



# Update from Consultant Team

## Neches Regional Flood Planning Group

December 18, 2025

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## Regional Flood Plan Updates

- Task 4B – January 7<sup>th</sup> Tech Memo
  - Review and Discuss Approval of Submittal to TWDB
- Task 4C – Performance of FMEs
  - Cycle 1 Recap
- Task 5B – Recommendation of List of FMXs to be performed by TWDB
  - Introduction
- Task 10 – Public Participation
  - Update on Outreach Efforts



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## Task 4B – Submission of Technical Memorandum

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## Task 4B – Technical Memorandum

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- Draft, mid-point, work-in-progress deliverable to demonstrate progress towards development of the RFP.
- Scope of work items are “interim dataset”
- Content of the draft and final version of the RFP will supersede previous content

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## Task 4B – Deliverable Components

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Deliverables	Deadline
a. List of political subdivisions and flood-related authorities	January 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2026
b. List of relevant previous flood studies	January 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2026
c. Maps and geospatial data representing the 10-year, 100-year and 500-year flood events	January 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2026
d. Maps and geospatial data representing flood prone areas	January 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2026
e. Maps and geospatial data identifying where existing hydrologic and hydraulic models are available to evaluate FMSs and FMPs	January 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2026
f. Maps of locations with greatest flood risk and flood risk reduction needs	January 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2026
g. Flood mitigation and floodplain management goals adopted by the RFPG	January 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2026
h. Documented process used by the RFPG to identify potentially feasible FMSs and FMPs	January 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2026
i. List of FMEs and potentially feasible FMSs and FMPs identified	January 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2026
j. List of FMSs and FMPs that were identified but determined to be infeasible	January 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2026

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### 4B.A. – Flood Related Authorities

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- Two Categories
  - Authority to enact and enforce NFIP floodplain regulations
  - Entities that own and operate drainage infrastructure
- Political Subdivisions with Flood-related Authority:
  - Municipalities
  - Counties
  - Utility Districts
- Cities, counties, flood control districts, river authorities
  - 167 total political subdivisions
    - 77 Municipalities
    - 23 Counties
    - 7 Flood Districts
    - 2 River Authorities
    - 58 Other

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## 4B.B. – Previous Flood Studies

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- Executed at various levels
  - Localized drainage study
  - Regional flood study
- Majority of FEMA Flood Insurance Studies completed 2010
- Hazard Mitigation Actions Plans completed following Hurricane Harvey
- Cycle 2 Updates:
  - Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Regional Watershed Study
  - Chambers-Liberty County Regional Watershed Study
  - FEMA BLE Studies done for Sabine Lake (HUC8 12040201) and East Galveston Bay (HUC8 12040202)

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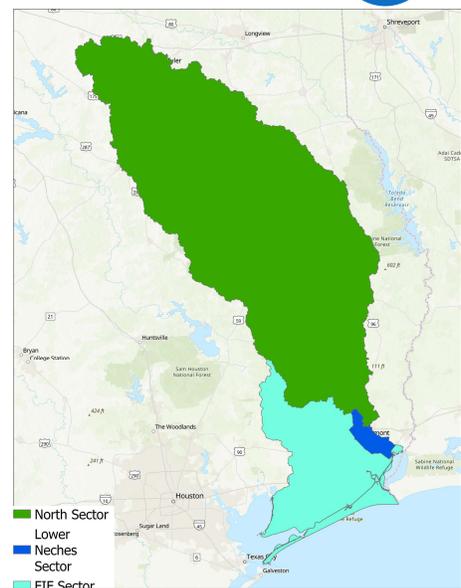
## 4B.C. - Existing Condition Flood Risk Analysis

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- Region split into three sectors to reflect difference in data prioritization:

North Sector	Lower Neches Sector	FIF Sector
NFHL Effective Detailed*	FIF Floodplains (DD6)	FIF Floodplains (Chambers & DD6)
BLE (1D)	NFHL Effective Detailed*	NFHL Effective Detailed*
Fluvial (Riverine) Cursory Floodplain	1D BLE	2D BLE
Pluvial (Local) Cursory Floodplain	Coastal Cursory Floodplain	Coastal Cursory Floodplain
	Pluvial (Local) Cursory Floodplain	Pluvial (Local) Cursory Floodplain

\*available only for 100-YR and 500-YR

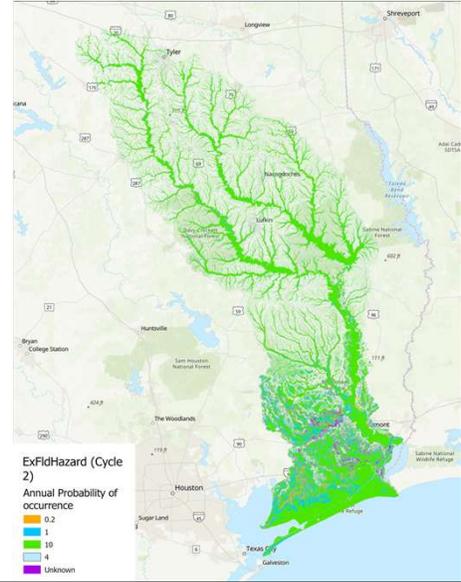


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## 4B.C & 4B.D – Existing Condition Flood Risk Analysis

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- Existing Condition Flood Hazard Floodplain (Cycle 2)
  - 10-Year, 100-Year, and 500-Year
    - NFHL
    - BLE
    - FIF Studies in Chambers, Hardin, Liberty, and Jefferson Counties
    - 2025 Cursory Floodplain
  - Additional Flood Prone Areas
    - Extent of Cycle 1 falling outside Cycle 2



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## 4B.C – Cycle 2 Data Sources

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Data Source	10-YR	100-YR	500-YR
Jefferson County Drainage District 6 Regional Watershed Study	X	X	X
Chambers – Liberty County Regional Watershed Study	X	X	X
NFHL Riverine Effective Detailed		X	X
NFHL Coastal Effective Detailed		X	
1D BLE	X	X	X
2D BLE	X	X	X
2025 Cursory Floodplain	X	X	X

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## 4B.C & 4B.D – Cycle 1 vs. Cycle 2

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Annual Chance of Exceedance	Cycle 1 Area (Square Miles)	Cycle 2 Area (Square Miles)	Difference
10YR	N/A	3,661	N/A
100YR	3,079	4,594 (inclusive of 10YR)	+1,515
500YR	3,453 (inclusive of 10YR + 100YR)	5,039 (inclusive of 10YR + 100YR)	+1,586
Additional Flood Prone Areas	262	68	-194*
TOTAL	3,715	5,107	+1,392

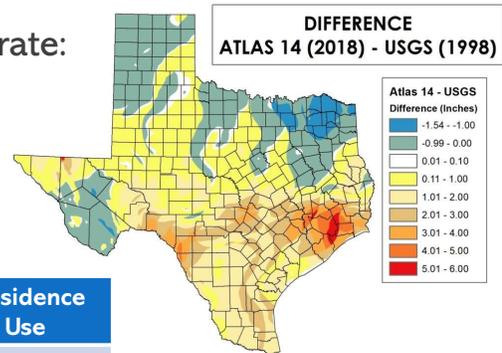
- \* Additional Flood Prone Areas (Cycle 1)
- Sourced from 2021 Cursory Floodplain Data
- Additional Flood Prone Areas (Cycle 2)
- Extent of Cycle 1 falling outside Cycle 2

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## 4B.C. – Future Condition Flood Risk Analysis

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- Future condition Fathom models incorporate:
  - Future climate variability rainfall patterns
  - Sea level rise
  - Subsidence
  - Land use change



Future Scenarios	Future Climate Forcing	Future Subsidence & Land Use
Scenario 1	Minimal	Yes
Scenario 2	Moderate	Yes
Scenario 3	Significant	Yes
Scenario 4	Moderate	No

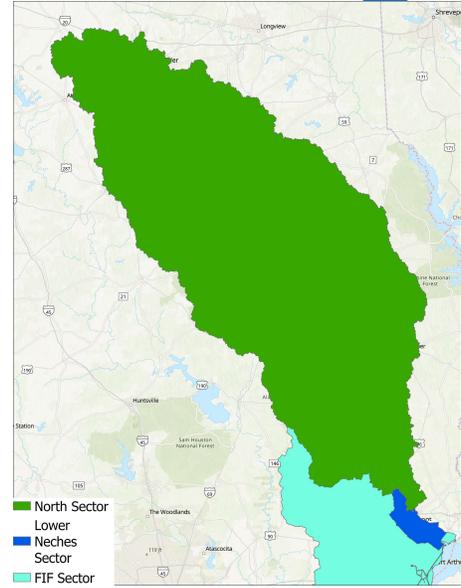
Scenario 3 represents “worst case” and is recommended by TWDB to use for analysis

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# 4B.C. – Future Condition Flood Risk Analysis

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- North Sector
  - Vertical Buffer
    - Vertical difference between Cursory Floodplain existing (Scenario 5) and future (Scenario 3)
    - 10-year assumed to be equal to the future (Scenario 3) cursory data floodplain.
- Lower Sector
  - Vertical Buffer
- FIF Sector
  - Update Models
    - Future conditions rainfall, Scenario 3
    - Sea level rise
    - No adjustment to land cover or land subsidence

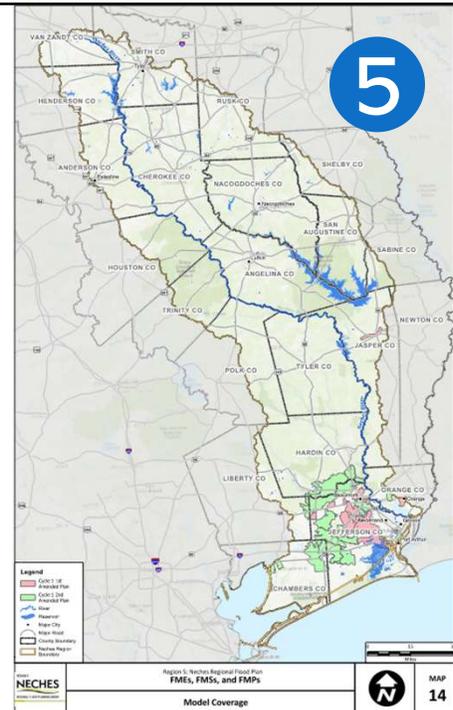
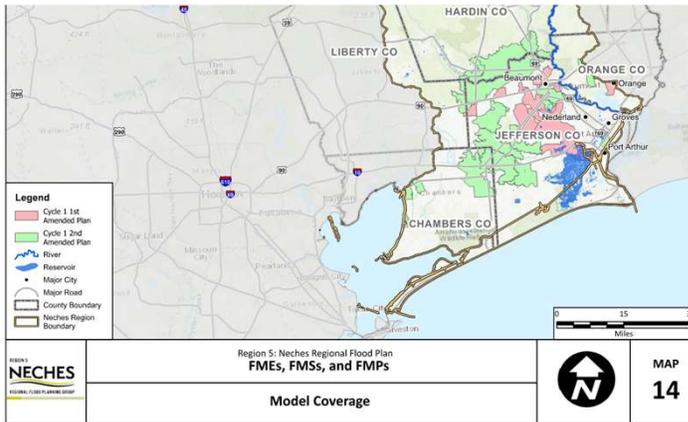


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# 4B.E – Existing Hydrologic and Hydraulic Models

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Map 14 – Available Hydrologic and Hydraulic Models Needed to Evaluate FMPs



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# 4B.F – Flood Mitigation Needs Analysis

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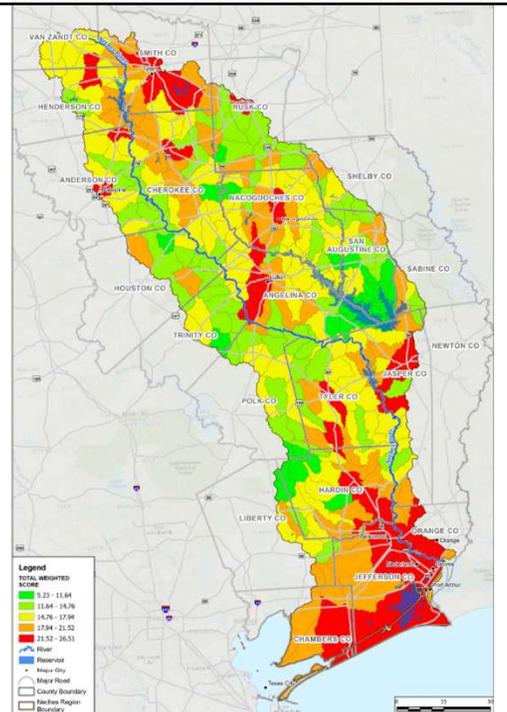
- Scoring (Cycle 1)
  - Percentile of numerical category to properly represent the entire region
    - 20th Percentile (bottom 20% of values of all HUC 12's)= 1 Point
    - 80th Percentile (top 20% of vales of a HUC12's)= 5 Points

	Category	Unit	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points
1	Buildings within the Existing Flood Hazard Layer	Count	0	1-11	12-24	25-51	52-232	233+
2	Low Water Crossings	Count	0			1	2	3+
3	Agricultural within Existing Flood Hazard Layer	Square Miles	0			0-0.01	0.01-0.03	0.030+
4	Critical Facilities within the Existing Flood Hazard Layer	Count	0				1-2	3+
5	NFIP Status	N/A	NFIP community					non-NFIP community
6	Texas Flood Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)	Decimal	0	0-0.352	0.353-0.454	0.455-0.518	0.519-0.634	0.635+
7	Inadequate Mapping (Gap Analysis from Task 2A)	N/A	Recently Completed Studies			Detailed Study with Outdated Data		Approximate Data
8	# of FMPs Identified from Cycle 1	Count	0					1+
9	Historical FEMA Claims	Count	0			1	2-6	7+
10	Historical Disaster Declarations	Count	0		1-15	16-17	18-21	21+

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# 4B.F – Flood Mitigation Needs Analysis

- Scoring
  - Percentile of numerical category
    - 20th Percentile (bottom 20% of values of all HUC 12's)= 1 Point
    - 80th Percentile (top 20% of vales of a HUC12's)= 5 Points
  - Top 20% of Total Scores= Highest Need
  - Bottom 20% of Total Scores= Lowest Need
  - **\*\*Lowest Need does not mean there is no need/flood risk\*\***



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## 4B.G. – Floodplain Management Goals

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- Total 25 Goals
  - Short-Term (10-years) - 13
  - Long-Term (30-Years) – 12
- Goal Categories
  - Improve Flood Infrastructure
  - Expand Funding
  - Improve Data
  - Expand Education and Outreach



Specific & Achievable



Reduce Residual Risk



Recommended or Required



Short-term (10 years) &/or Long-Term (30 years)



Regionwide Or Subregional

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## 4B.G - Recommended Goals Update Summary

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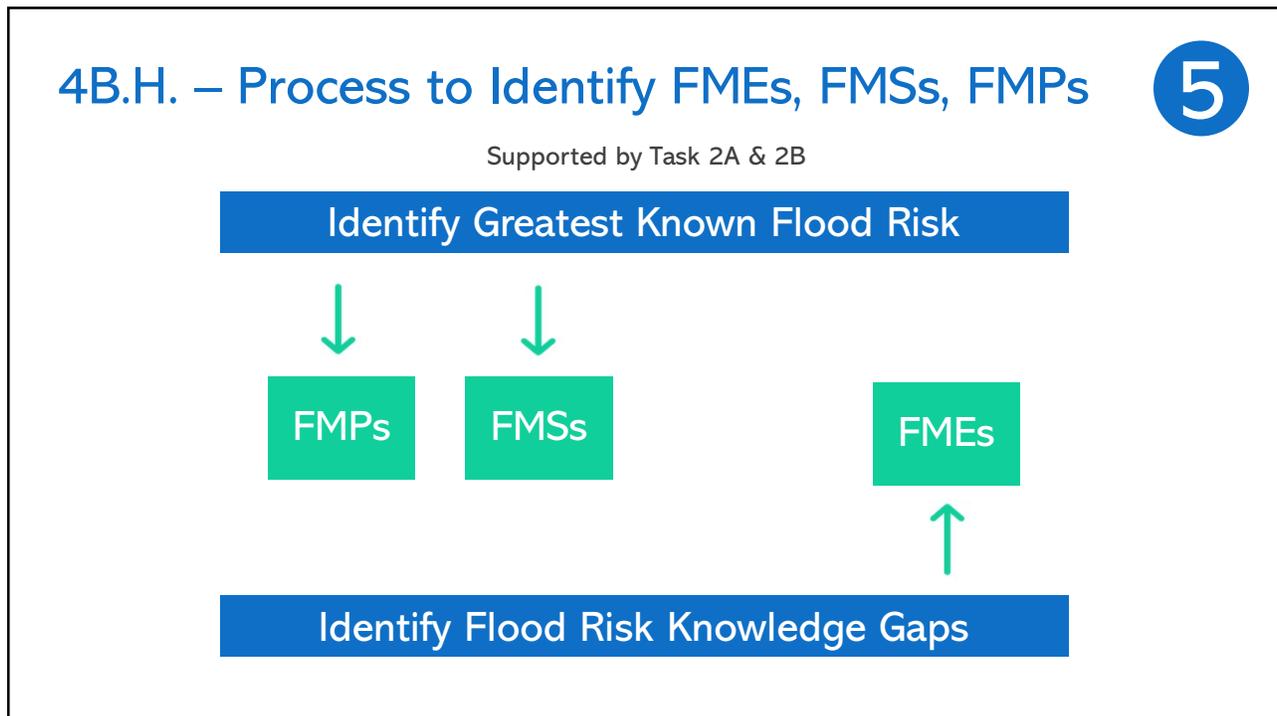
Short Term (10 year)	Long Term (30 year)
An average of <b>15%</b> of the new regional infrastructure projects between 2023 – <b>2038</b> will utilize larger storm events (>100-year) as the basis of their design.	An average of 25% of the new regional infrastructure projects between 2033 – <b>2058</b> will utilize larger storm events (>100-year) as the basis of their design.
RFPG must consider in all projects and should incorporate nature-based practices and floodplain preservation in an average of <b>15%</b> of their new flood risk reduction projects between 2023 - <b>2038</b> .	RFPG must consider in all projects and should incorporate nature-based practices and floodplain preservation in an average of <b>35%</b> of their new flood risk reduction projects between 2033 - <b>2058</b> .
Reduce the number of critical facilities in the 100-year flood risk inundation extents by 15%.	Reduce the number of critical facilities in the 100-year flood risk inundation extents by 25%.
Reduce exposure of existing and future structures in the 100-year flood risk inundation extents by elevating, acquiring, relocating, or otherwise providing flood protection to <b>15%</b> of structures.	Reduce exposure of existing and future structures in the 100-year flood risk inundation extents by elevating, acquiring, relocating, or otherwise providing flood protection to 30% of structures.
Increase the amount of State/Federal funding for flood mitigation projects and strategies awarded within the Neches Region by <b>30%</b> .	Increase the amount of State/Federal funding for flood mitigation projects and strategies awarded within the Neches Region by <b>80%</b> .
Increase percentage of areas with dedicated funding sources for operations and maintenance for storm drainage system to 50% of communities.	Increase percentage of areas with dedicated funding sources for operations and maintenance for storm drainage system to 75% of communities.

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Short Term (10 year)	Long Term (30 year)
60% of the region's population is part of an entity that has a dedicated drainage charge, fee, or other continuous funding mechanism for the maintenance and/or restoration of flood infrastructure.	75% of the region's population is part of an entity that has a dedicated drainage charge, fee, or other continuous funding mechanism for the maintenance and/or restoration of flood infrastructure.
Increase the coverage of flood hazard data across the region by completing detailed studies that utilize consistent methodology in 80% of areas identified as having current gaps in flood mapping.	Increase the coverage of flood hazard data across the region by completing detailed studies that utilize consistent methodology in 100% of areas identified as having current gaps in flood mapping.
Increase the number of gauges across the Neches basin to cover 60% of the region's HUC10s.	Increase the number of gauges across the Neches basin to cover 100% of the region's HUC10s.
Develop and maintain critical infrastructure database	N/A
Give notice to 100% of affected units of local government and improve 50% of Low Water Crossings, identified in the latest Regional Flood Plan, by installing warning devices.	Give notice to 100% of affected units of local government and improve 100% of Low Water Crossings, identified in the latest Regional Flood Plan, by installing warning devices.
Give notice to 100% of affected units of local government and solicit funding applications for improvement or removal of 35% of Low Water Crossings identified in the latest Regional Flood Plan.	Give notice to 100% of affected units of local government and solicit funding applications for improvement or removal of 90% of Low Water Crossings identified in the latest Regional Flood Plan.
100% of counties to perform public education and awareness campaigns to better inform the public of flood-related risks on an annual basis.	Maintain 100% participation of counties performing public education and awareness campaigns to better inform the public of flood-related risks on an annual basis.

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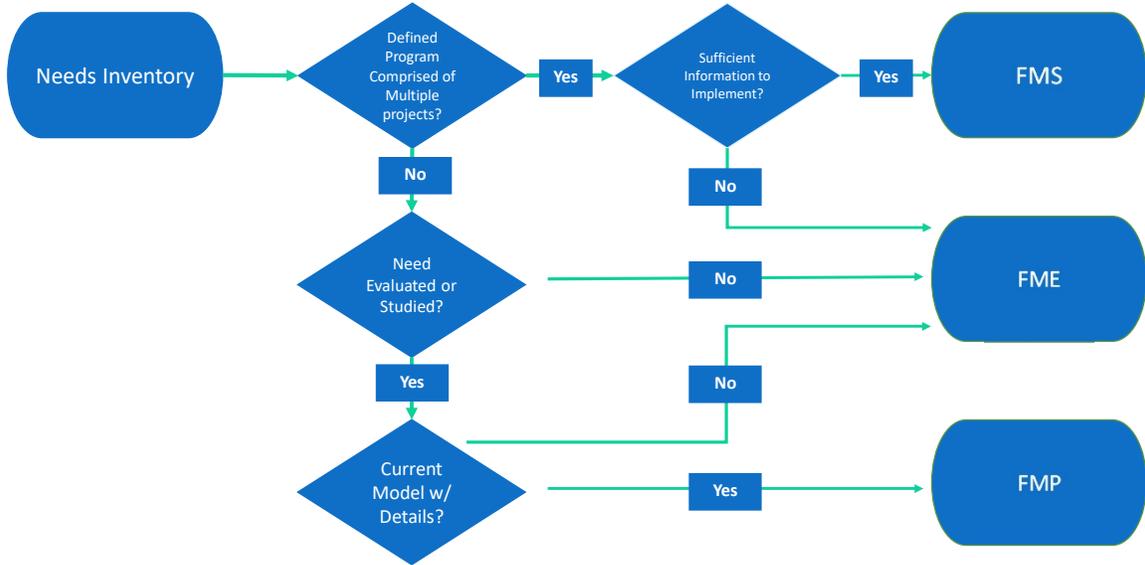


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## 4B.H. – Process to Identify FMEs, FMSs, FMPs

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## 4B.I. and 4B.J – Potentially Feasible and Infeasible FMEs, FMSs, and FMPs

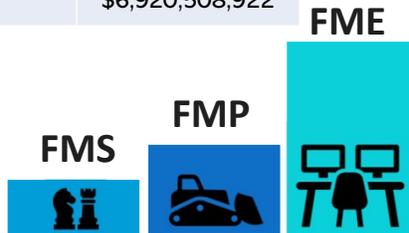
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### Distribution

Flood Mitigation Action	Number of Recommended Actions	Total Flood Mitigation Action Cost
FME	168*	\$94,813,824*
FMS	157	\$194,596,318
FMP	53	\$6,631,098,780
Total	378	\$6,920,508,922

- 3 Additional FMEs added during Cycle 2 from Public Survey:

- Morris Road Drainage Improvements
- City of Kountze Master Drainage Plan
- City of Lumberton Local Improvements



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## 4B.J. – Infeasible FMSs and FMPs

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- No infeasible FMSs and/or FMPs have been identified.
- Reasons an action may not be recommended as feasible:
  - Single localized project with small service area
  - Does not achieve flood risk reduction
  - Does not align with goals
  - Duplicate benefits of another project included in plan
  - Cannot obtain concurrence from impacted entities
  - Low benefit-cost ratio
  - Further evaluation is needed
  - Does not achieve simple majority vote for inclusion

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## Task 4C – Performance of FMEs

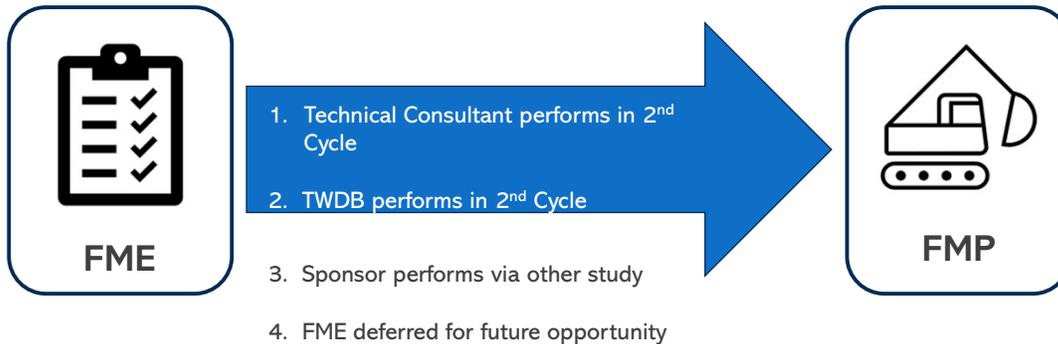
## Task 5B - Recommendation of List of FMXs to be performed by TWDB

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## Task 4C – Performance of FMEs

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- **Goal:** Perform a subset of identified FMEs and evaluate additional FMPs that could be recommended.



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## Task 4C – Performance of FMEs

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- Considerations for FME Selection Criteria
  - Level-of-effort (cost) to perform FME relative to available budget
  - Maximize flood risk reduction (Task 2)
    - Structures and population at risk
    - Critical facilities at risk
  - Focus on FMEs most likely to generate FMPs
  - Highest development potential
  - Focus on areas in the region that have not been recently studied (middle and upper basin)
  - Regional benefit (multiple sponsors)
  - Sponsor involvement
  - Regional goals

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## Task 5B – FMEs for TWDB

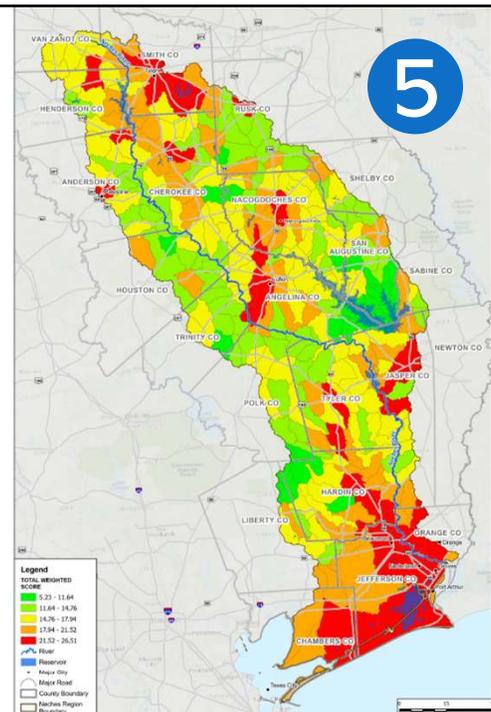
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- TWDB FME Program provides additional funds to perform FMEs for **small/rural communities**
- RFPGs to send a prioritized list of FMEs to TWDB by March 26, 2026
- 2 FMEs are expected to be completed before the Draft RFP due date (May 26, 2027)
  - Community **MUST** affirm project
  - Community **MUST** commit to be engaged
  - RFPG vote in early 2026 for list to send to TWDB

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## Task 4C/5B FME Ranking

- Utilize Task 3B Needs Assessment as initial ranking
  - FMEs that intersect areas of high flood mitigation need
- Intersect potentially feasible FMEs with results of the Needs Analysis



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# Cycle 1 FME Weighting Factors

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Which Factors are Most Important When Selecting an FME to perform?

Mentimeter



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# Cycle 1 Scoring Breakdown

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- Reduction in Risk and Exposure
  - Benefits to critical facilities and low water crossings
    - Critical facilities includes schools, shelters, medical facilities, emergency service facilities, etc.
  - RFPG Goals
    - Reduce the number of critical facilities in the 100-year flood risk inundation extents by 15% (25%)
    - Give notice to 100% of affected units of local government and solicit funding applications for improvement or removal of 35% (90%) of Low Water Crossings identified in the latest Regional Flood Plan.

Is a Critical Facility Benefited?	Score		Weight
	Yes	No	
Points	10	0	12%

Is a LWC Benefited?	Score		Weight
	Yes	No	
Points	10	0	12%

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## Cycle 1 Scoring Breakdown

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- Sponsor Involvement
  - Measure of how engaged a potential project sponsor has been in the Regional Flood Planning process
  - How likely is the sponsor to implement FMPs that are identified as part of the evaluated FMEs

Has sponsor been engaged in the RFP process?	Score		Weight
	Yes	No	
Points	10	0	16%

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## Cycle 1 Scoring Breakdown

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- Regional Benefit
  - Projects that consist of a large service area
    - Significant reduction in existing flood exposure
  - Projects that benefit multiple entities
  - Larger the benefit area, the large the impact the project may have on a community
    - Smaller projects with lower Level of Service do not score as high

What is the benefit area of the FME (sq. mi)?	Score				Weight
	Significant	Large	Moderate	Low	
Points	10	8	5	2	15%

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## Cycle 1 Scoring Breakdown

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- **Overlap with Ongoing Studies**
  - Measure of parallel similar work going on within the region by government entities
  - May indicate the potential for additional FMEs to be studied or FMPs to be incorporated
  - Can be leveraged to reduce cost of recommended FMEs

Does the FME area overlap with an ongoing GLO or FIF Study?	Score		Weight
	Yes	No	
Points	10	0	12%

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## Cycle 1 Scoring Breakdown

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- **Results in multiple FMPs**
  - Measure of if a single FME can create multiple distinct FMPs to be executed
  - Mostly involve H&H studies that identify alternatives to addressing flood risk in a specific location

Can the FME result in multiple construction projects (FMPs)?	Score		Weight
	Yes	No	
Points	10	0	10%

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## Cycle 1 Scoring Breakdown

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- Flood Mitigation Needs Score
  - Based off results from Task 3B
  - All selected FMEs spatially intersect areas of high flood mitigation need
    - Task 3B scores of selected FMEs compared with one another for scoring
  - Heavy concentration of high flood mitigation need areas near coast with other areas around urban centers
    - Ex: Lufkin, Tyler, Nacogdoches

Is the FME in an area of High Need according to the Task 4A analysis? (Percentile)	Score					Weight
	80th	60th	40th	20th	0-20th	
Points	10	7	5	3	0	10%

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## Cycle 1 Scoring Breakdown

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- Level of Effort/Cost to Complete Study
  - Cost to complete FME compared to overall budget
  - FMEs with high cost are likely not feasible to complete with available funding or would use up majority of allocated budget

Level of effort to complete FME	Score			Weight
	Low	Medium	None/Unknown	
Points	10	5	0	13%

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## Prioritization of Results

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- Scoring methodology was implemented to rank FMEs within Neches FPR
- FMEs separated into three categories
  - **Primary FMEs**
    - Will be prioritized to be performed first with available funding
  - **Secondary FMEs**
    - Lower ranked FMEs, but may be performed if budget and schedule allows after primary FMEs are performed
  - **Non feasible FMEs**
    - FME too large (cost/schedule) to completed with available budget
    - Overlapping study that is likely to evaluate and determine FMP for inclusion in current RFP cycle
    - Unknown ability to implement project

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## Cycle 1 Primary FMEs

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Rank	Score	FME Name	Description	Sponsor	Cost
2	8.70	Hardin County SE Area Drainage System	H&H study to identify alternatives for developing a large drainage system to drain Lumberton directly into the Neches River, instead of Pine Island Bayou.	Hardin County	\$1,250,000
4	8.35	City of Tyler Master Drainage Plan	Perform H&H modeling to identify and define flood risk, develop conceptual alternatives to reduce flood risk, develop OPCC for conceptual alternatives, and rank projects. Conceptual alternatives should evaluate feasibility of nature based solutions.	City of Tyler	\$2,200,000
6	7.85	Bridge City Drainage Outfall Improvement Project	Improve and extend three major drainage ditches and extend a neighborhood outfall to reduce structural flooding in residences within the area.	City of Bridge City	\$200,000
8	7.55	Crane Bayou Channel Improvements	H&H study to identify alternatives for Crane Bayou Channel	Jefferson County Drainage District 7	\$100,000
9	7.55	Main A Channel Improvements	H&H study to identify alternatives for Main A Channel	Jefferson County Drainage District 7	\$100,000
17	7.15	City of Jasper Master Drainage Plan	Perform H&H modeling to identify and define flood risk, develop conceptual alternatives to reduce flood risk, develop OPCC for conceptual alternatives, and rank projects. Conceptual alternatives should evaluate feasibility of nature based solutions.	City of Jasper	\$440,000
24	6.35	Upper Johns Gulley Upgrade Drainage Channel	H&H study to identify alternatives for Upper Johns Gulley drainage improvements	Jefferson County Drainage District 7	\$100,000

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# Cycle 1 Secondary FMEs

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Rank	Score	FME Name	Description	Sponsor	Cost
32	5.60	Beauxart Gardens Central Ditch Improvements	Evaluate project to quantify benefits, evaluate impacts, and begin design. Project consists of widening those channels to increase the runoff capacity – upgrading/enlarging road crossings to reduce out of bank flooding.	Jefferson County Drainage District 7	\$50,000
40	4.80	City of Vidor Schoolhouse Ditch Alternative B	H&H study to identify alternatives for Schoolhouse Ditch	City of Vidor	\$100,000
41	3.65	City of Vidor Schoolhouse Ditch Alternative C	H&H study to identify alternatives for Schoolhouse Ditch	City of Vidor	\$100,000
42	4.55	City of Nacogdoches Flood Mitigation Project	H&H study to mitigate the wide-spread flooding that occurs along LaNana and Banita Creeks in the City of Nacogdoches	City of Nacogdoches	\$100,000
44	4.00	Liberty County Recanalization Feasibility Study	Evaluate project to quantify benefits, evaluate impacts, and begin design. Project consists of dechannelizing existing feeder creeks that flow from north to south and improve drainage for storm water runoff.	Liberty County	\$130,000

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# Azalea District Improvement Project

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- Sponsor
  - City of Tyler
- FMP Components
  - Install dual-use 65 ac-ft underground detention facility at de-commissioned Hogg Middle School site.
    - Azalea District
- Total Cost: \$22,234,300
- No negative impact from the FMP
  - Project does not violate state water code or result in impacts to others
  - Important Note:  
Local sponsors will be ultimately responsible for proving the final project design has no negative flood impacts.



Hogg Middle School (decommissioned)

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# Azalea District Improvement Project

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**Flood Mitigation Project (FMP)**

**REGION 5 NECHES REGIONAL FLOOD PLANNING GROUP**

Title: Black Fork Creek Improvement Project

ID# 053000018 Sponsor: Tyler (Municipality) Reason for RFPG recommend? Yes Project in area of Recommendation, Emergency need and complies with RFPG Goals.

**Project Description**  
Construct a detention pond and install a diversion to be placed near the decommissioned Hogg Middle School within the city of Tyler.

Watershed HUC# (if known): 120300010105 Emergency Need? Yes  
Drainage area (mi<sup>2</sup> est.): 0  
Associated FMEY: 999999 County: Smith  
Associated FMS: 999999 Associated RFP: 999999

**Existing 100-Year Flood Risk**

Flood risk type:	Riverine? Yes	Coastal? No	Local? Yes	Fluvial? No	Other? No
Population at risk 540	# of structures: 177		Critical facilities: g		
Farm/Ranch land impacted (acres): 0	Roadway(s) impacted (length): 5		Historical road closures: 4		

**100-Year Flood Risk Reduction**

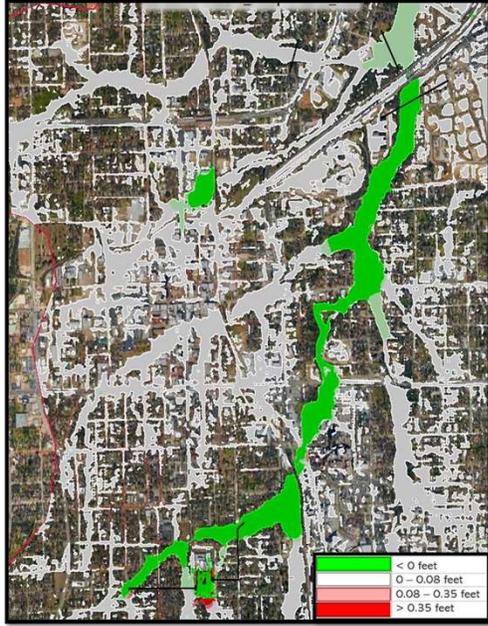
Population removed from 100-yr: 29	# of structures removed from 100-yr: 12
Critical facilities removed from 100-yr: 0	Farm/Ranch land removed from 100-yr (acres): 0
Road removed from 100-yr (miles): 0	Low water crossings removed from 100-yr: 0
Other benefits: Detention Pond will be designed for dual-use.	Reduction in # of road closures over 10 years: 0

**Impacts**

Negative impacts? No Negative impacts description: -  
Water supply contributions? No Water supply contribution description: -

**Estimated Cost**

Project Cost: \$22,234,300 % Nature-Based: BCR -  
Recurring costs: - There is a high density of development near the project location. Issuance: Transportation to project site could be hampered and work may have to be done surrounding land to prevent negatively impacting existing utilities.



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# Sandy Creek Improvement Project

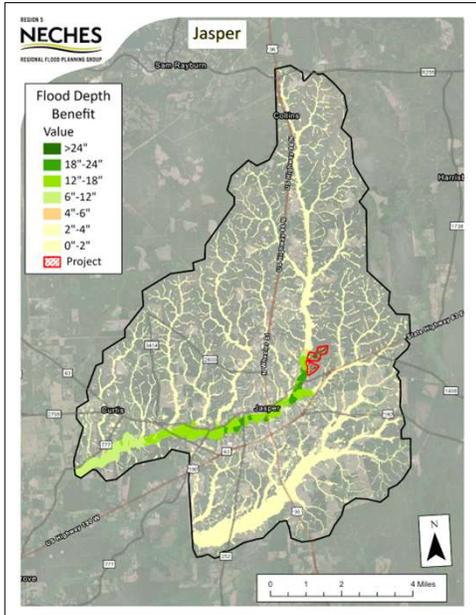
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- Sponsor
  - City of Jasper
- FMP Components
  - Install two detention ponds to reduce flooding impact in the City of Jasper
    - Two basins located near the confluence of Sandy Creek and Little Sandy Creek
- Total Cost: **\$224,924,330**
- No negative impact from the FMP
  - Project does not violate state water code or result in impacts to others
  - Important Note:  
Local sponsors will be ultimately responsible for proving the final project design has no negative flood impacts.

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# Sandy Creek Improvement Project

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**Flood Mitigation Project (FMP)**

REGION 5  
**NECHES**  
REGIONAL FLOOD PLANNING GROUP

Title: Sandy Creek Improvement Project

ID# 053000017 Sponsor Jasper (Municipality) Reason for Project in area of Recommendation, emergency need and comply with RFPG Code

**Project Description**  
The project includes four new detention basins located along Sandy Creek and Big Walnut Run to mitigate flooding historically experienced by the City of Jasper. A diversion that connects Sandy Creek to Big Walnut Run is also included to mitigate any potes.

Watershed HOC# (if known) 120200030205,120200030301,12020005000 Emergency need? Yes  
Drainage area (sq. mi.) 73  
Associated FMP's 999999 County Jasper  
Associated FMS's 999999 Associated FMP's 999999

**Existing 100-Year Flood Risk**

Flood risk type:	Basins?	Coastal?	Local?	Flats?	Other?
Population at risk	4,186	# of structures	759	Critical facilities	23
Farm/Ranch land impacted (acres)	20	Roadway(s) impacted (length)	27		
Number of low water crossings	2	Historical road closures	2		

**100-Year Flood Risk Reduction**

Population removed from 100-yr	162	# of structures removed from 100-yr	16
Critical facilities removed from 100-yr	0	Farm/Ranch land removed from 100-yr (acres)	0
Road removed from 100-yr (miles)	0	Low water crossings removed from 100-yr	0
Other benefits	N/A	Reduction in # of road closures over 10 years	0

**Impacts**

Negative impacts? No Negative impacts description -  
Water supply contribution? No Water supply contribution description -

**Estimated Cost**

Project Cost \$371,452,721 % Nature-Based - BCR  
Requiring each - The project area is located in a "flood valley" where there are significant lower elevation changes as you move closer to the more developed parts of the city. Substantial improvements will have to be implemented to affect any.

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## Task 10 – Public Participation

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## Stakeholder Outreach – Implementation Timeline

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Time	Action
March – September 2025	Met with existing clients, workshops
September 2025 – March 2026	1-on-1 meetings
Ongoing	All activities

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## Stakeholder Outreach – Ongoing

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Time	Action
October 2025 – March 2026	Meetings with Commissioner's Courts (City Councils, engineers, etc.)
December 2025	Additional email blast with map to entities that have been unresponsive

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## Other Task Items Performed by Traylor & Associates

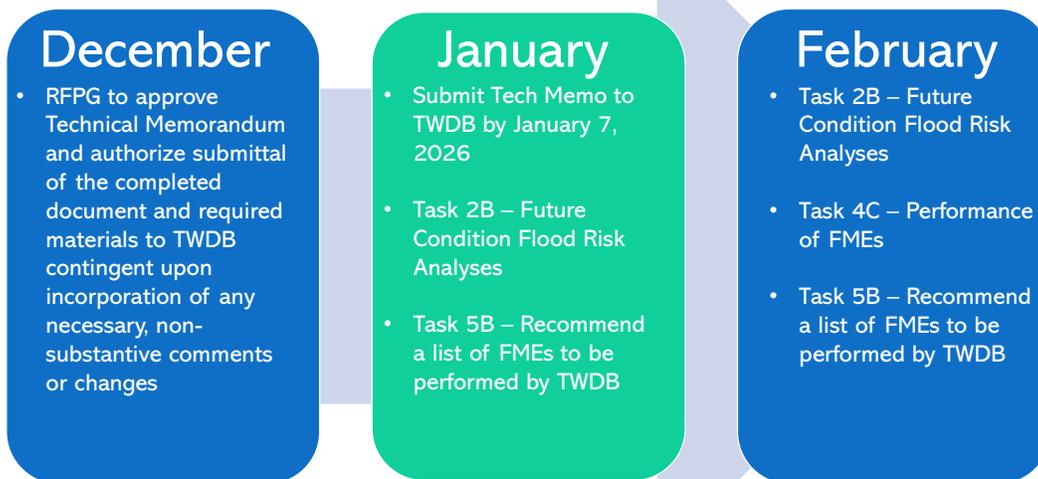
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Task	Action
Task 3A	Traylor & Associates reviewed all entities to determine their floodplain management practices.
Task 4A	Traylor & Associates provided lists of potential projects from existing clients and the status and cost of ongoing and upcoming projects.
	Traylor & Associates reviewed all known Hazard Mitigation Action Plans to look for potential projects to add to the plan.
Task 9	Traylor & Associates will provide information on potential funding sources for grants and match and assist with contact with local governments to ensure detailed needs and costs associated with their anticipated evaluations and projects are sufficiently represented in the flood plan.

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## Planning Schedule

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