maintain streams and drainage channels to reduce flood risk to agricultural lands.	Establish a baseline measurement	10%
C	Improve urban drainage infrastructure to minimize flood risk.	50 miles	500 miles
D	Perform regular inspections and maintain existing dams, levees, and other flood mitigation structures.	Establish a baseline measurement	10%

Goal 6. Expanding Flood Education & Outreach

Increase the amount of flood education and outreach opportunities to improve awareness of flood hazards and future participation throughout the flood planning region (FPR).

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Short Term (2033)	Long Term (2053)
A	Improve the participation of community stakeholder entities in the regional flood planning process.	35%	90%
B	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.	Establish a baseline measurement	50
C	Increase the number of communities that work cooperatively as part of an overall floodplain management program.	5	25

Goal 7. Expand Funding

Support the fundamental goal of reducing loss of life and property by expanding funding options for implementing FMEs, FMSs, and FMPs.

Goals	Specific Goal Statements	Short Term (2033)	Long Term (2053)
A	Increase communities with dedicated stormwater funding mechanisms	10%	30%

Revisions to Goals

- Task 3C Handout provided to RFPG Voting Members on 9/17.
- Handout also available as part of meeting materials.

If you have notes on your handout, have them ready!

- Minor changes since last discussion to promote use of RFPG-generated materials in metrics and measurements.
- Handout details changes and motivations, concerns.

Any questions, comments or concerns? Let’s discuss!

Goals with Revised Metrics

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 included in or completed through the RFP	20	23	25	33	35

Notes:
- Previous Long-term (2053): “Increase by 10 from 2033”

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 completed through the RFP	58	100	110	300	310

Notes:
- Previous metric: Number of warning systems/signs installed at LWCs

Goals with Revised Metrics

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”						

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 that support or 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 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 that support or conduct detailed, local studies	84	130	140	160	170
Notes: Previous metric: “Number of entities that conduct detailed, local studies.”						

Goals with Baselines Established

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”

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

Goals with Baselines Established

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 included in or completed through the RFP that reduce ~~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)

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

Goals with Baselines Established

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 that ~~to~~ floodproof non-residential facilities ~~with floodproofing~~ in 1% floodplain	3	5	12	25	28

Notes:
- Previous metric: Number of non-residential facilities with floodproofing in the 1% floodplain

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 included in or completed through the RFP	6	8	10	14	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	24	29	44	49

Notes:
- Previous Short-term (2033): “Increase by 20” / Previous Long-term (2053): “Increase by 50”

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 elements of nature-based solutions included or completed through the RFP	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 reduce flood risk to agricultural lands included in or completed through the RFP	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 Marked for Removal

Goal 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 drainage infrastructure included in or completed through the RFP	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						

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:

- 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

Goals with Baselines Established

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%						

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 submit FMSs to host public, flood-related outreach	19	30	35	50	55

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.

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 Goals for 2028 Flood Plan

Chapter 4

Task 4A Potentially Feasible FMEs, FMPs and FMSs

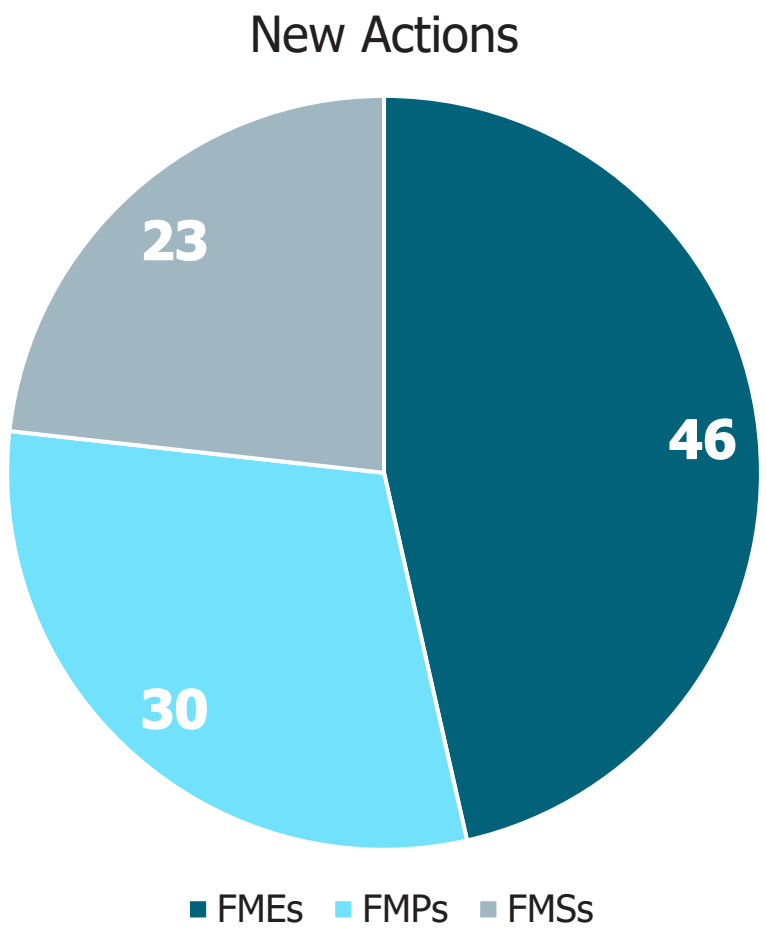
Task 4C FME to FMP Conversions

Task 4B Technical Memorandum Submittal

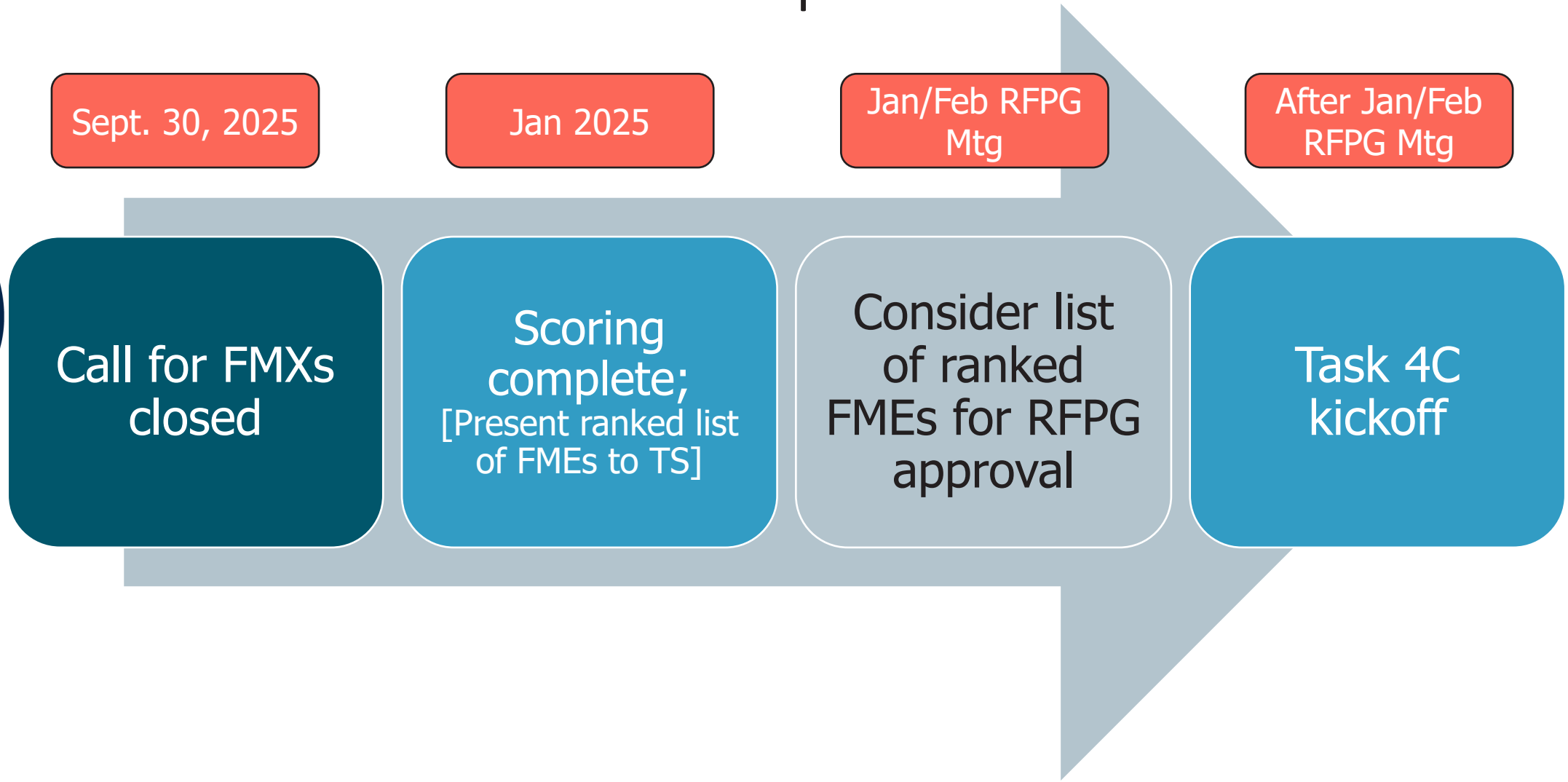
Task 4A – Identify Potentially Feasible FMXs

- Status as of 9/29/2025 –
  - All HMP Update emails and follow-up meetings completed
  - 99 New Potentially-Feasible Actions
    - 77 FMXs already provided the required data for consideration
  - Majority from Greater Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex

- Update on semi-final numbers for FMX submittals



Task 4A and 4C – Next Steps

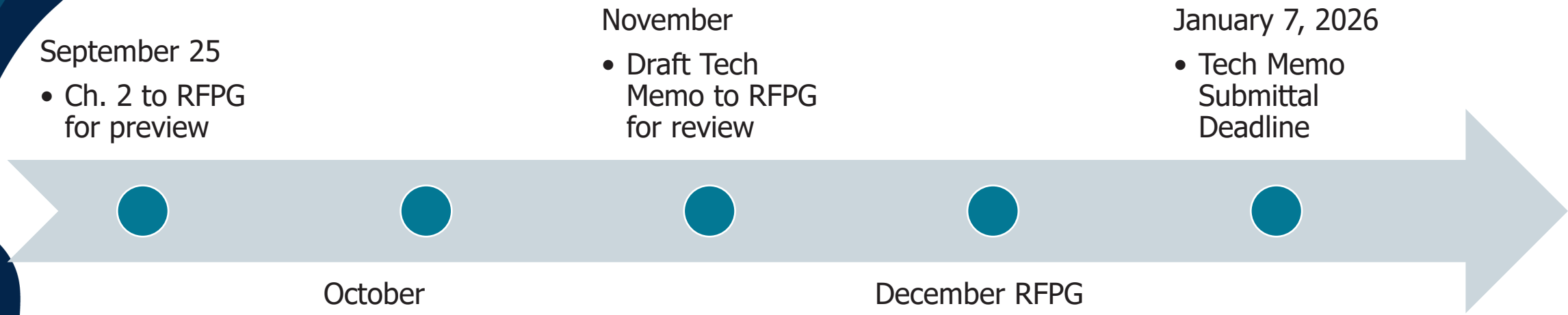


Technical Memorandum

Task 4B

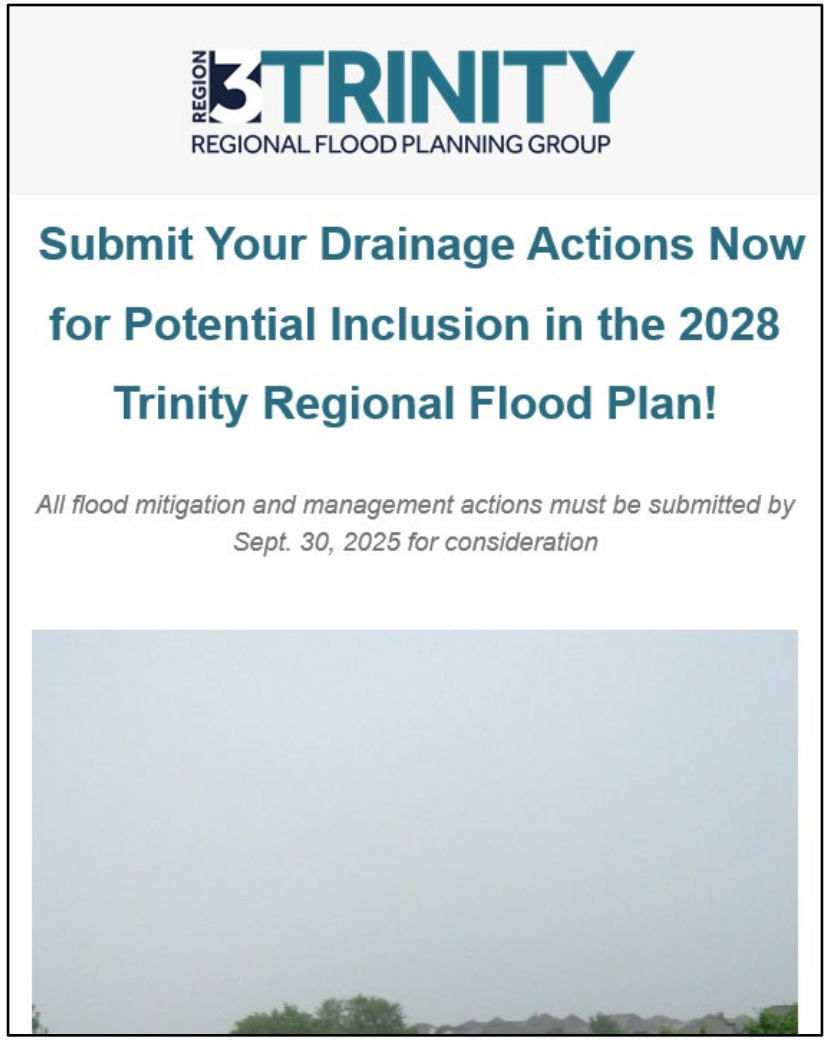
Technical Memo Submittal

- Submittal components
  - No formal “checklist” provided by TWDB just yet – **<u>expected by end of September</u>**
  - Previous checklist items were predominantly GIS data from Tasks 1 & 2, and the Goals.



Chapter 10 Outreach Update

Public Outreach & Engagement



- Stakeholder Outreach
  - Updated stakeholder contact list
  - Sent stakeholder notifications for the following:
    - Reminder of FMX solicitations for inclusion in the 2028 Flood Plan
    - Posting of meeting agenda and meeting materials to the Trinity RFPG website ahead of Oct. 3 public meeting
  - Presented update on 2028 Flood Plan and FMX solicitation at NCTCOG Public Works Roundup

Public Outreach & Engagement

- Media Outreach
  - Updated master media list
  - Secured and facilitated media interview with KERA's growth and infrastructure reporter, Pablo Arauz Peña
  - Drafted and distributed media advisory ahead of Oct. 3 public meeting

KERANews NPR for North Texas

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News

A million Texans live in floodplains along the Trinity River. Here's how planners are addressing risks

KERA | By Pablo Arauz Peña

Published August 26, 2025 at 5:04 AM CDT

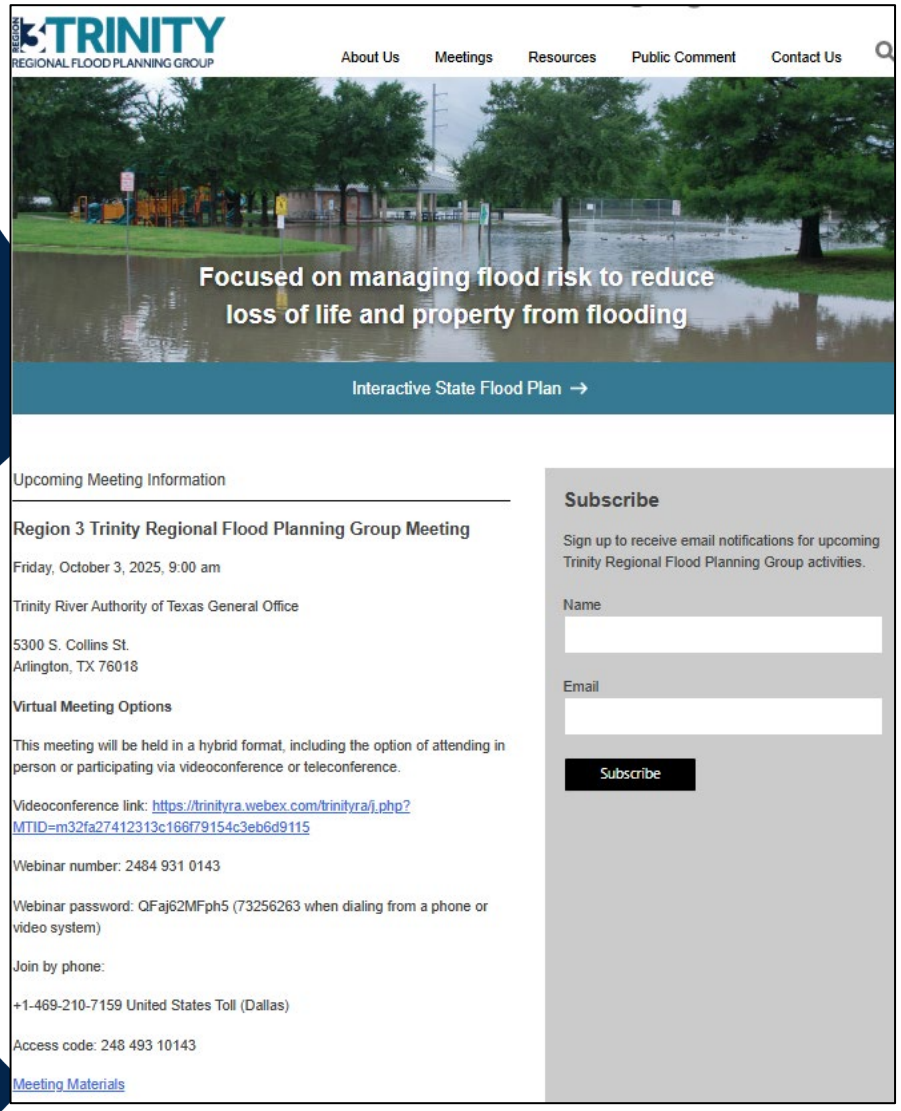
LISTEN • 3:52

The Trinity River as seen from the Trinity River Audubon Center.

Running south from Gainesville all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico, the Trinity River is the most distinctive body of water in North Texas. It's been a relatively mild year for flooding in the region, but on a heavy rainy day, the water can get as high as 30 or 40 feet.

"The number one hazard that Dallas faces is flooding," said Travis Houston, the city's deputy director of emergency management and crisis response.

Public Outreach & Engagement



- Website and Social Media
  - Updated meeting information on website for recent Trinity RFPG meetings
  - Uploaded recommended goal revisions to the 2028 Plan document to the website, along with the meeting agenda and materials for Oct. 3 public meeting

LOOK-AHEAD

December 2025

- Approval of Draft Chapter 2
- Results of Tasks 3A, 3B, 3C
- Approval of Draft Chapter 3
- Approval of Tech Memo (Task 4B)

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