

Update from Consultant Team

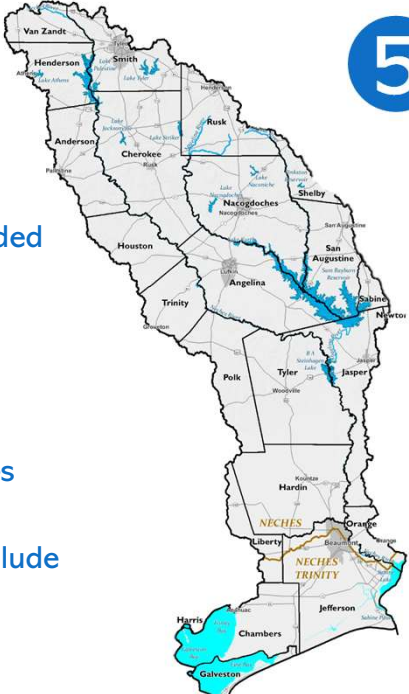
Neches Regional Flood Planning Group

June 23, 2026

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Agenda

- Update on Draft Chapters
- Task 3A
 - Revisiting + Voting on Language on Recommended Standards
- Task 3C
 - Revisiting + Voting Language on Recommended Floodplain Management Goals
- Task 4C
 - Updates on Hardin County + Polk County Studies
- Task 8
 - Discussion of Potential Recommendations to include in Draft RFP



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Update on Draft Chapters

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Draft Chapters 1 & 2A

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- Draft Chapters 1 & 2A completed and currently undergoing QC
 - Anticipated to become available to RFPG in July 2026
 - Continuation of documentation effort from Technical Memorandum
 - Chapter 1 – Planning Area Description
 - Chapter 2 – Flood Risk Analyses

CHAPTER 1. PLANNING AREA DESCRIPTION

The Texas Flood Planning Region 5 Neches River Basin (Neches FPR) is located in eastern Texas and is one of 15 flood planning regions defined by the TWDB. Region 5 includes a drainage area covering approximately 11,542 square miles, which is roughly 4.3% of the total land area of Texas. Region 5 encompasses a number of counties in Texas.

The goal of Task 2 was to perform a comprehensive and cohesive flood risk analysis for the planning region. Flood risks for the 10% annual chance exceedance (10% ACE) event, the 1% annual chance exceedance (1% ACE) event, and the 0.2% annual chance exceedance (0.2% ACE) event were assessed. The analysis was performed for existing conditions of the basin, as well as a future condition scenario that considers changes in flood hazards over the 30-year planning horizon. As shown in Figure 2-1, the overall flood risk analysis is comprised of three separate but related evaluations, including:

1. **Flood Hazard Analyses**, which characterize location, magnitude, and frequency of flooding;
2. **Flood Exposure Analyses**, which identify who and what might be harmed within the region; and
3. **Vulnerability Analyses**, which identify vulnerabilities of communities and critical facilities.

Neches River Basin

Perform existing and future condition flood hazard analyses to determine the location and magnitude of both the 1.0% and 0.2% annual chance flood events

Develop existing and future condition flood exposure analyses to identify who and what might be harmed by both the 1.0% and 0.2% annual chance flood events



FIGURE 2-1: FLOOD RISK ANALYSES COMPONENTS

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Task 3A – Standards Updates

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Recommended Standards Update Summary 5

Category	Type	Recommended Standard
Floodplain Management Practices	Minimum Regulations	All communities should enforce floodplain regulations.
		Communities are encouraged to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) program to reduce flood insurance rate premiums across the region*
	Property Acquisition	All communities should adopt a property acquisition program for repetitive loss structures which can be used as beneficial use area (i.e. pocket park) for the local community.
Operations & Maintenance		Entities should create a maintenance plan for drainage infrastructure in order to prevent more expensive replacement costs.
		Communities should create a drainage infrastructure maintenance strategy following complaints or damages after a storm.
Emergency Preparedness	Flood Awareness	All communities should share and maintain links to existing flood risk awareness resources, including the TWDB Regional Flood Planning website.
	Flood Risk Information	All communities should use the best available precipitation data for regulatory and design criteria/standards.
	Flood Response	All communities should have a Hazard Mitigation Plan for significant storm events.
All communities should consider appropriate warning systems to contact citizens before and during storm events.		

* - new Standard for Cycle 2

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Recommended Standards Update Summary

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Category	Type	Recommended Standard
New Development	Roadways	<p>For major thoroughfares, the 100-year inundation extent shall be contained within the unpaved areas of the right-of-way, with no conveyance permitted on the paved roadway surface.</p> <p>Remove for now, but RFPG to revisit and re-discuss at a later date.</p> <p>Roadways should be designed to cause no adverse impacts up to and including the 100-year storm event.</p>
	Culverts and Bridge Crossings	Culverts should demonstrate no adverse impact for 100-year storm event.
	Detention	<p>Any reduction in floodplain storage or conveyance capacity within the 1.0% (or 0.2% ACE) regulatory floodplain must be offset, within the same development, with a hydraulically equivalent (one-to-one) volume of mitigation sufficient to offset the reduction, except in areas identified as coastal flood zones.</p> <p>RFPG recommends that all communities require impact analysis for new development (as defined by the regulating agency of that region) for the 5-year, 25-year, and 100-year storms for discharge and water surface elevation.</p>
	Habitable Structures	<p>All habitable structures in coastal communities should be designed such that finished floor elevations are 3 feet above the BFE including the combined riverine and coastal effects.</p> <p>All habitable structures in non-coastal communities are designed such that finished floor elevations are 2 feet above the riverine 100-year WSE, EXCEPT where stricter local standards apply.</p>
	Critical Facilities	<p>All critical facilities in coastal communities should be designed such that finished floor elevations are 2 feet above the highest elevation of either the riverine 500-year or coastal 100-year WSE including the combined riverine and coastal effects.</p> <p>All critical facilities in non-coastal communities should be designed such that finished floor elevations are 2 feet above the riverine 100-year WSE.</p>
	Nature-Based Solution	All new construction should consider nature-based solutions, low impact development, or green stormwater infrastructure.

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Recommended Standards – 2nd Cycle

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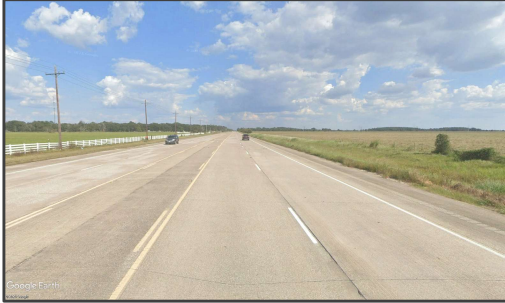
Category	Theme	Type	Recommended Standards
New Development	Design Standards	Roadways	<p>For major thoroughfares, the 100-year inundation extent shall be contained within the unpaved areas of the right-of-way, with no conveyance permitted on the paved roadway surface [Previously deleted in September 2025]</p> <p>Proposed Revision: For all future principal and minor arterials (corridors of regional/local importance activity centers), the roads shall be designed such that the 100-year inundation extent shall be contained within the unpaved areas of the right-of-way.</p>

- **Principal Arterials** - Corridors of **regional** importance connecting large activity centers characterized by:
 - Non-access controlled
 - Through traffic movements
 - Long distance traffic movements
 - Primary freight routes
 - Potential Pedestrian/bicycle movements
- **Minor Arterials** - Corridors of **local** importance connecting large activity centers characterized by:
 - Connections between local areas and network principal arterial roadways
 - Connections for thorough traffic between arterial roadways
 - Access to public transit and through movements
 - Pedestrian and bicycle movements

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Principal Arterial Examples

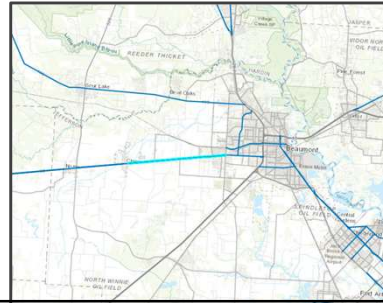
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TX-105



US 90



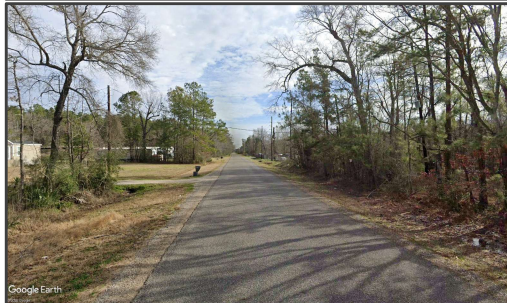
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Minor Arterial Examples

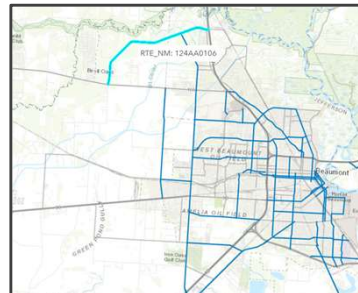
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TX-326



Tram Rd.



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**RFPG Action
Vote to Confirm Recommend Standards**

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**Task 3C – Flood Mitigation and Floodplain
Management Goals Updates**

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Category 1 – Improve Flood Infrastructure

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- RFPG Input
 - Reduce existing flood risk and mitigate future flood hazard to life and property by constructing new infrastructure projects.

Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
1A	An average of XX% of the new regional infrastructure projects between 2023 – 2038 will utilize larger storm events (>100-year) as the basis of their design.	Cycle 1: 10% Cycle 2: 15%	Cycle 1: 25% Cycle 2: 25%

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Category 1 – Improve Flood Infrastructure

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- RFPG Input
 - The preservation and restoration of the natural and beneficial resources within existing floodplains should be considered in the development of flood risk reduction projects.

Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
1B	RFPG must consider in all projects and should incorporate nature-based practices, conservation easements , and floodplain preservation in an average of XX% of their new flood risk reduction projects between 2023 - 2038.	Cycle 1:10% Cycle 2: 15%	Cycle 1: 25% Cycle 2: 35%

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Category 1 – Improve Flood Infrastructure

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- RFPG Input
 - Impacts to critical facilities can impact a community's ability to respond to and recover from flood related events
- 1,030 Critical Structures located within 100yr (Cycle 2)
- Critical Facilities
 - Emergency Facilities
 - Energy Producing Facilities
 - Medical Facilities
 - Schools
 - Public Infrastructure

Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
1C	Reduce the number of critical facilities in the 100-year flood risk inundation extents by XX%.	Cycle 1: 15% Cycle 2: 15%	Cycle 1: 25% Cycle 2: 25%

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Category 1 – Improve Flood Infrastructure

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- RFPG Input
 - Flood Exposure can alternatively be reduced by implementing structure elevations, buyouts, and other forms of flood protection
- 53,161 Structures located within 100yr (Cycle 2)

Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
1D	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 XX% of structures.	Cycle 1: 10% Cycle 2: 15%	Cycle 1: 30% Cycle 2: 30%

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Category 1 – Improve Flood Infrastructure

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- RFPG Input
 - Installing warning devices can not only prevent deaths during a flooding event but also help emergency management personnel coordinate evacuation and emergency response
- 567 LWCs (Cycle 2)

Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
1E	Give notice to 100% of affected units of local government and improve XX% of Low Water Crossings, identified in the latest Regional Flood Plan, by installing warning devices.	Cycle 1: 50% Cycle 2: 50%	Cycle 1: 100% Cycle 2: 100%

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Category 1 – Improve Flood Infrastructure

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- RFPG Input
 - Improving Low Water Crossings can not only resolve flood risk for communities but also aid in transportation and emergency response post-disaster
- 567 LWCs identified in Cycle 1

Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
1F	Give notice to 100% of affected units of local government and solicit funding applications for improvement or removal of XX% of frequently flooded crossings identified in the latest Regional Flood Plan.	Cycle 1: 25% Cycle 2: 35%	Cycle 1: 80% Cycle 2: 90%

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Category 2 – Expand Funding

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- RFPG Input
 - Entities within the region can implement more capital improvement/flood mitigation projects if more grant funding from State and/or Federal sources can be secured.

Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
2A	Increase the amount of State/Federal funding for flood mitigation projects and strategies awarded within the Neches Region by XX%.	Cycle 1: 25% Cycle 2: 30%	Cycle 1: 75% Cycle 2: 80%

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Category 2 – Expand Funding

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- RFPG Input
 - By establishing a dedicated funding source for the operation and maintenance of existing storm drainage systems, communities and entities within the region can expect to see an increase in the sustainability and resiliency of their flood infrastructure.
- 11 out of 79 communities in the region within areas that levy stormwater fees (Cycle 2)

Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
2B	Increase percentage of areas with dedicated funding sources for operations & maintenance for storm drainage systems to XX% of communities.	Cycle 1: 50% Cycle 2: 50%	Cycle 1: 75% Cycle 2: 75%

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Category 2 – Expand Funding

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- RFPG Input
 - The implementation of a stormwater utility charge can provide a source of funding and/or capital for communities and districts to execute significant maintenance items and capital improvement projects.
- ~658,000 people out of region population of 1,479,155 within areas that levy stormwater fees (Cycle 2)

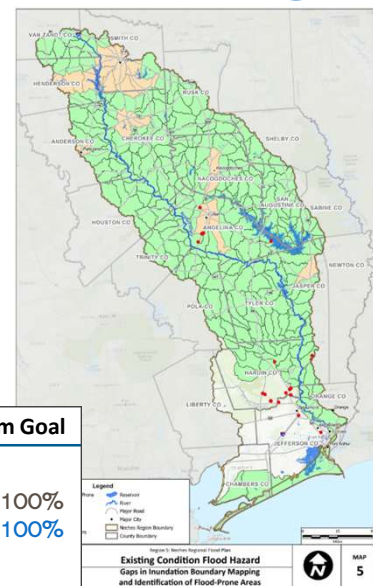
Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
2C	XX% of the region's population is part of an entity that has a dedicated drainage charge, fee, or other continuous funding mechanism for the maintenance and/or restoration of flood infrastructure.	Cycle 1: 50% Cycle 2: 60%	Cycle 1: 75% Cycle 2: 75%

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Category 3 – Improve Data

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- RFPG Input
 - Updated flood hazard data impacts a community's ability to better understand flood risk and prevent future flood risk.
- Studies at HUC 12 level (Cycle 2)
 - 14.3% Recently Studied (FIF)
 - 77.4% Approximate Data
 - 8.3% Effective Data > 10 years old



Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
3A	Increase the coverage of flood hazard data across the region by completing detailed studies that utilize consistent methodology in XX% of the areas identified as having current gaps in flood mapping.	Cycle 1: 75% Cycle 2: 80%	Cycle 1: 100% Cycle 2: 100%

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Category 3 – Improve Data

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- RFPG Input
 - Stream gages can help predict flood events, which allow communities to better safeguard lives and protect property.
- 13 USGS Active Gages
- 6 additional SE Texas R.A.I.N. Gages
 - 4 Rain Accumulation gages
 - 2 Tidal stream gages

Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
3B	Increase the number of gauges across the Neches basin to cover XX% of the region's HUC10s.	Cycle 1: 50% Cycle 2: 60%	Cycle 1: 100% Cycle 2: 100%



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Category 3 – Improve Data

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- Critical Infrastructure Database will contain information on:
 - Spatial Location
 - Type of Critical Infrastructure (Hospital, School, Fire Station, etc.)
 - Level of Flood Exposure (10-YR, 100-YR, 500-YR)

Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
3C	Develop and maintain critical infrastructure database.	Cycle 1: Initiated Cycle 2: Initiated	Cycle 1: Maintained Cycle 2: Maintained

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Category 3 – Improve Data

5

- RFPG Input
 - Educating the public on flood-related risks can help to mitigate loss of life during flooding events

Goal ID	Goal	Short-Term Goal	Long-Term Goal
3D	100% of counties to perform public education and awareness campaigns to better inform the public of flood-related risks on an annual basis.	Cycle 1: Initiated Cycle 2: Initiated	Cycle 1: Maintained Cycle 2: Maintained

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Recommended Goals Update Summary

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Short Term (10 year)	Long Term (30 year)
An average of 15% of the new regional infrastructure projects between 2028 – 2038 will utilize larger storm events (>100-year) as the basis of their design.	An average of 30% of the new regional infrastructure projects between 2028 – 2058 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, conservation easements , and floodplain preservation in an average of 15% of their new flood risk reduction projects between 2028 - 2038 .	RFPG must consider in all projects and should incorporate nature-based practices, conservation easements , and floodplain preservation in an average of 35% of their new flood risk reduction projects between 2028 - 2058 .
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 structures as defined in the existing and future 100-year flood risk inundation extents by elevating, acquiring, relocating, or otherwise providing flood protection to 10% of structures.	Reduce exposure of structures as defined in the existing and future 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 25%.	Increase the amount of State/Federal funding for flood mitigation projects and strategies awarded within the Neches Region by 75%.
Increase percentage of areas with dedicated funding sources for operations and maintenance for storm drainage system, where legal authority exists , to 50% of communities.	Increase percentage of areas with dedicated funding sources for operations and maintenance for storm drainage system, where legal authority exists , to 75% of communities.

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Short Term (10 year)	Long Term (30 year)
50% 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 75% 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 50% 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	Maintain critical infrastructure database
Give notice to 100% of affected units of local government and improve 50% of frequently flooded crossings, identified in the latest Regional Flood Plan, by providing appropriate warning mechanism.	Give notice to 100% of affected units of local government and improve 100% of frequently flooded crossings, identified in the latest Regional Flood Plan, by providing appropriate warning mechanism.
Give notice to 100% of affected units of local government and solicit funding applications for improvement or removal of 25% 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 80% 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 issues on an annual basis.	Maintain 100% participation of counties performing public education and awareness campaigns to better inform the public of flood-related issues on an annual basis.

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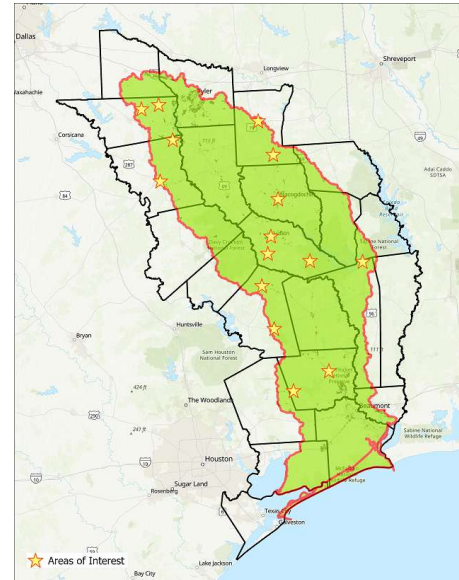
Task 4C – Performance of Flood Management Evaluations

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Task 4C/5B Initial Locations

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- Batch 1
 - Minimum of 2 Study Areas for FNI
 - Hardin County Master Drainage Plan
 - Batson
 - Kountze
 - Minimum of 2 Study Areas for HDR
 - Polk County Master Drainage Plan
 - Corrigan
 - Indian Springs
 - 2 FMEs for TWDB (Task 5B)
 - List of FMEs for Task 5B
 - Batch 2
 - Determine additional selections based on schedule and budget



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Hardin County Master Drainage Plan

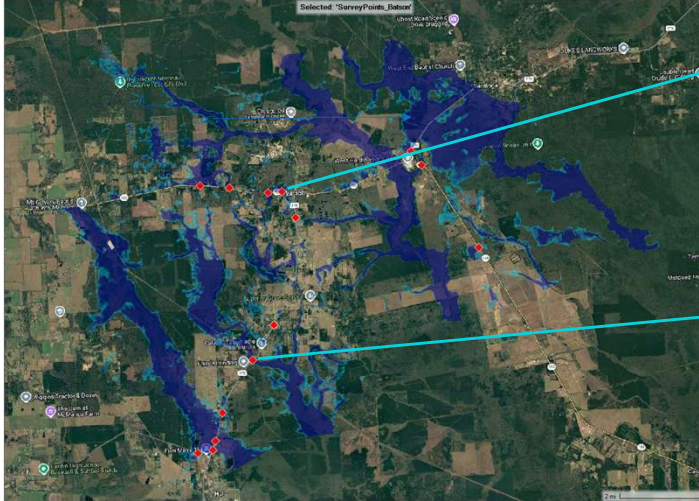
- Ditch/Drainage Improvements in the City of Batson
 - Existing Conditions models created & QC'd
 - Survey for area conducted on 6/1/2026, structures incorporated
 - Beginning stages of mitigation modeling



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Batson Surveyed Structures

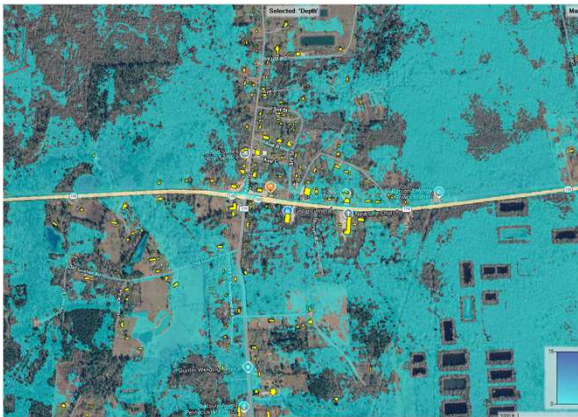
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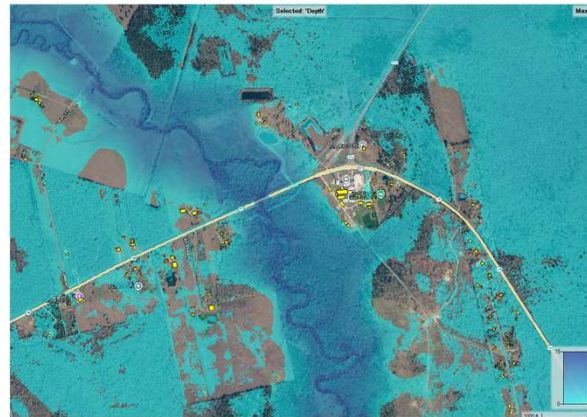
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Batson Areas of Interest

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Residential Development near intersection of HWY 105 and FM 770



Residential Development near West Hardin High School & intersection of HWY 105 and FM 770

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Hardin County Master Drainage Plan

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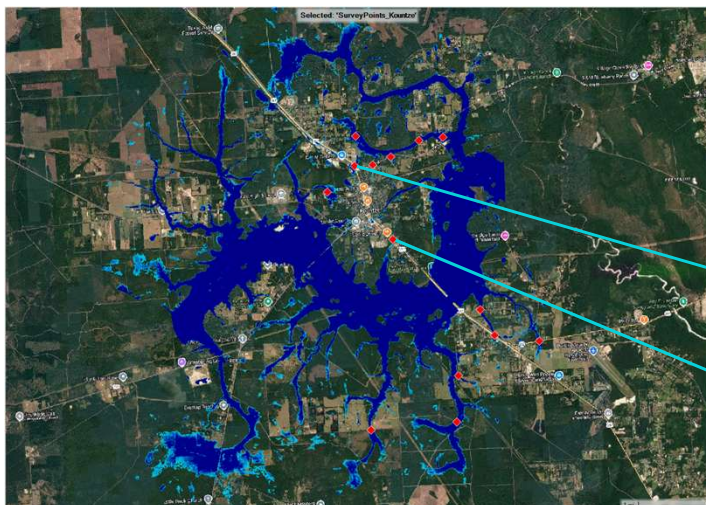
- City of Kountze Conveyance Improvements
 - Existing Conditions models created & QC'd
 - Survey for area conducted on 6/1/2026, structures incorporated
 - Beginning stages of mitigation modeling



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Kountze Surveyed Structures

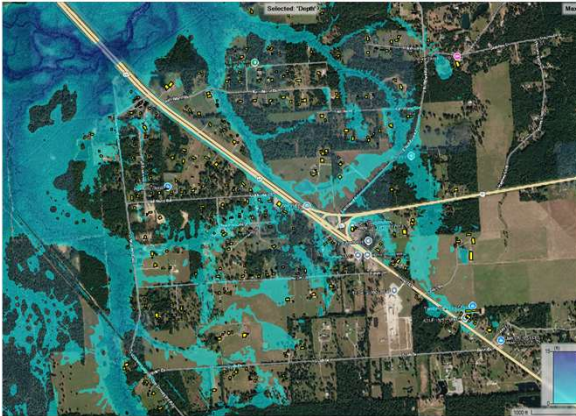
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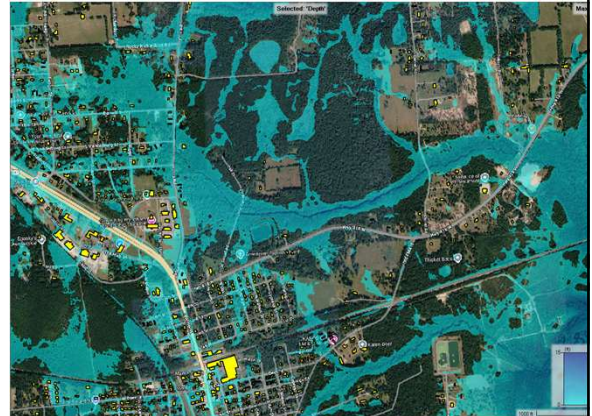
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Kountze Areas of Interest

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Residential Development near intersection of HWY 69 and HWY 327



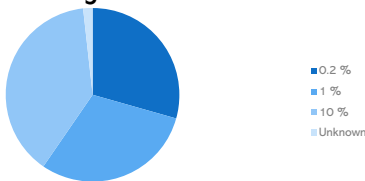
Residential Development near intersection of HWY 287 and HWY 418

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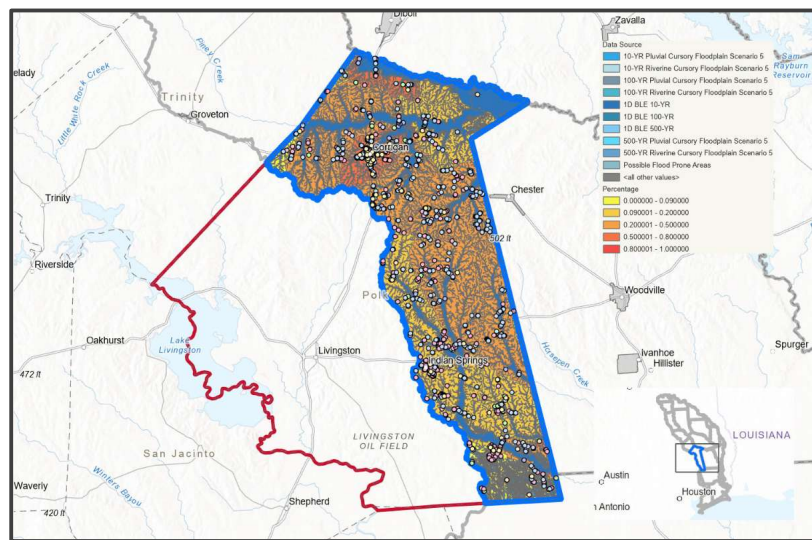
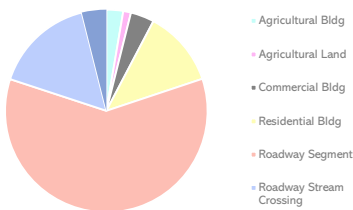
Overview of Polk County MDP in Neches Region

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Existing Exposure Points by Flooding Annual Chance Event



Existing Exposure Points by Flood Exposure Type



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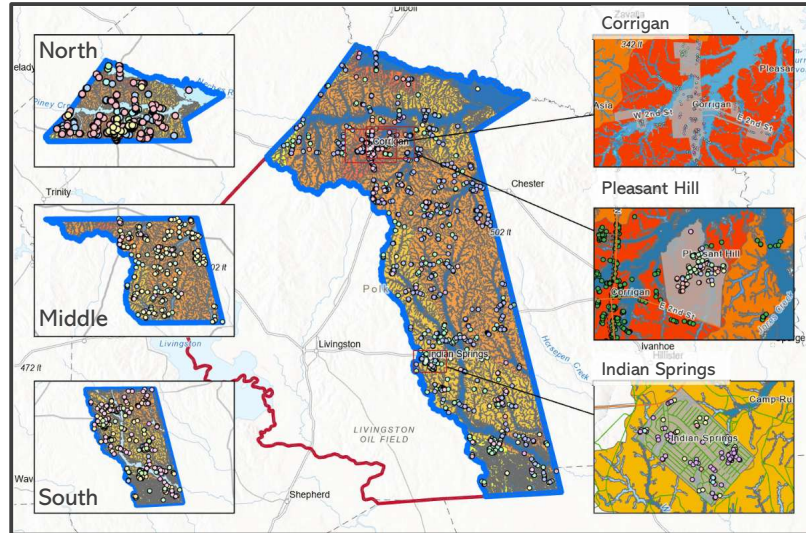
Polk County Sections and Problem Areas

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Detail of North, Middle, and South sections of the County provided in following slides.

Three Problems Areas identified during consultant screening process:

- City of Corrigan
- CDP of Pleasant Hill
- CDP of Indian Springs

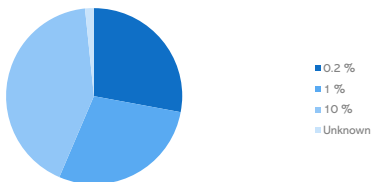


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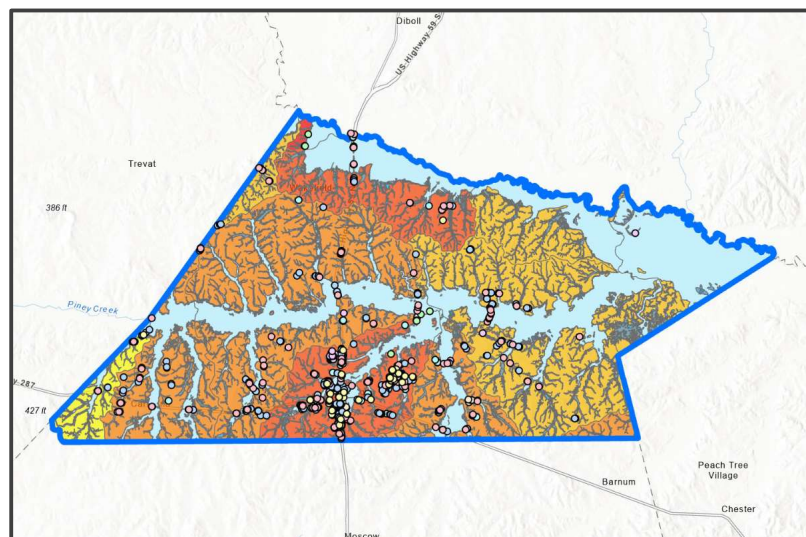
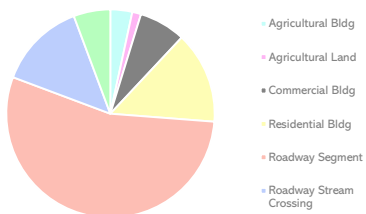
Polk County – Northern Section

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Existing Exposure Points by Flooding Annual Chance Event



Existing Exposure Points by Flood Exposure Type

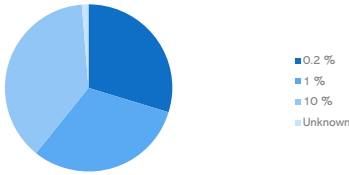


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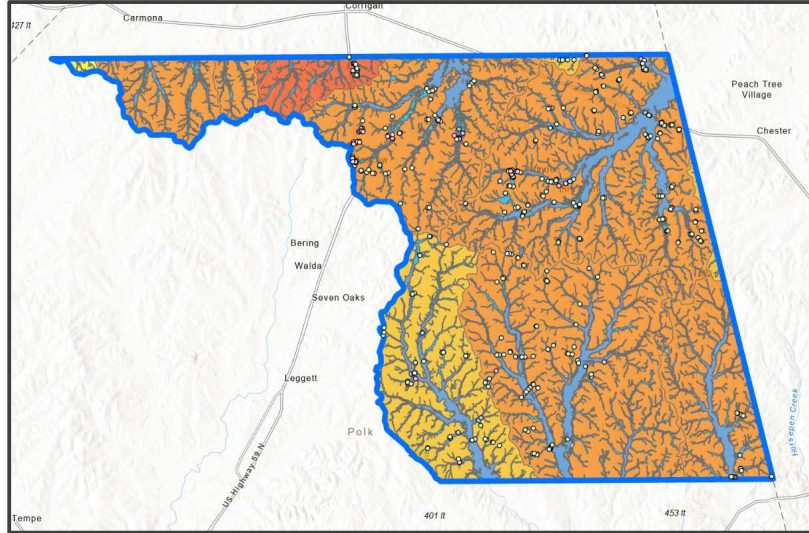
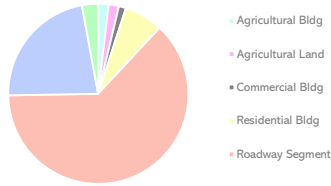
Polk County – Middle Section

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Existing Exposure Points by Flooding Annual Chance Event



Existing Exposure Points by Flood Exposure Type

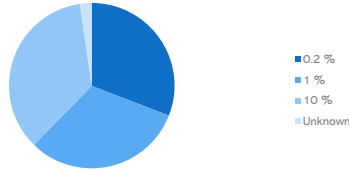


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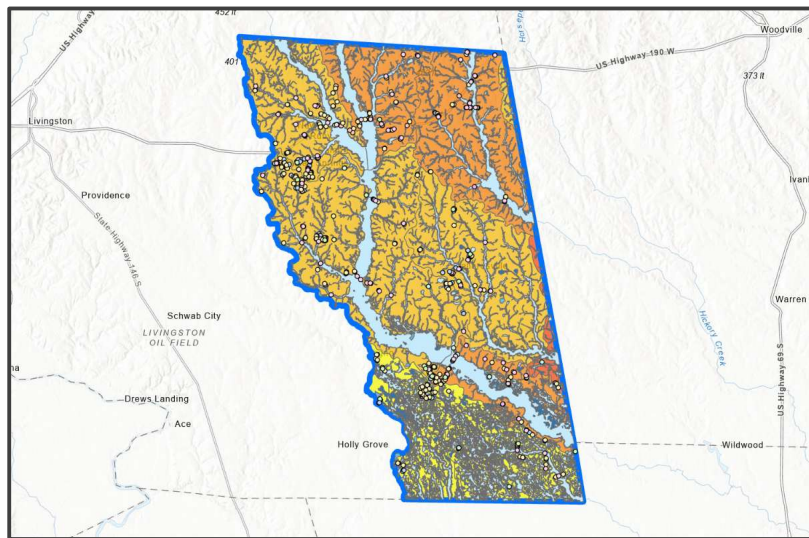
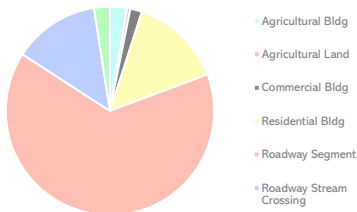
Polk County – Southern Section

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Existing Exposure Points by Flooding Annual Chance Event



Existing Exposure Points by Flood Exposure Type

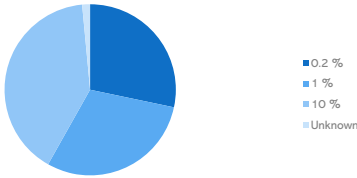


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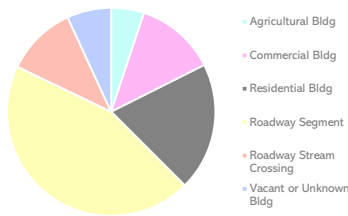
Polk County – City of Corrigan

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Existing Exposure Points by Flooding Annual Chance Event



Existing Exposure Points by Flood Exposure Type

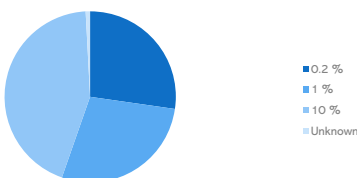


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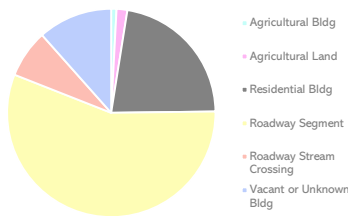
Polk County – Pleasant Hill

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Existing Exposure Points by Flooding Annual Chance Event



Existing Exposure Points by Flood Exposure Type

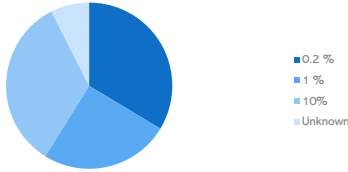


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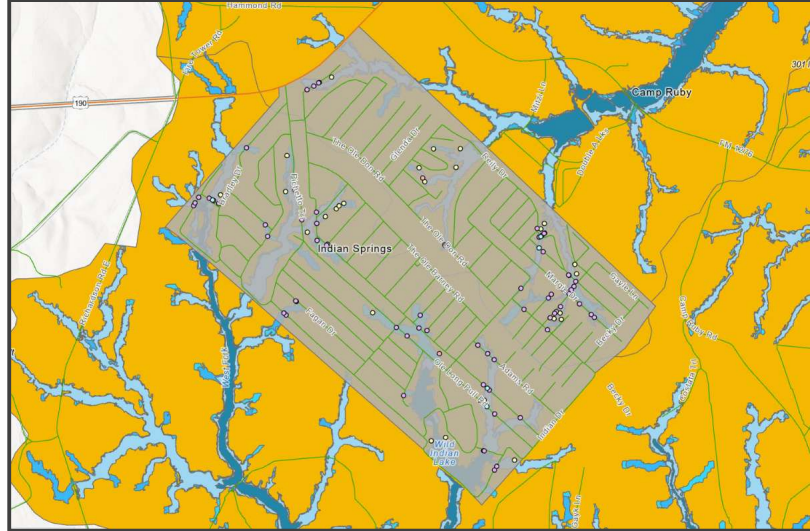
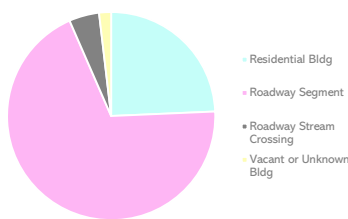
Polk County – Indian Springs

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Existing Exposure Points by Flooding Annual Chance Event



Existing Exposure Points by Flood Exposure Type



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Polk County – Prior Studies

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Prior Studies	Counties	Source	Year
Polk County FIS	Polk County	FEMA	2010
Polk County HMP	Polk County	Polk County	2018, 2024
Polk County Multi-Jurisdiction HMP	Polk County	Polk County	2018
Pine Island Bayou Watershed Hydraulic Analysis (BLE)	Hardin County, Jefferson County, Liberty County, Polk County	FEMA	2019
Village Watershed Hydraulic Analysis (BLE)	Hardin County, Polk County, Tyler County	FEMA	2019
Combined River Basin Flood Study	San Augustine County, Sabine County, Newton County, Polk County, Tyler County, Jasper County, Hardin County, Liberty County, Orange County, Jefferson County, Chambers County, Galveston County	GLO	2024
Texas Integrated Flooding Framework Planning Project	San Augustine County, Sabine County, Newton County, Polk County, Tyler County, Jasper County, Hardin County, Liberty County, Orange County, Jefferson County, Chambers County, Galveston County	TWDB, USACE, USGS	2020

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Task 8 – Legislative, Administrative, and Regulatory Recommendations

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Task 8 – Legislative, Administrative, and Regulatory Recommendations

RFPGS must develop and include in their Flood Plans

1. Legislative recommendations that they consider necessary to facilitate floodplain management and flood mitigation planning and implementation
2. Other regulatory or administrative recommendations that they consider necessary to facilitate floodplain management and flood mitigation planning and implementation;
3. Any other recommendations that the RFPG believes are needed and desirable to achieve its regional flood mitigation and floodplain management goals; and
4. Recommendations regarding potential, new revenue-raising opportunities, including potential new municipal drainage utilities or regional flood authorities, that could fund the development, operation, and maintenance of floodplain management or flood mitigation activities in the region.

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Cycle 1 Legislative Recommendations

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- Recurring biennial appropriations to Flood Infrastructure Fund project/study implementation
- Increase state funding for technical assistance to develop accurate watershed models and floodplain maps
- Provide counties legislative authority
 - Establish drainage utilities and assess fees
 - Manage new development to reduce future flood risk and benefit water supply
- Incentivize jurisdictions to work together to provide regional flood mitigation.

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Cycle 1 Legislative Recommendations

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- Incentivize buy-out programs to convert frequently flooded properties/neighborhoods into parkland
- Incentivize conservation easements for land in the 100-year floodplains
- Establish grant programs for the ongoing operations and maintenance (O&M) of existing flood mitigation and other drainage infrastructure.

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Cycle 1 -> Cycle 2 Legislative Recommendation Edits

5

Recommendation	Cycle 2 Action?	Justification
Continue biennial appropriations to the Flood Infrastructure Fund (FIF)	Keep with acknowledgement of progress	While there have been FIF studies conducted throughout the region, it is suggested that the recommendation be maintained in order to continue funding for future flood studies.
Increase state funding for technical assistance to develop accurate watershed models and floodplain maps.	Keep	Recommendation not substantially addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action. Recommendation specifically targets allocating funding and support to local governments to update their maps to FEMA standards.
Allow counties the opportunity to establish drainage utilities and to collect drainage utility fees from unincorporated areas.	Keep	Recommendation not substantially addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.
Incentivize jurisdictions to work together to provide regional flood mitigation	Keep with acknowledgement of progress	Recommendation not substantially addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.
Incentivize buy-out programs to convert frequently flooded properties/neighborhoods into natural beneficial use areas.	Keep	Recommendation not substantially addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.

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Cycle 1 -> Cycle 2 Legislative Recommendation Edits

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Recommendation	Cycle 2 Action?	Justification
Incentivize conservation easements for land in the 100-year floodplains	Keep	Recommendation not substantially addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.
Establish grant programs for the ongoing operations and maintenance (O&M) of existing flood mitigation and other drainage infrastructure	Keep	Recommendation not substantially addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.

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Potential **New** Legislative Recommendations for Cycle 2

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Recommendation	Cycle 1 Region	Relevance?
Clarify and expand county regulatory authority for floodplain management, land use planning, setbacks, permitting, and management of undeveloped areas.	R1, R2, R7, R11, R13	Much of the Neches region is composed of unincorporated areas outside of major city limits.
Continue and expand funding for flood early warning systems, stream gages, frequently flooded crossing safety improvements, and flood hazard signage.	R1, R11, R13	RFPG has declared an interest in improving signage within the region and the SE TEXAS Regional Alerting & Information Network has a series of gages located within the region that helps to supply information during threatening weather conditions.
Enable or support regional flood authorities, river authority programs, drainage districts, or watershed-based district boundaries where regional support is needed.	R11, R13	While the Neches region has drainage districts and river authorities, many of them are concentrated to the south of the region. Additional support would help to create new ones in other areas of the region where they are most needed.

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Cycle 1 Regulatory/Administrative Recommendations

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- Develop model floodplain management standards and ordinances.
- Provide support for ongoing education/training for floodplain managers.
- Provide technical assistance to smaller jurisdictions (assist w/applications, funding for rural communities to complete studies, etc.).
- Increase public education efforts.
- Establish a process to take BLE data to regulatory information.
- Establish a process to utilize BLE data for evaluation of FMPs.
- Review and update TxDOT design criteria.

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Cycle 1 -> Cycle 2 Regulatory/Administrative Recommendation Edits

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Recommendation	Cycle 2 Action?	Justification
Develop model floodplain management standards and ordinances	Keep	Recommendation not substantially addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.
Provide support for ongoing education/training for floodplain management.	Keep	Recommendation not substantially addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.
Provide technical assistance to smaller jurisdictions.	Keep with acknowledgement of progress	Recommendation partially addressed on virtue of assistance provided on funding applications for DD6 projects, but ideally more of an emphasis placed on aiding smaller communities.
Increase public education efforts	Keep	Recommendation not substantially addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.
Establish a process to take BLE data to regulatory information	Keep	Recommendation not substantially addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.

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Cycle 1 -> Cycle 2 Regulatory/Administrative Recommendation Edits

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Recommendation	Cycle 2 Action?	Justification
Establish a process to utilize BLE data for evaluation of FMPs	Remove	Recommendation no longer pertinent with recent reworks to the regional flood planning process, specifically Tasks 4C and 5B, allocating funds for smaller flood management evaluations to be performed to be promoted to flood mitigation projects.
Review and Update TxDOT design criteria	Keep, but edit to incorporate recent RFPG discussion.	RFPG has expressed interest in TxDOT having stricter guidelines on water conveyance along roads. Currently the recommendation includes language of TxDOT ensuring roadways provide a flood protection level equivalent to or greater than the 1% ACE storm even wherever feasible.

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Potential **New** Regulatory/Administrative Recommendations for Cycle 2

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Recommendation	Cycle 1 Region	Relevance?
Develop riparian vegetation management guidance addressing purpose, timing, methods, and locations for vegetation management in floodplains and floodways.	R11	Much of the Neches region is composed of unincorporated areas outside of major city limits.
Develop model floodplain ordinances for General Law Cities	R6	There are numerous unincorporated communities and small cities within the region that constitute as General Law Cities which could benefit from definitive floodplain ordinance language.
Promote, incentivize, and provide training and technical resources for nature-based solutions, green infrastructure, natural floodplain preservation, conservation, and hybrid structural/nature-based approaches.	R1, R6, R7, R11, R13	The RFPG has expressed an interest in exploring nature-based solutions to flood mitigation in addition to conventional drainage improvement projects.

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Cycle 1 Other Recommendations

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- Promote nature-based projects.
- Utilize alternative statewide Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) than the one developed by the CDC.
- Reassess requirements for potentially feasibility Flood Mitigation Projects (FMP) that present challenges for inclusion of FMPS in regional flood plans.
- Develop publicly available, statewide database of all the GIS deliverables associated with the development of the State Flood Plan.
- Incorporate FEMA in the Regional Flood Planning process as a nonvoting RFPG member.
- Adjust population estimates to include transient population within each region.
- Future Population Projections
- Expanding scope of flood mitigation needs analysis
- Establish flood response and flood warning activities that consider needs of disabled community

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Cycle 1 -> Cycle 2 Other Recommendation Edits

5

Recommendation	Cycle 2 Action?	Justification
Promote nature-based projects	Keep with acknowledgement of progress	Recommendation addressed – there has been a concerted effort to include more nature-based projects in the RFP in addition to the development of a Nature-based Solutions Manual.
Utilize alternative statewide Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) than the one developed by the CDC.	Remove	Recommendation addressed – TWDB participated in the development of the Texas Flood Social Vulnerability Index (TX F-SVI).
Reassess requirements for potentially feasibility Flood Mitigation Projects (FMP) that present challenges for inclusion of FMPS in regional flood plans.	Keep with acknowledgement of progress	Recommendation addressed – TWDB has removed BCR as a requirement for FMPs, but there is still a substantial amount of information required for FMPs for inclusion in the RFP.
Develop publicly available, statewide database of all the GIS deliverables associated with the development of the State Flood Plan.	Keep, but edit to change “Develop” to “Maintain”	Recommendation addressed – TWDB has developed a State Flood Plan viewer that allows stakeholders, members of the public, and technical consultants to view data across the state. It will likely require an update for the Cycle 2 data.
Incorporate FEMA in the Regional Flood Planning process as a nonvoting RFPG member.	Keep	Recommendation not addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.

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Cycle 1 -> Cycle 2 Other Recommendation Edits ctd.

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Recommendation	Cycle 2 Action?	Justification
Adjust population estimates to include transient population within each region.	Keep	Recommendation not addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.
Revisit Future Population Projections	Keep	Recommendation not addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action. Population Projections obtained from Regional Water Planning estimates.
Expand scope of flood mitigation needs analysis to also consider individual structure values and cost of lost industrial production and repair	Keep	Recommendation not addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.
Establish flood warning activities and flood warning activities that consider the needs of the disabled community	Keep	Recommendation not addressed for Cycle 2 but can retain as a recommendation for future action.

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Potential **New** Other Recommendations for Cycle 2

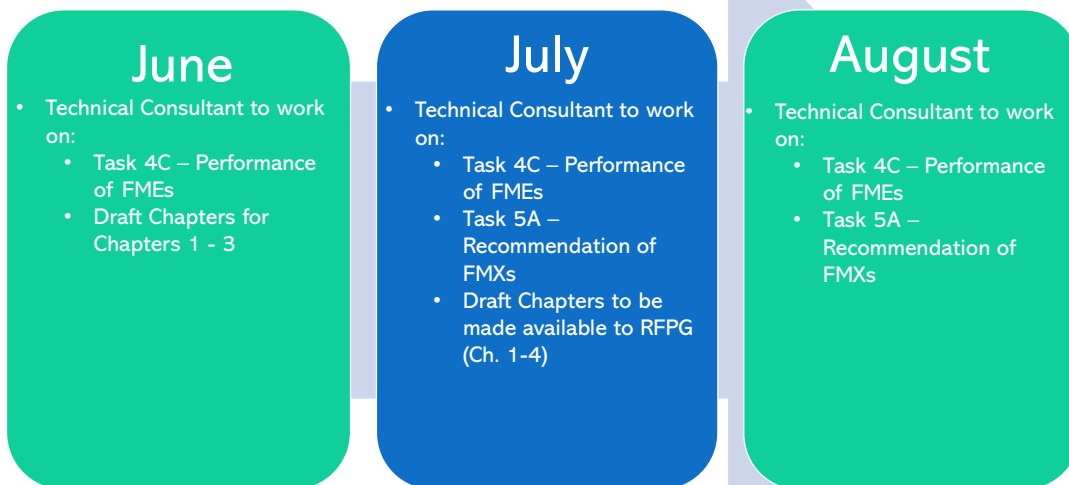
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Recommendation	Cycle 1 Region	Relevance?
Scoring criteria and methodology for projects that benefit agricultural activities should be updated to allow for these types of projects to compete with urban focused projects.	R6	Much of the Neches region is composed of agricultural land, especially towards the middle and north of the region.
Expand eligibility for stormwater and flood mitigation solutions, including local, state, federal, and public/private funding.	R2	Flood mitigation projects often do not generate revenue, making broad funding eligibility important.

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Planning Schedule

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