

2023 REGIONAL FLOOD PLAN REGION 6 SAN JACINTO

July 2023

PREPARED FOR THE SAN JACINTO REGIONAL FLOOD PLANNING GROUP

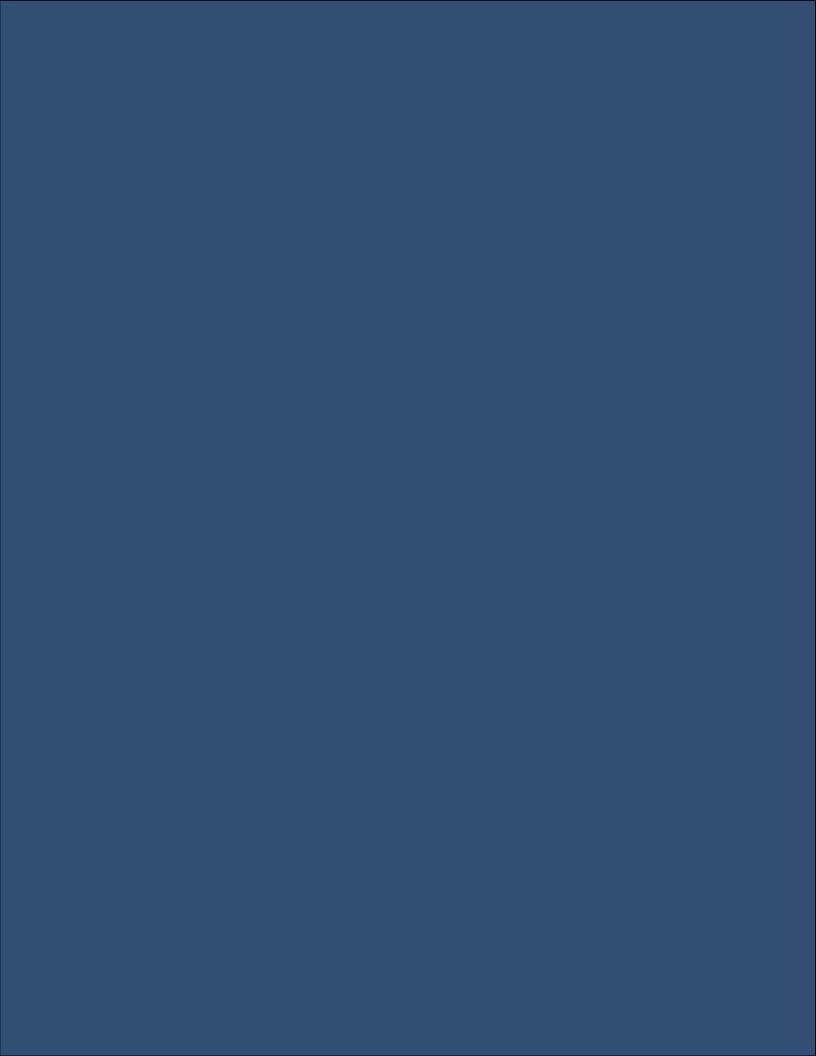


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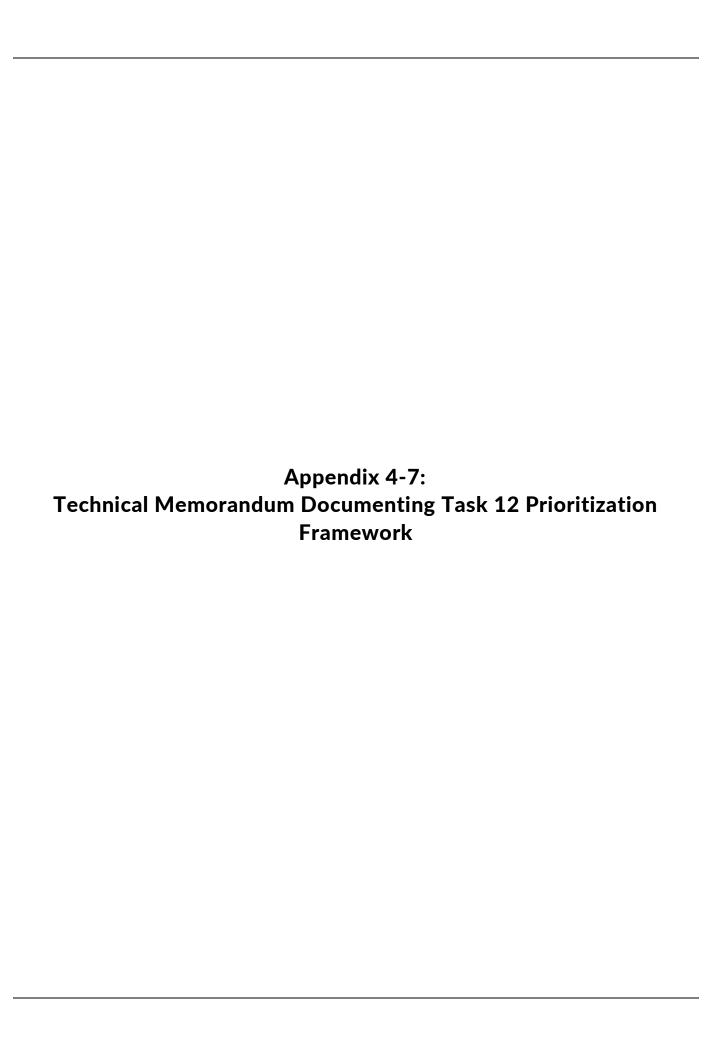
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DATE: October 17th, 2022

TO: San Jacinto Regional Flood Planning Group

FROM: Evan Adrian, PE, CFM, ENV SP; Jacob Torres, PhD, PE, CFM, D.WRE (Torres & Associates, LLC)

Cristian Ayala; Inok Jun, PhD, EIT (Torres & Associates, LLC)

Cory Stull, PE, CFM; Brian Edmondson, PE, CFM; Maggie Puckett, PE, CFM (Freese and Nichols, Inc.)

PROJECT NO.: <u>10-220120-00</u>

PROJECT: TWDB San Jacinto Regional Flood Plan

SUBJECT: Task 12 Prioritization Framework

Executive Summary

Torres & Associates and Freese and Nichols, Inc. have developed preliminary selection criteria and a prioritization framework for assisting the San Jacinto Regional Flood Planning Group (RFPG) with prioritizing the flood management evaluations (FME) for use during Task 12. The objective of Task 12 as described by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) is to perform identified FMEs to recommend additional potentially feasible flood mitigation projects (FMP). The goal of the prioritization framework was to develop a transparent framework for ranking the FMEs based on available data developed as part of Task 4A, Task 4B, and Task 5 of the Draft Region Flood Plan project. The prioritization of the FMEs will be used by the Technical Consultant to execute FMEs in order of prioritization until Task 12 funds are exhausted. Execution of a FME is contingent on any comments received to the draft plan and concurrence by the sponsor entity. If a sponsor is unresponsive or does not wish to pursue a particular FME then a reasonable effort can be made to identify another sponsor for the FME. If no other sponsor is found, then next FME in order will be pursued. Based on the analysis described within this memorandum, a draft prioritization framework was developed for the FMEs within the San Jacinto region with criteria based on available data used to develop a score for each FME that is in line with the goals of the San Jacinto RFPG. The prioritization framework is provided in Appendix 01 with a spatial visual of the prioritized FMEs within the San Jacinto region provided in **Exhibit 01**.



The need for a prioritization framework was determined based on the constraints inherent to Task 12 including budget, schedule, a significant number of recommended FMEs (374 FMEs), and a wide array of sponsors. Based on these constraints, certain FMEs were filtered from the prioritization evaluation including FMEs with a level of effort exceeding \$150,000 to maximize the number of FMEs evaluated, FMEs labeled as "Not Recommended" by the RFPG, FMEs that will not likely produce an FMP, and FMEs identified by public comment as duplicates or ongoing efforts. The filtering process reduced the number of FMEs from 374 to 191 FMEs included in the prioritization effort. Exhibit 02 provides a visual of the FMEs that were excluded from the prioritization analysis.

The prioritization framework is comprised of different criteria based on available data to differentiate the FMEs. Each criterion was chosen as important factors to achieve the RFPGs overall goals for the Task 12 effort. The criteria used include the following: level-of-effort, model/data availability, known flood risk, number of entities benefitted, critical facilities at risk, structures at risk, nature-based solutions, social vulnerability index (SVI), mobility, population at risk, unique sponsor, and sub-watershed priority. For each criteria listed above, different thresholds were used to determine if an FME was a low, medium, or high priority for a certain criterion to differentiate the FMEs and prioritize FMEs with a higher need. A statistical analysis was conducted for several of the criteria to determine effective thresholds to set for low, medium, and high priority. Documentation of the statistical analysis is provided in **Appendix 05**.

Weights were assigned to each of the criteria based on the ranking of the selection criteria gathered from the survey results of the Technical Committee and RFPG (Appendix 03 and 04) and further discussion during the October 2022 RFPG meeting. Criteria at the top of the survey results were assigned a weight of 1 while criteria further down on the list have a corresponding weight. These weights were multiplied with the priority ranking of the criteria and factored into the overall prioritization rank. Based on the feedback received from the RFPG during the October RFPG meeting, additional investigation of the results of the prioritized list was warranted to determine if any refinements could be made that would elevate some FMEs from smaller entities and provide a more diverse mix of FMEs higher in the prioritized list. The consultant team reviewed the FME prioritized list and criteria and determined that multiple criteria are similar and each capture different aspects of flood risk which influenced the overall ranking to be primarily reflective of flood risk. Based on this observation, the "Known Flood Risk", "Critical Facilities at Risk", "Structures at Risk", and "Population at Risk" had their respective weighting revised from one (1) to 0.25



to represent an overall category of flood risk. The "Unique Sponsor" and "Subwatershed Priority" criteria were also revised to a value of one (1) to help elevate different sponsors and geographic representation.

The results of the prioritization framework show the higher priority FMEs are mainly located in the middle to lower portion of the San Jacinto Region with a spread between sponsors however, many of the FMEs executed during the Task 12 effort may be for a limited number of sponsors as a function of the number of FMEs certain sponsors have that are only missing a BCA and the likelihood that there may be limited response to proceed with an FME from many sponsors. There are also FMEs included in the prioritized list that may be evaluated by the sponsor themselves. These FMEs are primarily benefit cost analyses (BCA). Based on coordination efforts, the City of Houston and City of Friendswood have indicated a potential for conducting the FMEs internally by the sponsor to elevate the FMEs to FMPs. Coordination is ongoing to ensure that there is no duplicated effort for Task 12. The completed draft prioritization framework is provided in Appendix 01 with a spatial visual of the prioritized FMEs within the San Jacinto region provided in Exhibit 01. Appendix 06 includes the FME One-Page fact sheets in ranked order for reference and Appendix 07 includes the ranked FME list in excel form to provide an overall summary of the FMEs with the data used in the analysis and the FMEs removed based on different constraints.



Feedback from RFPG and Technical Committee

A preliminary prioritization framework was presented to the San Jacinto RFPG Technical Committee on September 2nd, 2022, and to the full RFPG on September 8th, 2022, to facilitate discussion and obtain feedback on the initial list. **Appendix 02** provides the preliminary prioritization framework presented at the meeting for reference. The preliminary framework has been refined based on the feedback from the RFPG and Technical Committee and is provided in **Appendix 01**. General feedback from the Technical Committee included the addition of criteria in line with the RFPG's overall goals including a criterion for nature-based solutions, mobility, and spatial prioritization by sub-watershed. A survey was conducted to gather feedback from the Technical Committee (**Appendix 03**). The overall desired outcome of Task 12 from the Technical Committee was to maximize the reduction in flood risk and exposure followed by FMP benefit coverage. The importance of the selection criteria to the Technical Committee was in line with the overall goal with criteria focused on reduction in flood risk and exposure being towards the top of the survey list. The Technical Committee also preferred a distribution of FMEs evaluated under Task 12 that were primarily benefit cost analyses with a few moderate effort FMEs.

General feedback gathered from the RFPG during the September 8th meeting added an emphasis on the importance to consider nature-based solutions in the prioritization framework and focus on elevation of as many FMEs to FMPs as possible within the constraints of Task 12. The same survey presented to the Technical Committee was performed to gather feedback from the entire RFPG (Appendix 04). The overall desired outcome of Task 12 from the RFPG was in line with the Technical Committee with the goal to maximize the reduction in flood risk and exposure followed by Number of FMPs and then FMP benefit coverage. The importance of the selection criteria to the RFPG was in line with the overall goal with criteria focused on reduction in flood risk and exposure being towards the top of the survey list. There were some differences in the overall ranking of importance of the selection criteria between the Technical Committee and the RFPG, however the overall tendencies appear to be similar. The RFPG had a tie in ranking between performing all benefit cost analyses and a distribution of FMEs evaluated under Task 12 that were primarily benefit cost analyses with a few moderate effort FMEs.

A refined framework and weighting were provided to the RFPG for review for the October 13th meeting to discuss any further refinements to the criteria if necessary. Based on the feedback received from the RFPG, additional investigation of the results of the prioritized list was warranted to determine if any



refinements could be made that would elevate some FMEs from smaller entities and provide a more diverse mix of FMEs that may be performed through Task 12. The consultant team reviewed the FME prioritized list and criteria and determined that multiple criteria are similar and each capture different aspects of flood risk which influenced the overall ranking to be primarily reflective of flood risk while discounting the influence of other criteria. Based on this observation, the "Known Flood Risk", "Critical Facilities at Risk", "Structures at Risk", and "Population at Risk" had their respective weighting revised from one (1) to 0.25 to represent an overall category of flood risk. The "Unique Sponsor" and "Subwatershed Priority" criteria were also revised to a value of one (1) to help elevate different sponsors and geographic representation. Table 1 provides a summary of the previous criteria weights and the revised weights that account for the overemphasis on flood risk and elevation of different sponsors and geographic representation.

Table 1. Summary of Criteria Weights and Revision

Criteria	Weight presented at RFPG Meeting (10/13)	Revised Weight
Level of Effort	1.0	1.0
Model/Data Availability	0.7	0.7
Known Flood Risk	1.0	0.25
Number of Entities Benefitted	0.2	0.2
Critical Facilities at Risk	1.0	0.25
Structures at Risk	1.0	0.25
Nature-Based Solutions	0.5	0.5
Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)	0.5	0.5
Mobility	0.3	0.3
Population at Risk	1.0	0.25
Unique Sponsor	0.2	1.0
Subwatershed Priority	0.6	1.0



Prioritization Criteria

The prioritization framework is comprised of different criteria based on available data to differentiate the FMEs. Each criterion was chosen as important factors to achieve the RFPGs overall goals for the Task 12 effort. The criteria used include the following: level-of-effort, model/data availability, known flood risk, number of entities benefitted, critical facilities at risk, structures at risk, nature-based solutions, social vulnerability index (SVI), mobility, population at risk, unique sponsor, and sub-watershed priority. For each criteria listed above, different thresholds were used to determine if an FME was a low, medium, or high priority for a certain criterion to differentiate the FMEs and prioritize FMEs with a higher need. The overall prioritization framework is provided in Table 1. A low priority criterion determined for the FME receives a value of 1, medium priority receives a value of 3, and high priority receives a value of 5. The values were chosen to provide variation between low, medium, and high priority. Once the criterion priorities were determined, they were summed together to generate an overall priority score that was used to determine the ranking of the individual FMEs. A statistical analysis was conducted for several of the criteria to determine effective thresholds to set for low, medium, and high priority. Documentation of the statistical analysis is provided in Appendix 05.

Table 2. Summary of DRAFT Prioritization Framework (Appendix 01)

D 110%	Priority Ranking		
Recommended Criteria	Low Priority (1)	Medium Priority (3)	High Priority (5)
Level of Effort	Effort may be outside of budget constraints (\$150k to > \$100k)	Reasonable Effort based on budget/schedule (\$100k to > \$30k)	Low Effort and can likely be completed quickly and efficiently (≤ \$30k)
Model/Data Availability	No model/project data available	Some project data readily available	Necessary models and project data readily available
Known Flood Risk	Low Known Flood Risk	Medium Known Flood Risk	High Known Flood Risk
Number of Entities Benefitted	1-2	3	Greater than 3
Critical Facilities at risk	Less than Median	Above Median	Above Average
Structures at risk	Less than Median	Above Median	Above Average
Population at risk	Less than Median	Above Median	Above Average
UniqueSponsor	Another FME has higher priority for Sponsor	NA	Highest priority FME of Unique Sponsor
Nature Based Solutions	No Nature Based Solution considered in the evaluation	NA	Nature Based Solution(s) considered in the evaluation
Priority within Subwatershed (HUC10)	Another FME has higher priority for Subwatershed based on other criteria	NA	Highest priority FME of Subwatershed based on other criteria
Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)	Low (Less than 0.33)	Medium (0.33-0.66)	High (Greater than 0.66)
Mobility/Length of Inundated Roadway	Less than Median	Above Median	Above Average



Level-of-Effort

Level-of-Effort refers to the amount of effort based on an estimated cost needed to complete the evaluation and turn the FME into an FMP. This is an important factor due to a limited budget and schedule for Task 12 to promote an FME to an FMP. Based on feedback from the RFPG, maximizing the number of FMEs that are evaluated in the Task 12 effort is one of their priorities and is captured by this criterion. **Exhibits 3-5** provide visualization of three different level-of-effort scenarios with different threshold values. **Table 2** provides the different thresholds shown in **Exhibits 3-5**. After reviewing the data and distribution for this field, it was determined that the high priority FMEs are based on those that can be completed quickly and efficiently including FMEs with an estimated level-of-effort less than or equal to \$30,000. The medium priority FMEs are those that are believed to have a reasonable level-of-effort greater than \$30,000 to \$100,000. The low priority FMEs are those that may be significant in effort compared to the budget and schedule greater than \$100,000 to \$150,000. The low priority was determined based on the logic that if one of those FMEs were selected for evaluation, the level-of-effort captures around one-third of the total effort allocated for Task 12 and would limit the number of FMEs that would be evaluated.

Table 3. Summary of Threshold Alternatives for Level of Effort

Criteria Alternative	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
Level of Effort Alternative 1	\$150,000 to greater than \$100,000	\$100,000 to greater than \$30,000	Less than or equal to \$30,000
	\$150,000 to greater	\$80,000 to greater	Less than or equal
Level of Effort Alternative 2	than \$80,000	than \$30,000	to \$30,000
Level of Effort Alternative 3	\$150,000 to greater than \$100,000	\$100,000 to greater than \$20,000	Less than or equal to \$20,000

Model/Data Availability

Model and data availability is a factor in determining an FMEs priority. If a project does not have any data available, then the FME would be ranked as a low priority as it might suggest that the FME would need more effort to complete and thus also raise the cost to elevate the FME to an FMP. For those FMEs that have data readily available would be considered high priority as it will indicate that the evaluation will not require any significant additional effort. Lastly, in small cases an FME can have some project data available and may take a little effort to collect the remaining information needed. These FMEs are labeled as



medium priority. **Exhibit 6** provides visualization of the spatial distribution of low, medium, and high priority for model and data availability.

Known Flood Risk

An FME that is within an area of known flood risk is an important factor aligning with the San Jacinto RFPG's desired outcome for Task 12. A spatial join between the FMEs and the flood risk map developed for Task 4A was conducted in GIS to determine the known flood risk. From the spatial analysis, the FMEs were labeled as high, medium, or low depending on the flood risk associated. The flood risk map is provided in **Figure 1**. **Exhibit 7** provides visualization of the spatial distribution of low, medium, and high priority for known flood risk.

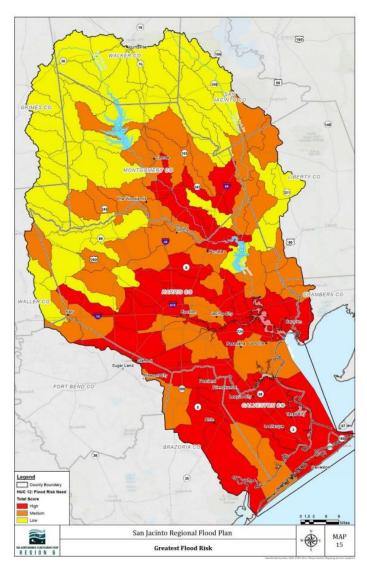


Figure 1. San Jacinto Region Greatest Flood Risk Map



Number of Entities Benefitted

Entities are classified as political subdivisions with flood-related authority within the San Jacinto region. An entity can be a city, county, river authority, soil and water conservation district, water control and improvement districts, etc. This criterion is based on the number of entities that may see direct benefit from an FME and gives high priority to FMEs that benefit multiple entities. **Exhibits 8-10** provide visualization of three different number of entities benefitted scenarios with different threshold values. **Table 3** provides the different thresholds shown in **Exhibits 8-10**. Based on the analysis, an FME considered as a high priority benefit more than 3 entities as it will scale and help more communities than an FME that only benefits one entity. An FME that benefits 3 entities are labeled as a medium priority and anything below that threshold is considered low priority. These thresholds were chosen based on the available data from all FMEs and distributing the data in a way to emphasize the difference in benefits between FMEs.

Table 4. Summary of Threshold Alternatives for Number of Entities Benefitted

Criteria Alternative	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
Number of Entities Alternative 1	1-2	3	Greater than 3
Number of Entities Alternative 2	1-2	3-4	Greater than 4
Number of Entities Alternative 3	1	2-3	Greater than 3

Critical Facilities at Risk

The critical facilities at risk represents the number of facilities within the 1% AEP floodplain within an FME area that provide services and functions essential to a community, especially during and after a disaster. Typical critical facilities include hospitals, fire stations, police stations, storage of critical records, utilities, and similar facilities. Larger number of critical facilities at risk within an FME area should have a higher priority. A statistical review was conducted for this criterion to determine the thresholds of low, medium, and high priority. This data has a right-skewed distribution (or positively skewed distribution) in which most values are clustered around a smaller number of critical facilities at risk while the larger values vary significantly. In addition, the standard deviation of the distribution is high, even when removing outliers. Different threshold values were looked at to determine the best distribution of priority of FMEs for this criterion. Many different scenarios were analyzed in this effort and visualization of three different threshold groups are provided in **Exhibits 11-13**. **Table 4** provides the different thresholds shown in **Exhibits 11-13**. Based on the statistical analysis, the average and median values appear to be



representative threshold values for this dataset meaning that if the number of critical facilities at risk is greater than the average value, then the FME would be ranked as a high priority or if the number is less than the median value, then the FME would be as a low priority for this criterion.

Table 5. Summary of Threshold Alternatives for Critical Facilities at Risk

Criteria Alternative	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
Critical Facilities Alternative 1	Less than Median	Greater than Median	Greater than Average
Critical Facilities Alternative 2	Less than Average	Greater than Average	Greater than Average + 1 Standard Deviation
Critical Facilities Alternative 3	Less than Median	Greater than Median	Greater than Median + 1 Standard Deviation

Structures at Risk

The structures at risk represents the number of structures within the 1% AEP floodplain within an FME area. Larger number of structures at risk within an FME area should have a higher priority. A statistical review was conducted for this criterion to determine the thresholds of low, medium, and high priority. This data has a right-skewed distribution (or positively skewed distribution) in which most values are clustered around a smaller number of structures at risk while the larger values vary significantly. In addition, the standard deviation of the distribution is high, even when removing outliers. Different threshold values were looked at to determine the best distribution of priority of FMEs for this criterion. Many different scenarios were analyzed in this effort and visualization of three different threshold groups are provided in Exhibits 14-16. Table 5 provides the different thresholds shown in Exhibits 14-16. Based on the statistical analysis, the average and median values appear to be representative threshold values for this dataset meaning that if the number of structures at risk is greater than the average value, then the FME would be ranked as a high priority or if the number is less than the median value, then the FME would be as a low priority for this criterion.



Table 6. Summary of Threshold Alternatives for Structures at Risk

Criteria Alternative	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
Structures at Risk Alternative 1	Less than Median	Greater than	Greater than
Structures at hisk Alternative 1	Less than Median	Median	Average
		Crostorthan	Greater than
Structures at Risk Alternative 2	Less than Average	Greater than	Average + 1
		Average	Standard Deviation
		Greater than	Greater than
Structures at Risk Alternative 3	Less than Median		Median + 1
		Median	Standard Deviation

Nature-Based Solutions

A nature-based solution is a sustainable planning, design, and engineering practice that utilizes the natural features of the environment to build more resilient communities. It is important to attempt to incorporate a green infrastructure to minimize the damage to the natural environment. Those FMEs that include considerations for nature-based solutions are given a high priority for this criterion while all others are labeled as low priority since there is no middle priority identifier. **Exhibit 17** provides visualization of the spatial distribution of low and high priority for nature-based solutions. Limited information on the FMEs and nature-based solutions led to a limited number of FMEs that have a high priority for this criterion.

Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

The SVI is ranking of recorded data from the U.S. census, analyzed at a census tract level based, "on 15 social factors, including poverty, lack of vehicle access, and crowded housing, and groups them into four related themes." A dataset from the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) was used to conduct a spatial analysis to determine the average SVI for an FME area from 0 to 1. Many different scenarios of threshold values were analyzed in this effort and visualization of three different threshold groups are provided in **Exhibits 18-20**. **Table 6** provides the different thresholds shown in **Exhibits 18-20**. Based on the analysis, FMEs with a ranking above 0.66 was given a high priority, rankings between 0.33 and 0.66 are medium priorities, and anything less than a 0.33 was a low priority. These thresholds were based on the sensitivity analysis to differentiate the FMEs and their SVI priority ranking.





Table 7. Summary of Threshold Alternatives for SVI

Criteria Alternative	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
SVI Alternative 1	Less than 0.33	0.33 - 0.66	Greater than 0.66
SVI Alternative 2	Less than 0.3	0.3 – 0.7	Greater than 0.7
SVI Alternative 3	Less than 0.4	0.4 - 0.6	Greater than 0.6

Mobility

Mobility refers to the length of inundated roadway during a 1% AEP storm event within an FME area. This criteria factors in public safety and the ability to reach critical facilities or escape areas of flooding without being impeded by flood waters overtopping roadways. Many different scenarios of threshold values were analyzed in this effort and visualization of three different threshold groups are provided in **Exhibits 21-23**. **Table 7** provides the different thresholds shown in **Exhibits 21-23**. Based on the statistical data for the miles of inundated road, the FMEs that have a value less than the median would be noted as a low priority. Medium priority applies to FMEs that have a value that is above the median but below the average. The high priority rating is reserved for those FMEs that are above the average.

Table 8. Summary of Threshold Alternatives for Mobility

Criteria Alternative	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
Mobility Alternative 1	Less than Median	Greater than Median	Greater than Average
Mobility Alternative 2	Less than Average	Greater than Average	Greater than Average + 1 Standard Deviation
Mobility Alternative 3	Less than Median	Greater than Median	Greater than Median + 1 Standard Deviation

Population at Risk

Population at risk refers to the population within the 1% AEP existing floodplain within an FME area. The statistical data was collected from the FMEs and ranked accordingly. Many different scenarios of threshold values were analyzed in this effort and visualization of three different threshold groups are provided in **Exhibits 24-26**. **Table 8** provides the different thresholds shown in **Exhibits 24-26**. The population at risk for an FME below the median is ranked as a low priority and those above the median and below the



average are labeled as medium priority. The high priority rating is reserved for those FMEs that are above the average.

Table 9. Summary of Threshold Alternatives for Population at Risk

Criteria Alternative	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
Population at Risk Alternative 1	Less than Median	Greater than	Greater than
1 opalation at hisk Alternative 1	LC33 than ivicalan	Median	Average
		Greater than	Greater than
Population at Risk Alternative 2	Less than Average		Average + 1
		Average	Standard Deviation
		Greater than	Greater than
Population at Risk Alternative 3	Less than Median	Median	Median + 1
		ivieulali	Standard Deviation

Unique Sponsor

The Unique Sponsor criteria refers to the priority that the Sponsor would like to advocate for a promotion to FMP. If the sponsor does not indicate a priority FME within the list, then it is assumed that the project with the highest ranking based on the other criteria will be given the high priority. In the case that multiple FMEs for a sponsor have an equal prioritization score, the FME that has the highest population at risk will be considered the highest priority FME for the sponsor. The other projects that the sponsor has will be labeled as low priority. In addition, those sponsors that only have one project will be given a high priority ranking to possibly introduce equal opportunity for sponsors to elevate their FMEs to FMPs.

Sub-Watershed Priority

The sub watershed priority is a criterion that was introduced to aid the spatial variability of priority FMEs throughout the San Jacinto region. A spatial join was conducted with the HUC10 watersheds and the FME list. From this list, the FMEs that have the same HUC10 ID were compared to each other. The highest priority FMEs based on the preliminary ranking was determined to be that HUC10's highest priority FME. All other FMEs were labeled as low priorities. This process is repeated across all HUC10s located within the San Jacinto region.



Criteria Weighting

A sensitivity analysis was conducted to determine the criteria driving the prioritization of the FMEs. The analysis was conducted by changing assigned weights to criteria between 0 and 1 to determine the influence each criterion has on the overall result of the prioritization. A weight of zero would remove the criteria from consideration in the ranking score and a weight of 1 includes the full value of the criteria in the ranking score. **Table 9** provides a summary of the weighting sensitivity analysis. For the analysis, all other criteria are set at a value of 1 to isolate the influence each criterion has on the overall ranking. From the sensitivity analysis, it was noted that many of the higher ranking FMEs tend to stay within the higher ranks and are not dependent on the weighting. The weighting of the criteria appears to primarily influence the rank of the middle to lower ranking FMEs.

Table 10. Summary of Criteria Weight Sensitivity Analysis

Criteria	0.5 Weight Observation	0.0 Weight Observation
Level of Effort	Many FMEs have an altered ranking	Many FMEs have an altered ranking
	outside of the top 20 FMEs	outside of the top 20 FMEs
Model/Data	Many FMEs have an altered ranking	Many FMEs have an altered ranking
Availability	outside of the top 20 FMEs	outside of the top 12 FMEs
Known Flood	Many of the lower ranked items have	Many FMEs have an altered ranking
Risk	an altered ranking	outside of the top 35 FMEs
Number of	Many results have an altered ranking,	Many of the lower ranked FMEs have
Entities	including higher ranked FMEs	an altered ranking
Benefitted		
Critical Facilities	Many FMEs have an altered ranking	Many FMEs have an altered ranking
at Risk	outside of the top 20 FMEs	outside of the top 18 FMEs
Structures at	Many FMEs have an altered ranking	Many FMEs have an altered ranking
Risk	outside of the top 20 FMEs	outside of the top 19 FMEs
Nature-Based	Many of the rankings remain the	Many of the rankings remain the
Solutions	same outside of the first 14 FME	same outside of the first 18 FME
	which have an altered ranking	which have an altered ranking
Social	Many FMEs have an altered ranking	Most FMEs have an altered ranking
Vulnerability	outside of the top 20 FMEs	
Index (SVI)		
Mobility	Many FMEs have an altered ranking	Many FMEs have an altered ranking
	outside of the top 20 FMEs	outside of the top 20 FMEs
Population at	Many FMEs have an altered ranking	Many FMEs have an altered ranking
Risk	outside of the top 20 FME	outside of the top 20 FMEs



Weights were assigned to each of the criteria based on the ranking of the selection criteria gathered from the survey results of the Technical Committee and RFPG (Appendix 03 and 04) as well as feedback from the RFPG during the October RFPG meeting. Criteria at the top of the survey results were assigned a weight of 1 while criteria further down on the list have a corresponding weight. These weights were multiplied with the priority ranking of the criteria and factored into the overall prioritization rank meaning that a criterion with a weight of 1 get the entirety of points determined by the criteria while a criterion with a weight of 0.5 gets half of the points determined by the criteria. Based on the feedback received from the RFPG during the October RFPG meeting, additional investigation of the results of the prioritized list was warranted to determine if any refinements could be made that would elevate some FMEs from smaller entities and provide a more diverse mix of FMEs higher in the prioritized list. The consultant team reviewed the FME prioritized list and criteria and determined that multiple criteria are similar and each capture different aspects of flood risk which influenced the overall ranking to be primarily reflective of flood risk. Based on this observation, the "Known Flood Risk", "Critical Facilities at Risk", "Structures at Risk", and "Population at Risk" had their respective weighting revised from one (1) to 0.25 to represent an overall category of flood risk. The "Unique Sponsor" and "Subwatershed Priority" criteria were also revised to a value of one (1) to help elevate different sponsors and geographic representation. Table 10 provides a summary of the weights assigned to each of the criteria. The total weights sum up to just above six (6.2) giving a maximum FME prioritization score of thirty-one (31) if it receives the maximum score for each individual criteria and a minimum score of just above six (6.2).

Table 11. Summary of Criteria Weights

Criteria	Weight
Level of Effort	1.0
Model/Data Availability	0.7
Known Flood Risk	0.25
Number of Entities Benefitted	0.2
Critical Facilities at Risk	0.25
Structures at Risk	0.25
Nature-Based Solutions	0.5
Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)	0.5
Mobility	0.3
Population at Risk	0.25
Unique Sponsor	1.0
Subwatershed Priority	1.0



Conclusion

Torres & Associates and Freese and Nichols, Inc. have developed preliminary selection criteria and a prioritization framework for assisting the San Jacinto Regional Flood Planning Group (RFPG) with prioritizing the flood management evaluations (FME) for use during Task 12. The objective of Task 12 as described by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) is to perform identified FMEs to recommend additional potentially feasible flood mitigation projects (FMP). The prioritization of the FMEs will be used by the Technical Consultant to execute FMEs in order of prioritization until Task 12 funds are exhausted. Execution of a FME is contingent on any comments received to the draft plan and concurrence by the sponsor entity. If a sponsor is unresponsive or does not wish to pursue a particular FME then a reasonable effort can be made to identify another sponsor for the FME. If no other sponsor is found, then next FME in order will be pursued. Based on the analysis described within this memorandum, a draft prioritization framework was developed for the FMEs within the San Jacinto region with criteria based on available data used to develop a score for each FME that is in line with the goals of the San Jacinto RFPG.

The need for a prioritization framework was determined based on the constraints inherent to Task 12 including budget, schedule, a significant number of recommended FMEs (374 FMEs), and a wide array of sponsors. Based on these constraints, certain FMEs were filtered from the prioritization evaluation including FMEs with a level of effort exceeding \$150,000 to maximize the number of FMEs evaluated, FMEs labeled as "Not Recommended" by the RFPG, FMEs that will not likely produce an FMP, and FMEs identified by public comment as duplicates or ongoing efforts. The filtering process reduced the number of FMEs from 374 to 191 FMEs included in the prioritization effort. Exhibit 02 provides a visual of the FMEs that were excluded from the prioritization analysis.

The prioritization framework is comprised of different criteria based on available data to differentiate the FMEs. Each criterion was chosen as important factors to achieve the RFPGs overall goals for the Task 12 effort. The criteria used include the following: level-of-effort, model/data availability, known flood risk, number of entities benefitted, critical facilities at risk, structures at risk, nature-based solutions, social vulnerability index (SVI), mobility, population at risk, unique sponsor, and sub-watershed priority. For each criteria listed above, different thresholds were used to determine if an FME was a low, medium, or high priority for a certain criterion to differentiate the FMEs and prioritize FMEs with a higher need. A statistical



analysis was conducted for several of the criteria to determine effective thresholds to set for low, medium, and high priority. Documentation of the statistical analysis is provided in **Appendix 05**.

Weights were assigned to each of the criteria based on the ranking of the selection criteria gathered from the survey results of the Technical Committee and RFPG (Appendix 03 and 04). Criteria at the top of the survey results were assigned a weight of 1 while criteria further down on the list have a corresponding weight. These weights were multiplied with the priority ranking of the criteria and factored into the overall prioritization rank. Based on the feedback received from the RFPG during the October RFPG meeting, additional investigation of the results of the prioritized list was warranted to determine if any refinements could be made that would elevate some FMEs from smaller entities and provide a more diverse mix of FMEs higher in the prioritized list. The consultant team reviewed the FME prioritized list and criteria and determined that multiple criteria are similar and each capture different aspects of flood risk which influenced the overall ranking to be primarily reflective of flood risk. Based on this observation, the "Known Flood Risk", "Critical Facilities at Risk", "Structures at Risk", and "Population at Risk" had their respective weighting revised from one (1) to 0.25 to represent an overall category of flood risk. The "Unique Sponsor" and "Subwatershed Priority" criteria were also revised to a value of one (1) to help elevate different sponsors and geographic representation.

The results of the prioritization framework show the higher priority FMEs are mainly located in the middle to lower portion of the San Jacinto Region with a decent spread between sponsors however, many of the FMEs executed during the Task 12 effort may be for a limited number of sponsors as a function of the number of FMEs certain sponsors have that are only missing a BCA and the likelihood that there may be limited response to proceed with an FME from many sponsors. There are also FMEs included in the prioritized list that may be evaluated by the sponsor themselves. These FMEs are primarily benefit cost analyses (BCA). Based on coordination efforts, the City of Houston and City of Friendswood have indicated a potential for conducting the FMEs internally by the sponsor to elevate the FMEs to FMPs. Coordination is ongoing to ensure that there is no duplicated effort for Task 12. The completed draft prioritization framework is provided in Appendix 01 with a spatial visual of the prioritized FMEs within the San Jacinto region provided in Exhibit 01. Appendix 06 includes the FME One-Page fact sheets in ranked order for reference and Appendix 07 includes the ranked FME list in excel form to provide an overall summary of the FMEs with the data used in the analysis and the FMEs removed based on different constraints.



List of Exhibits

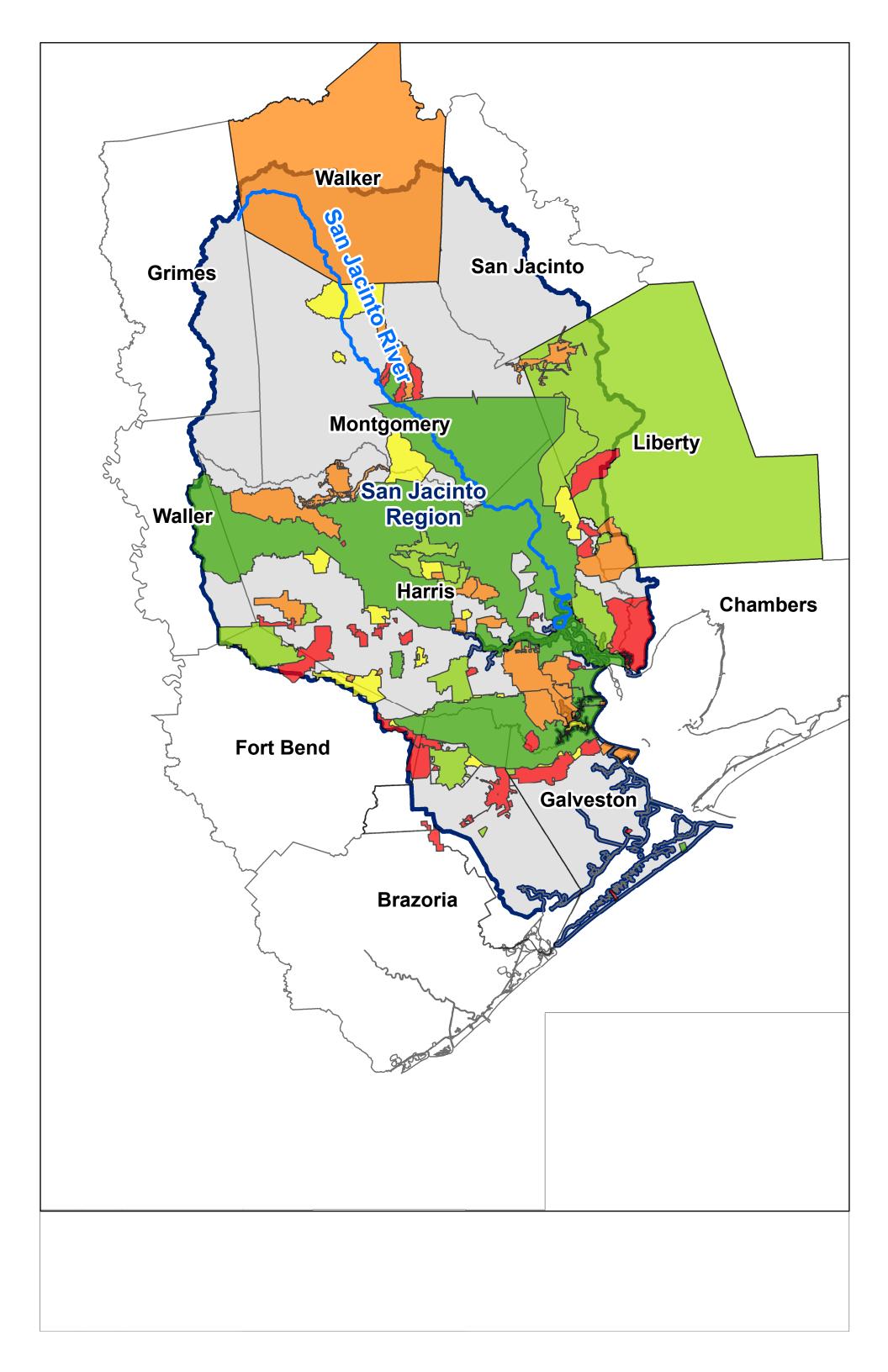
Exhibit 01 – FME Prioritization
Exhibit 02 – FMEs Removed from Prioritization Framework
Exhibit 03 – Level of Effort Prioritization Threshold Alternative 1
Exhibit 04 – Level of Effort Prioritization Threshold Alternative 2
Exhibit 05 – Level of Effort Prioritization Threshold Alternative 3
Exhibit 06 – Model/Data Availability Prioritization
Exhibit 07 – Known Flood Risk Prioritization
Exhibit 08 – Number of Entities Benefitted Prioritization Threshold Alternative 1
Exhibit 09 – Number of Entities Benefitted Prioritization Threshold Alternative 2
Exhibit 10 – Number of Entities Benefitted Prioritization Threshold Alternative 3
Exhibit 11 – Critical Facilities at Risk Prioritization Threshold Alternative 1
Exhibit 12 – Critical Facilities at Risk Prioritization Threshold Alternative 2
Exhibit 13 – Critical Facilities at Risk Prioritization Threshold Alternative 3
Exhibit 14 – Structures at Risk Prioritization Threshold Alternative 1
Exhibit 15 – Structures at Risk Prioritization Threshold Alternative 2
Exhibit 16 – Structures at Risk Prioritization Threshold Alternative 3
Exhibit 17 – Nature-Based Solutions Prioritization
Exhibit 18 – SVI Prioritization Threshold Alternative 1
Exhibit 19 – SVI Prioritization Threshold Alternative 2
Exhibit 20 – SVI Prioritization Threshold Alternative 3
Exhibit 21 – Mobility Prioritization Threshold Alternative 1
Exhibit 22 – Mobility Prioritization Threshold Alternative 2
Exhibit 23 – Mobility Prioritization Threshold Alternative 3
Exhibit 24 – Population at Risk Prioritization Threshold Alternative 1
Exhibit 25 – Population at Risk Prioritization Threshold Alternative 2

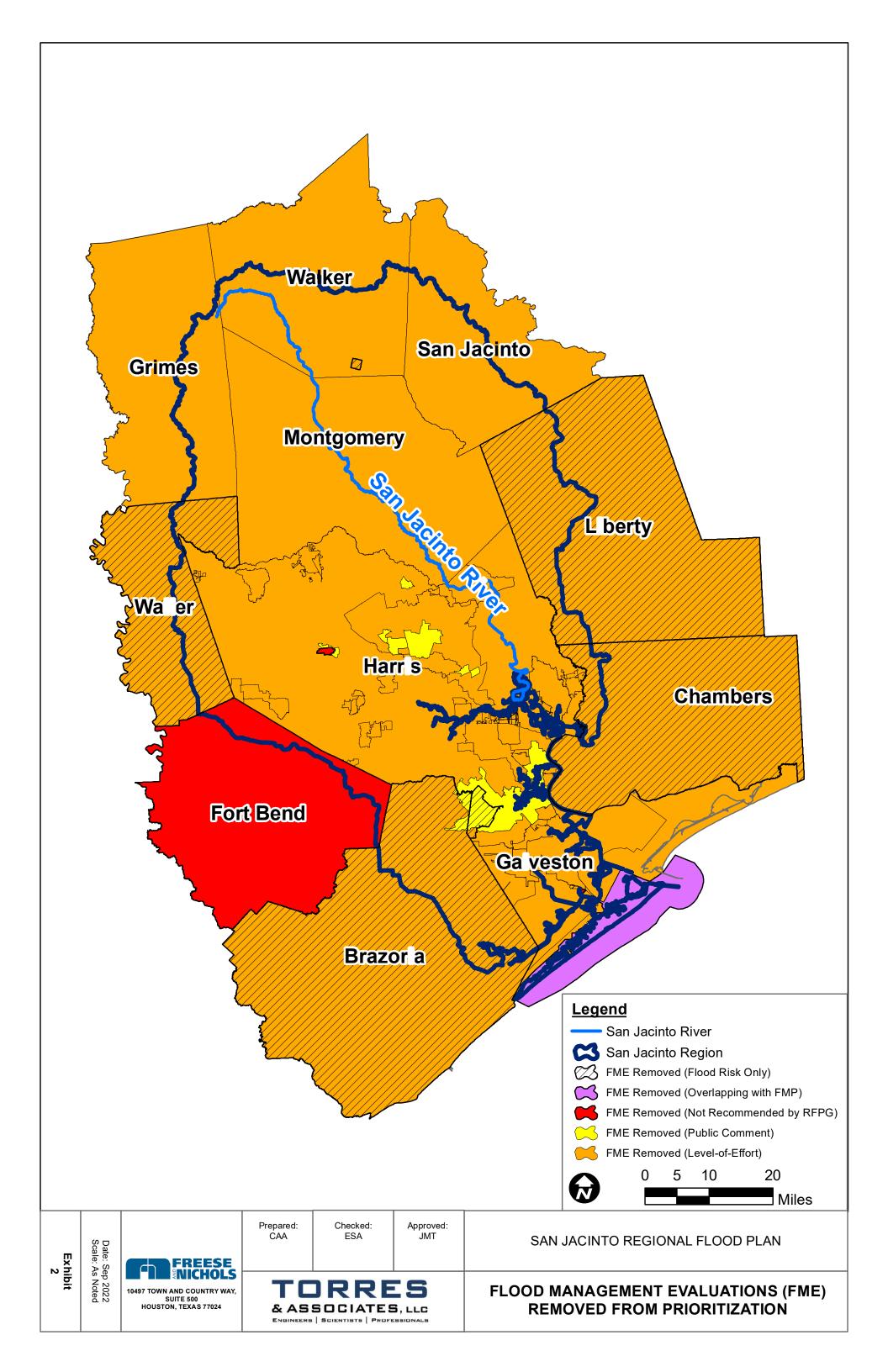
Exhibit 26 – Population at Risk Prioritization Threshold Alternative 3

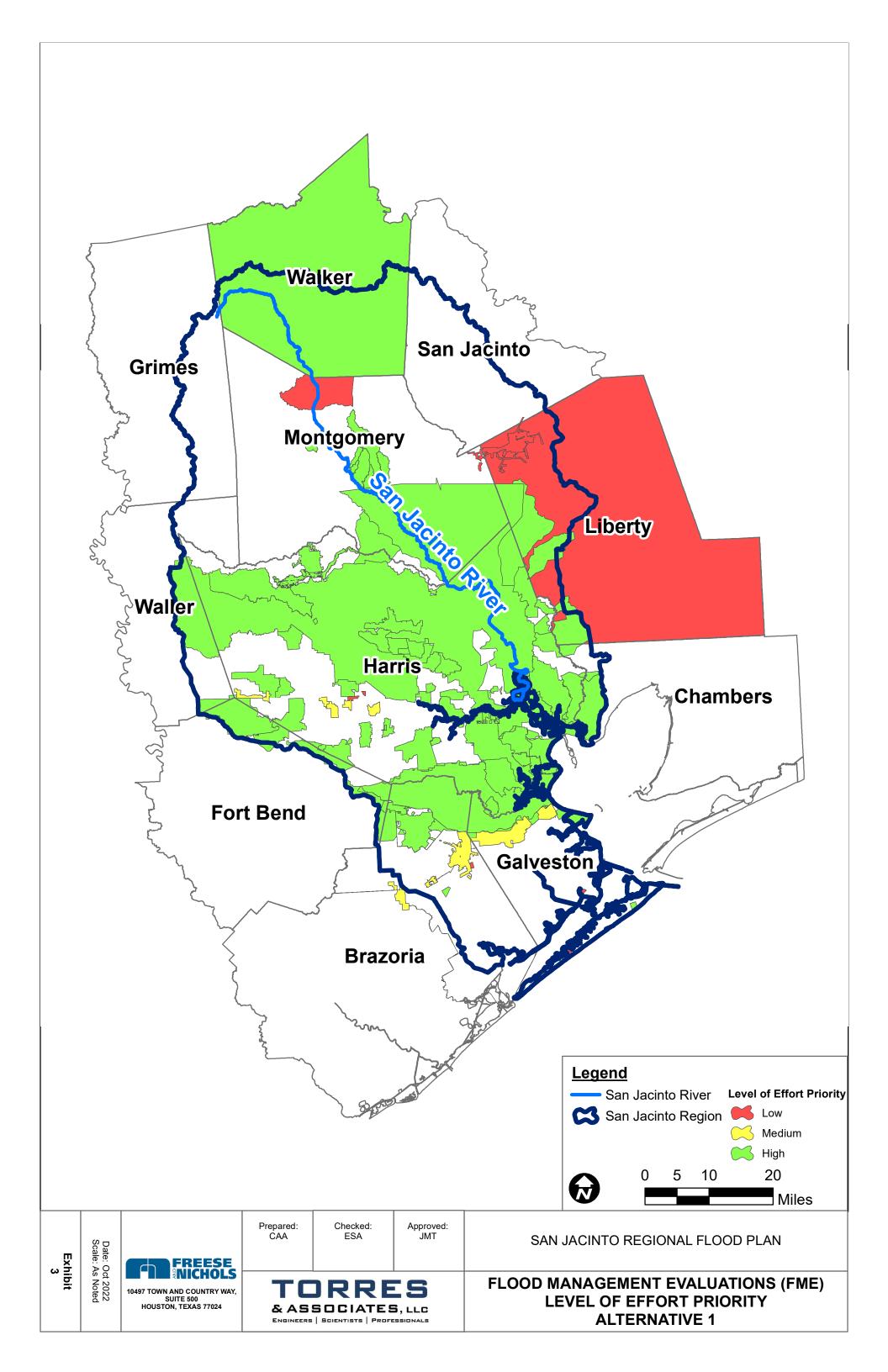


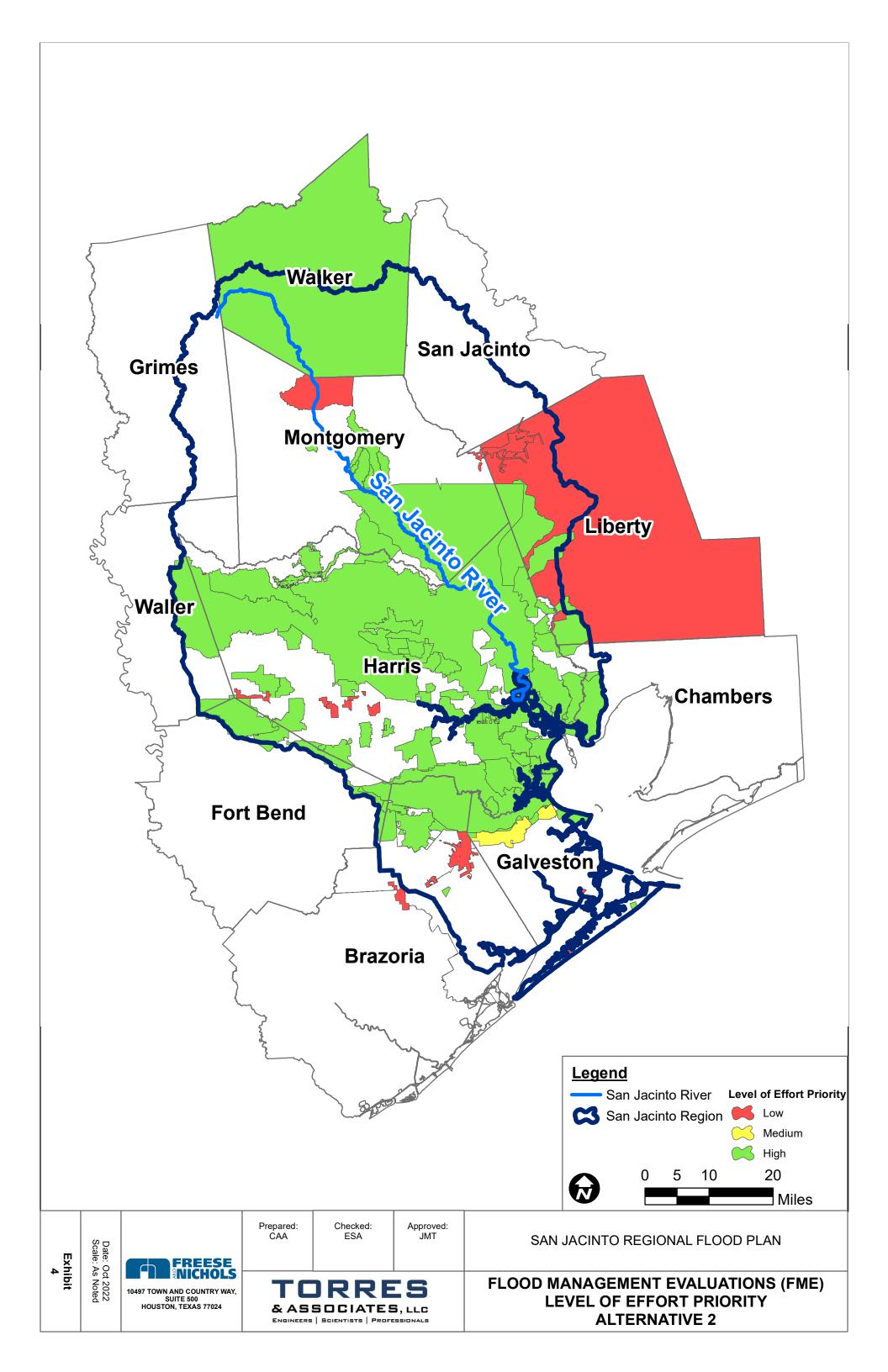
List of Appendices

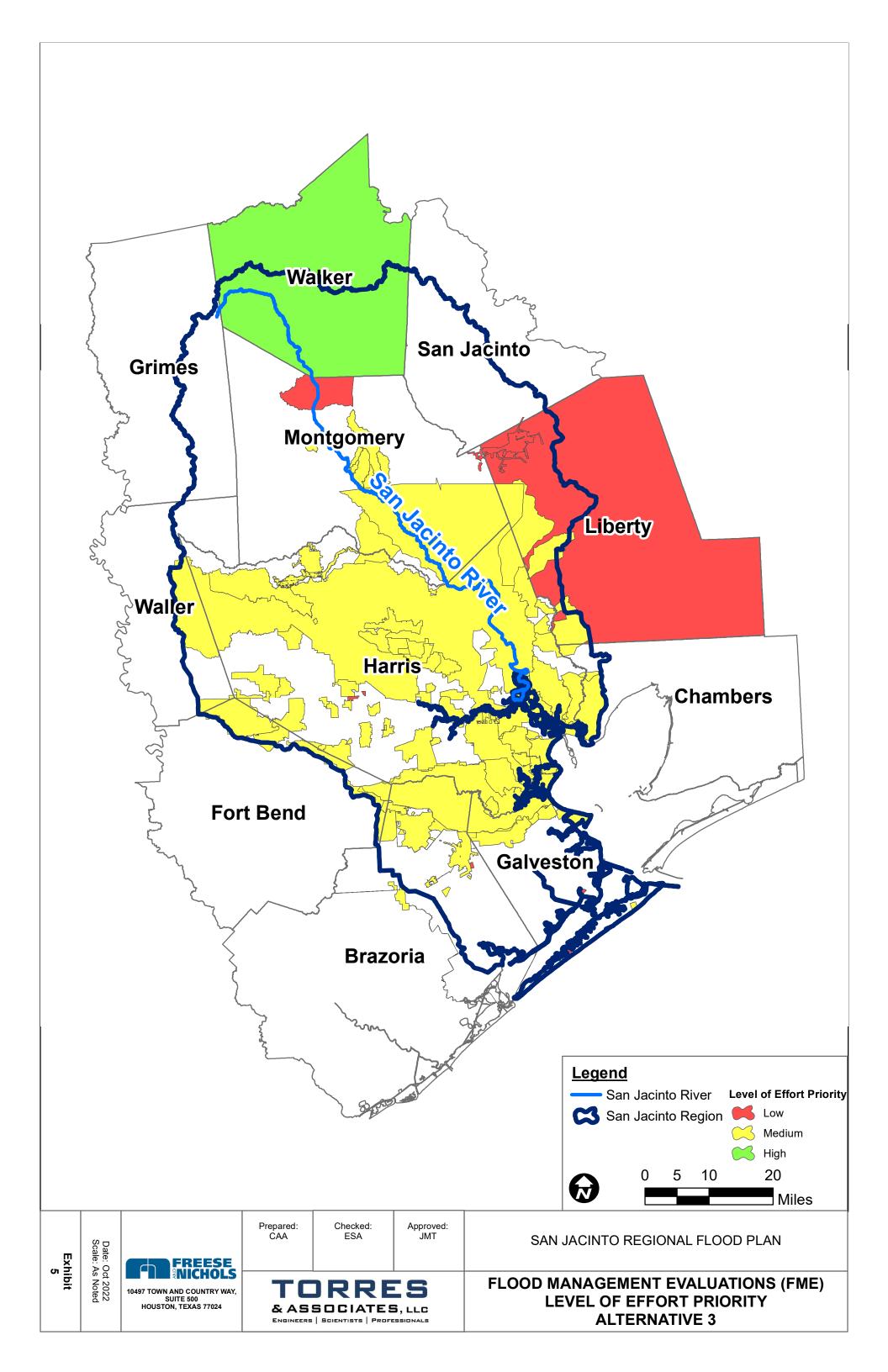
- Appendix 01 Revised DRAFT Prioritization Framework
- Appendix 02 Preliminary DRAFT Prioritization Framework (For Reference Only)
- Appendix 03 San Jacinto RFPG Technical Committee Task 12 Survey Results (9/2/2022)
- Appendix 04 San Jacinto RFPG Task 12 Survey Results (9/8/2022)
- Appendix 05 Results of Statistics for Prioritization Criteria
- Appendix 06 FME One-Page Fact Sheets in order of Revised DRAFT Prioritization List
- Appendix 07 Revised DRAFT Prioritization List of FMEs

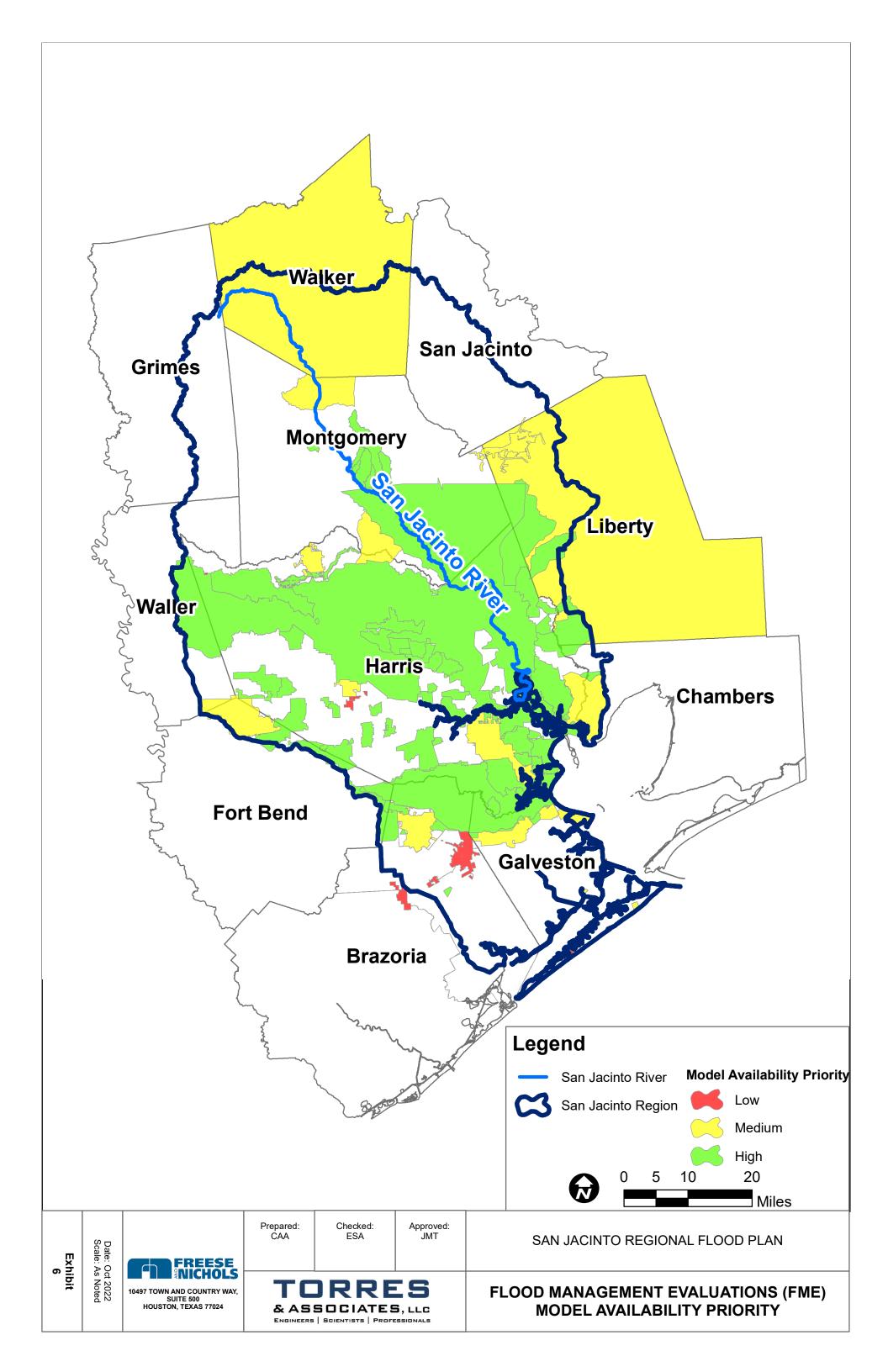


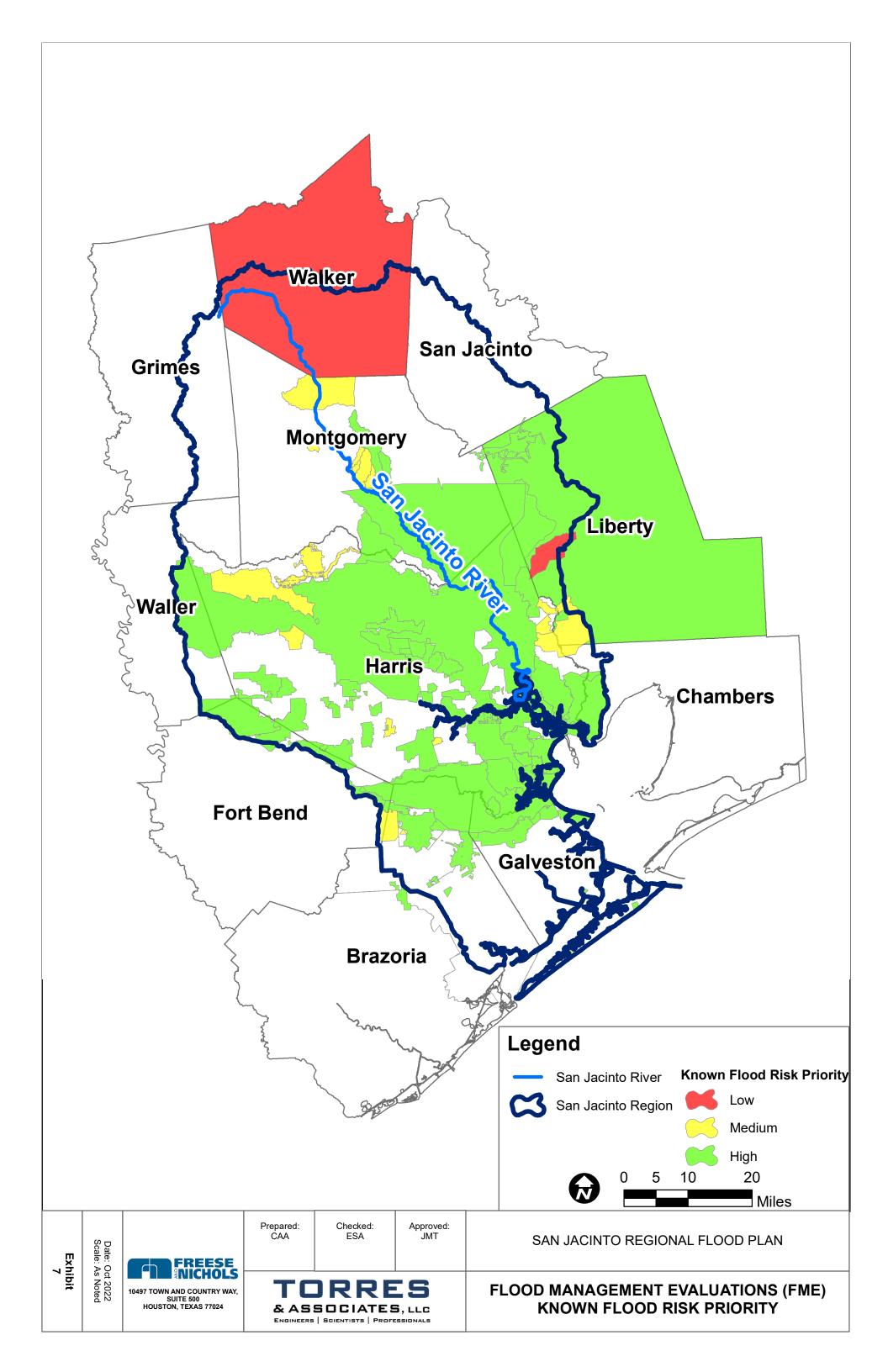


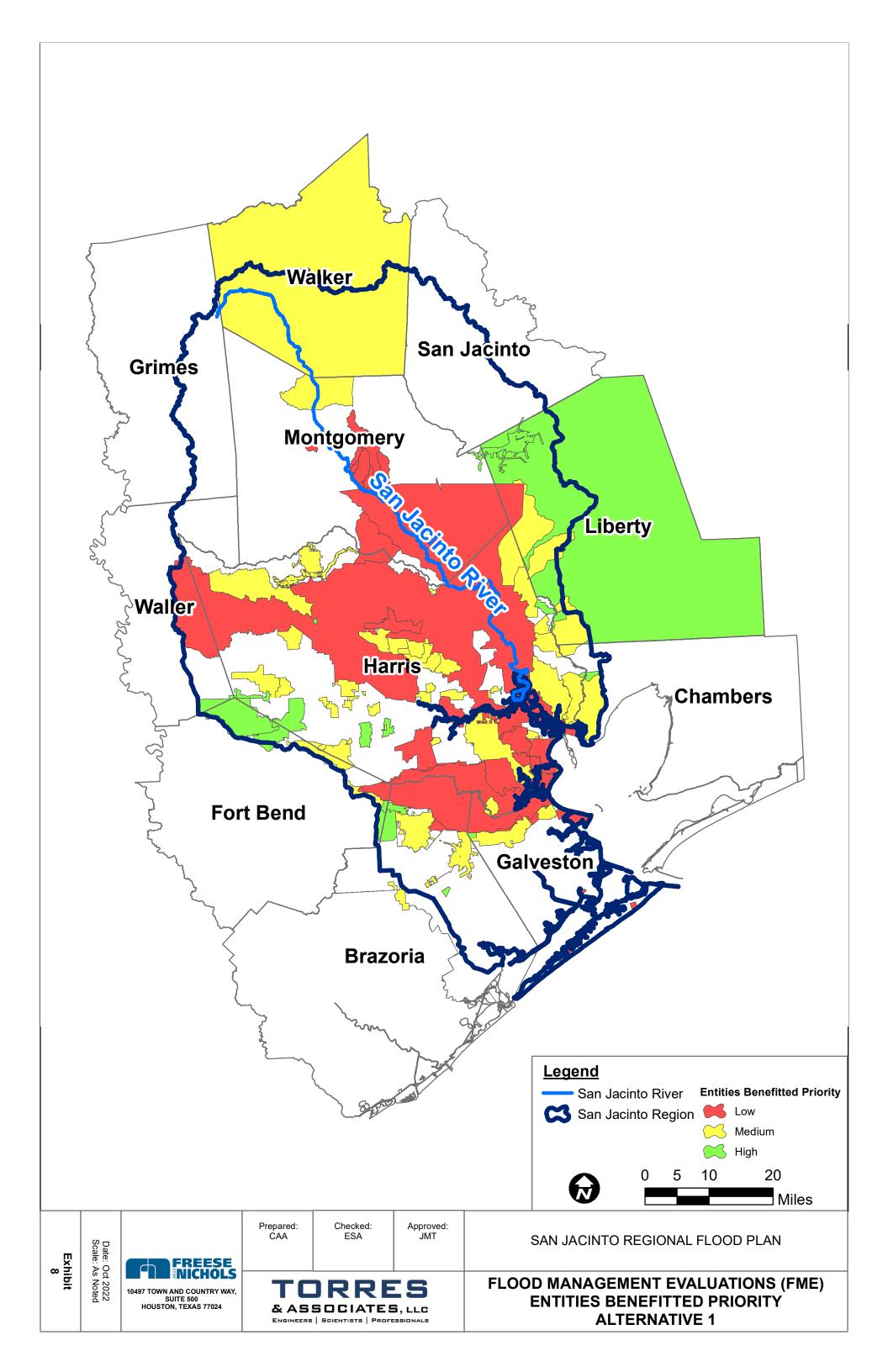


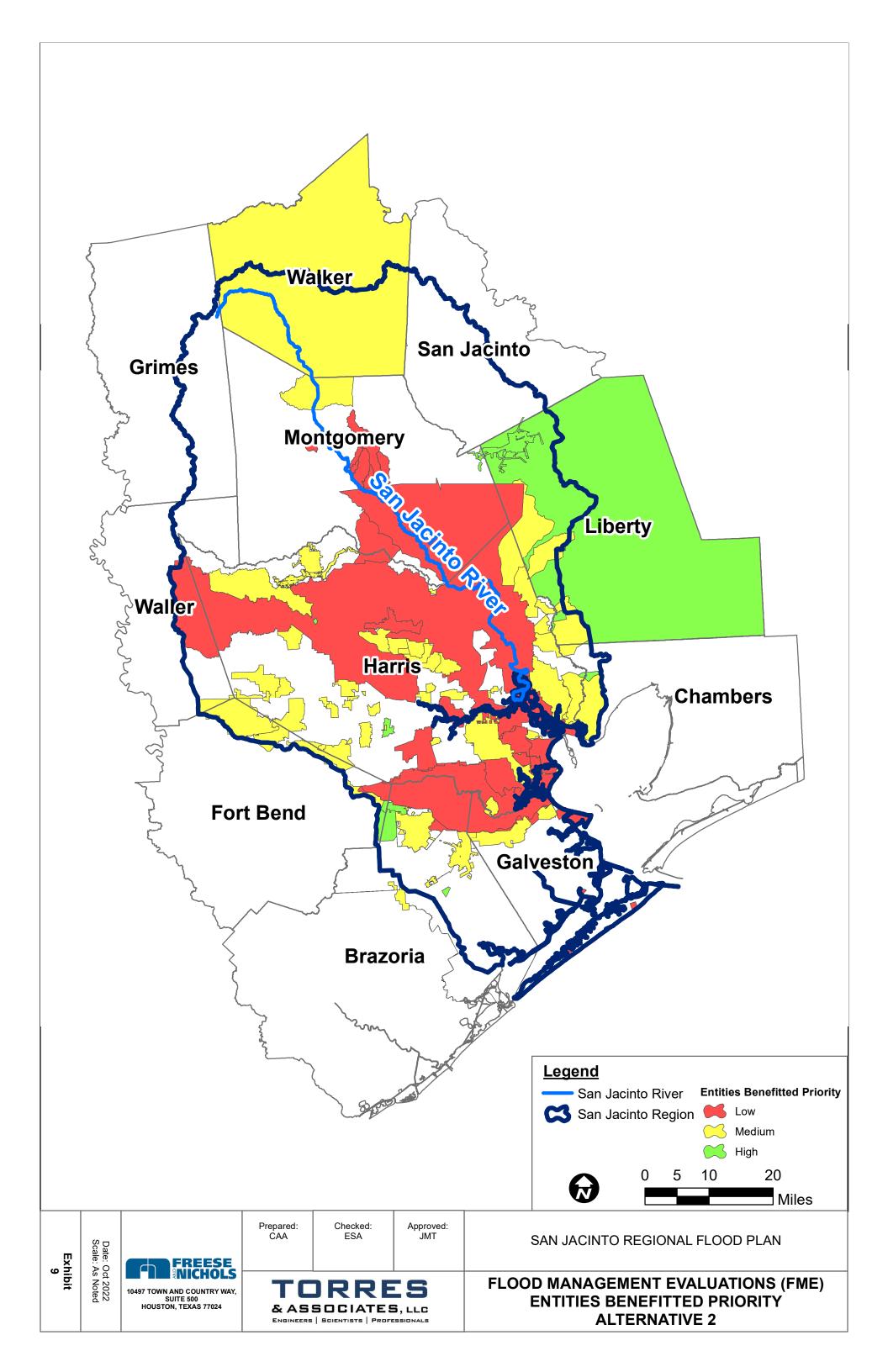


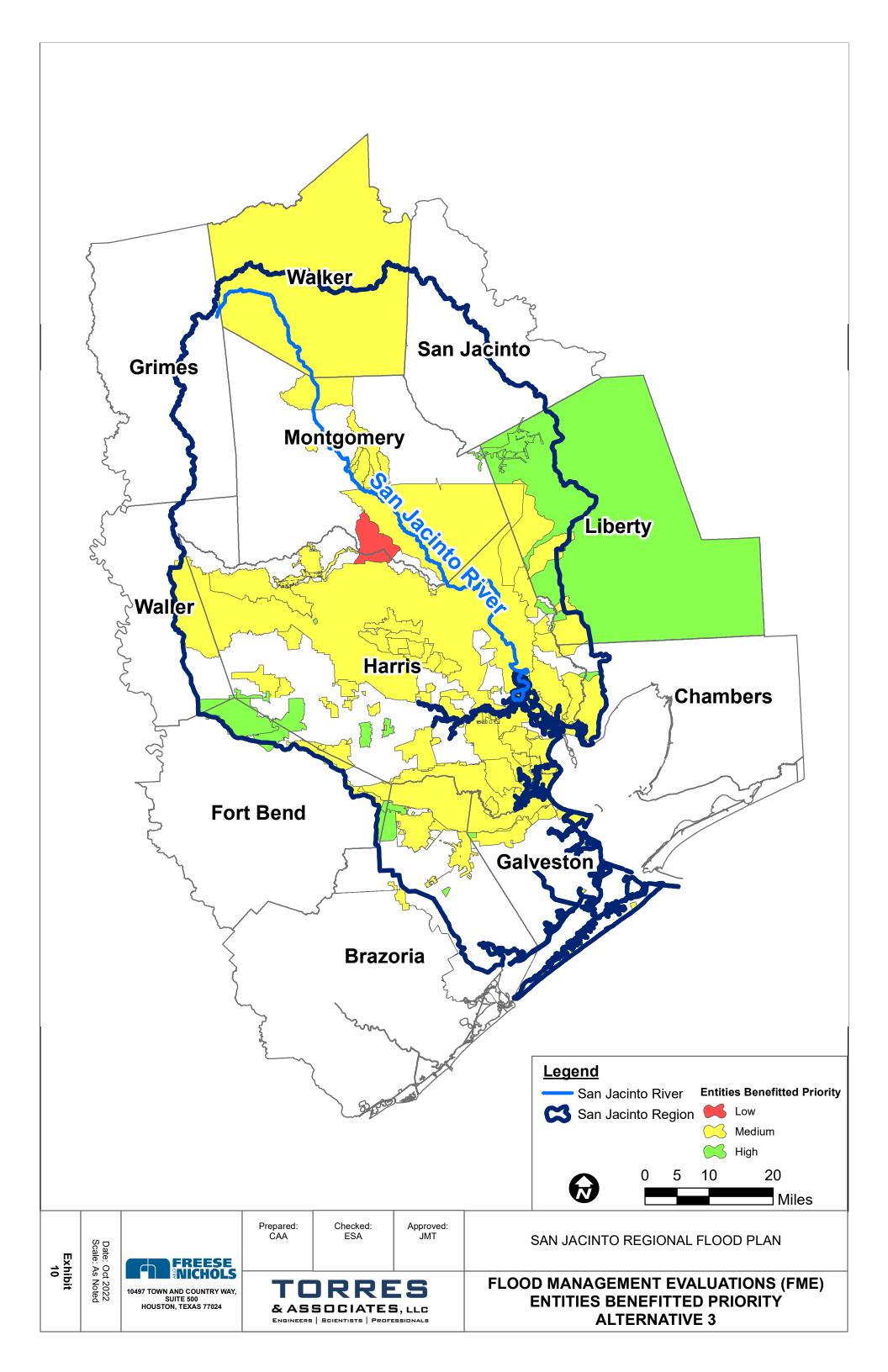


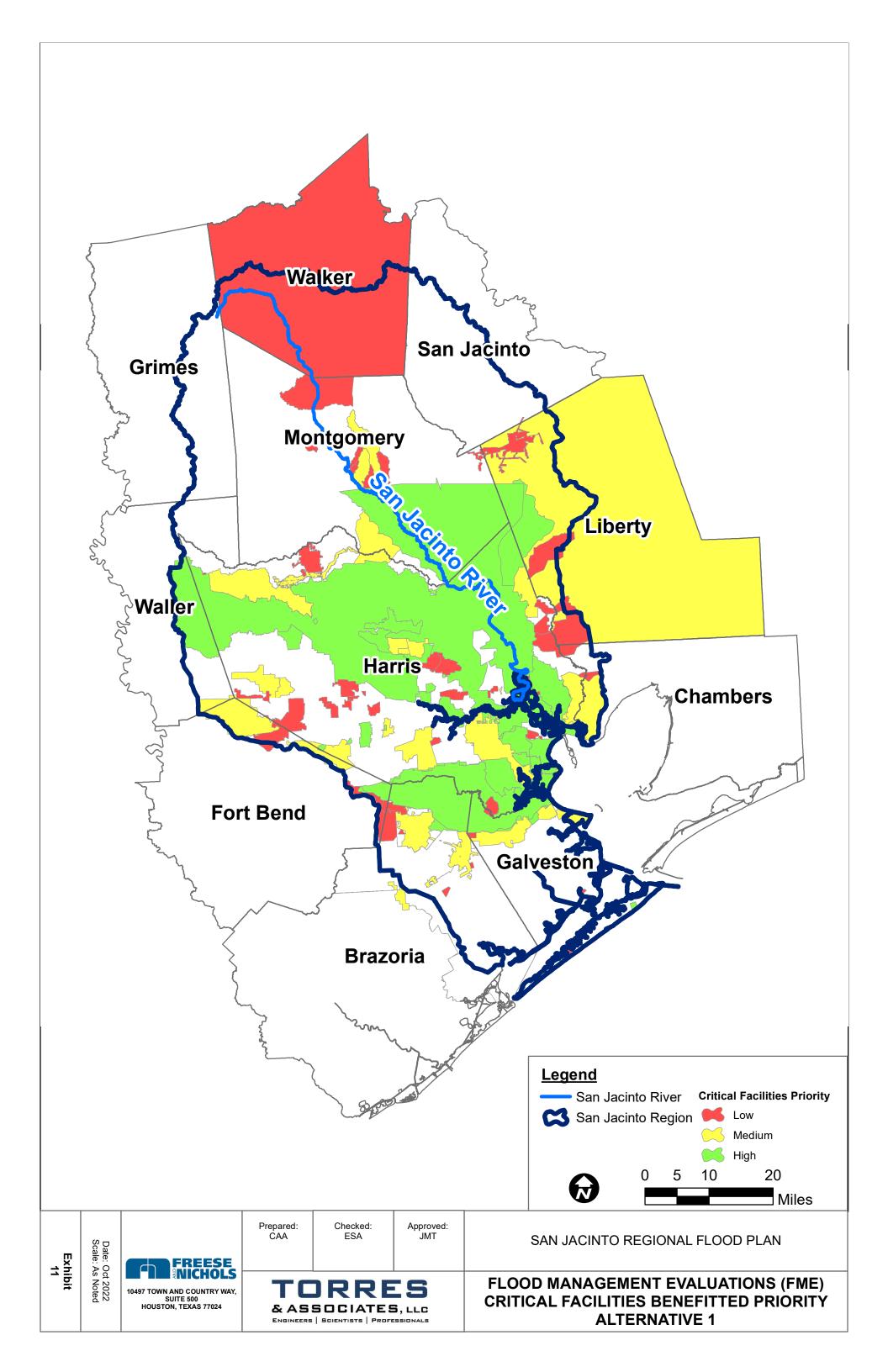


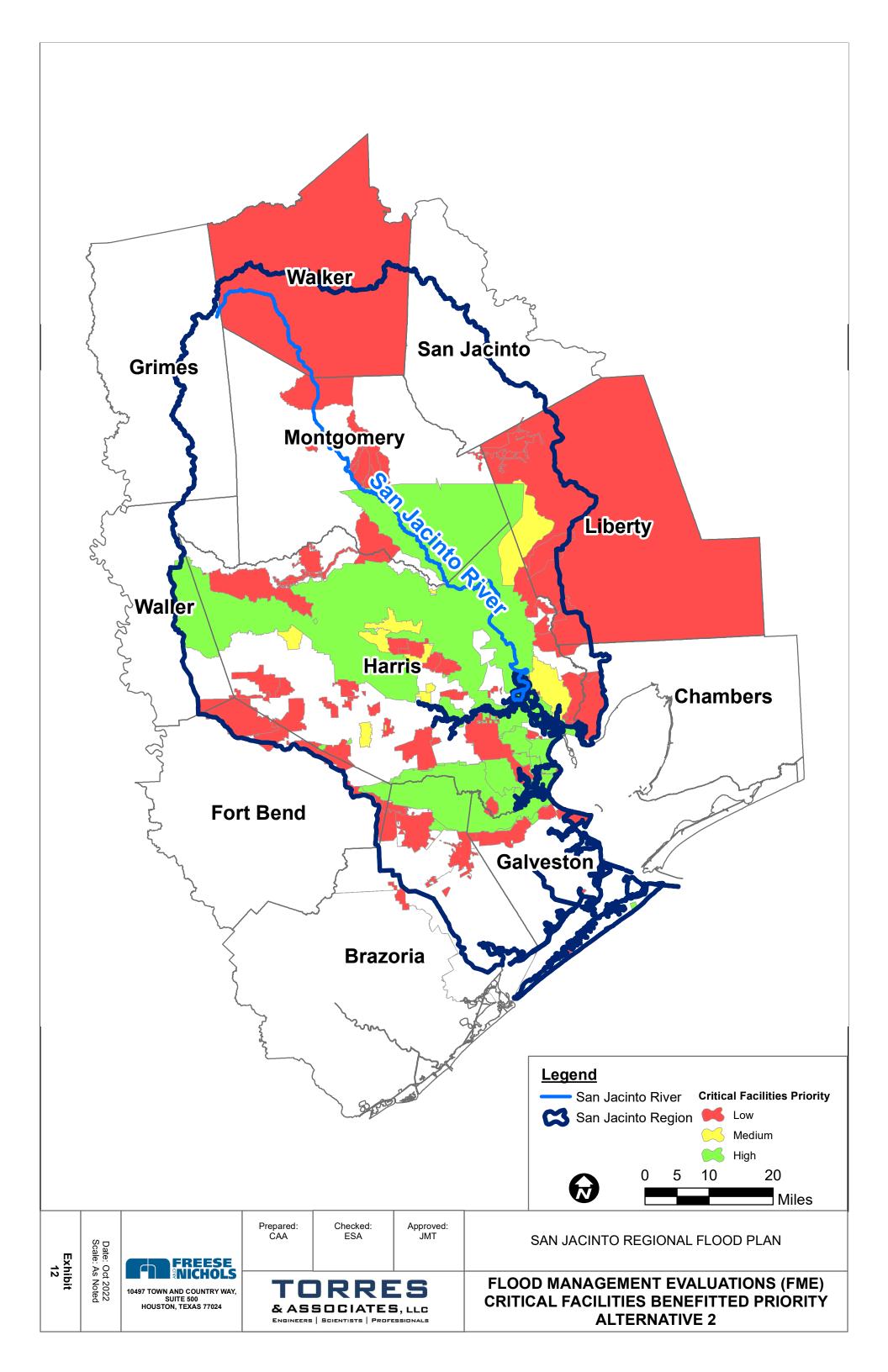


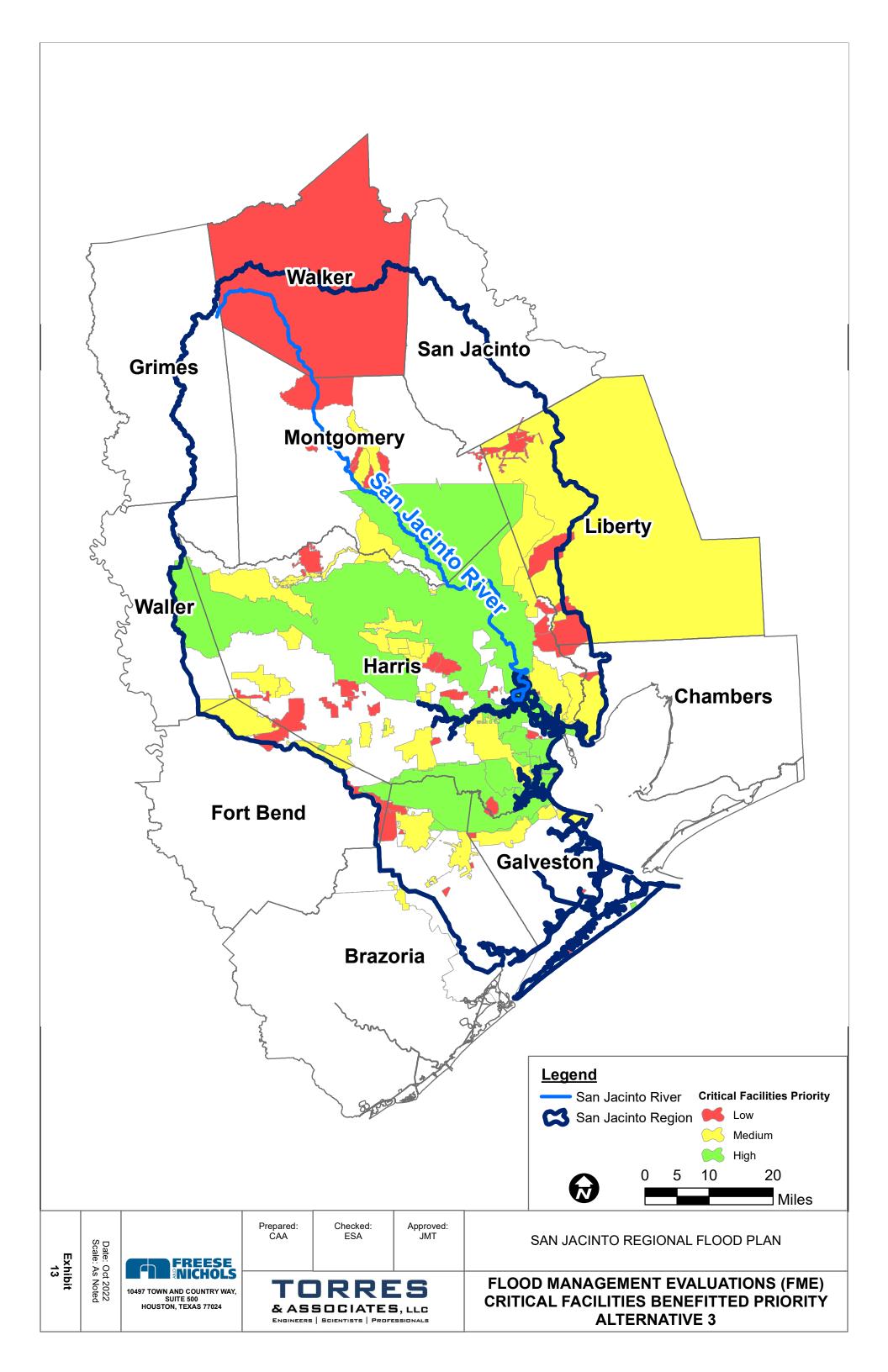


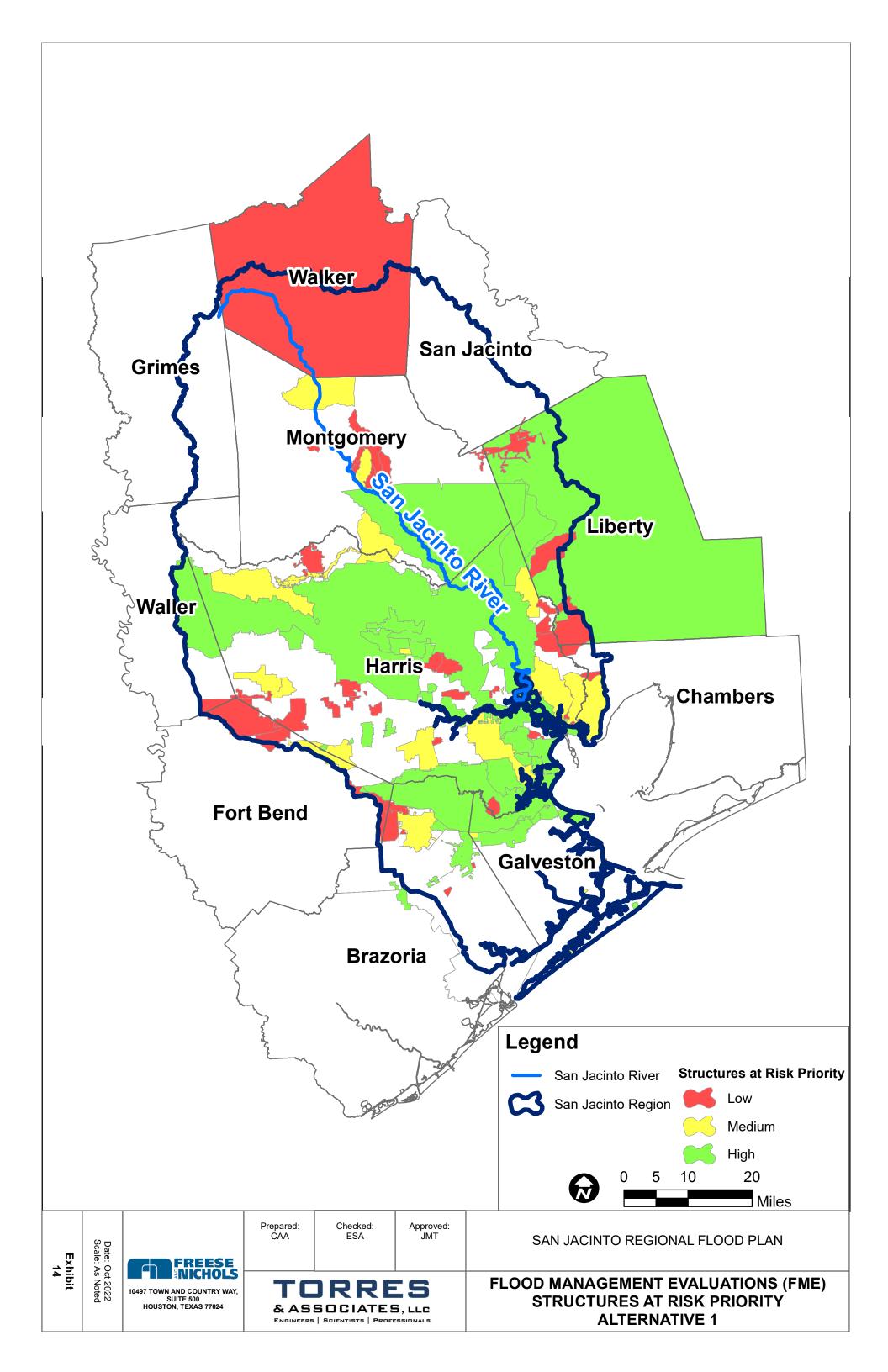


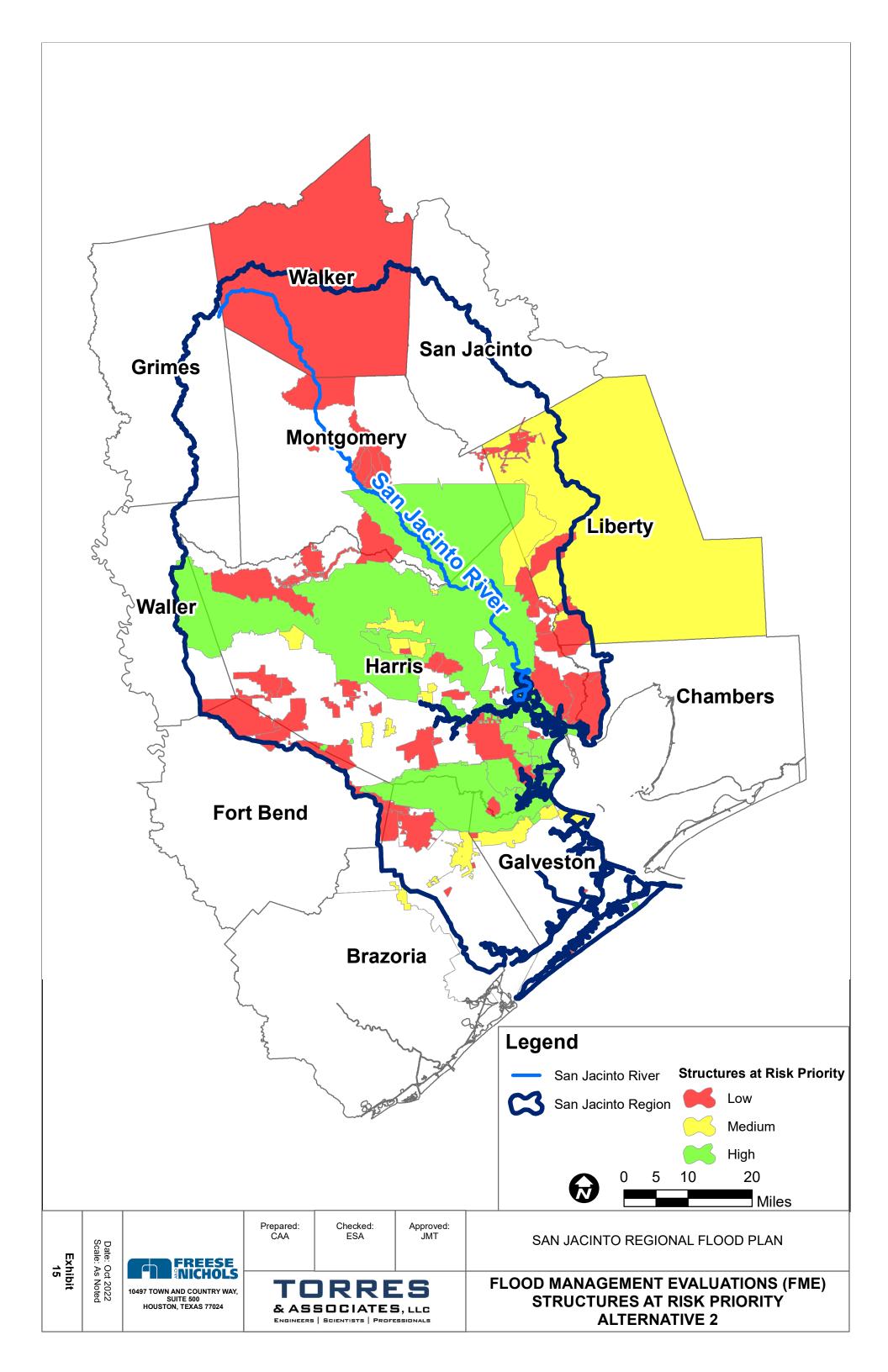


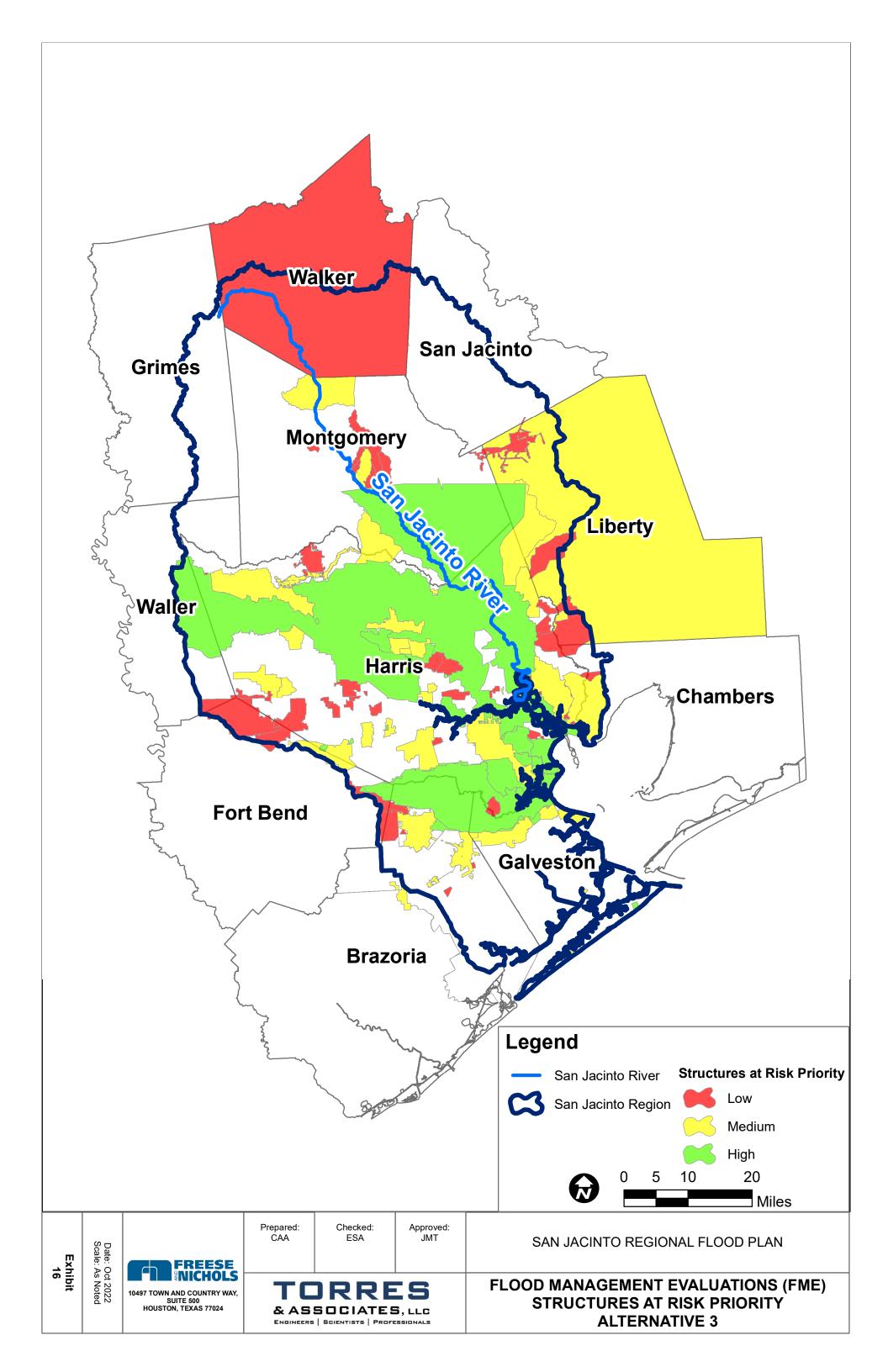


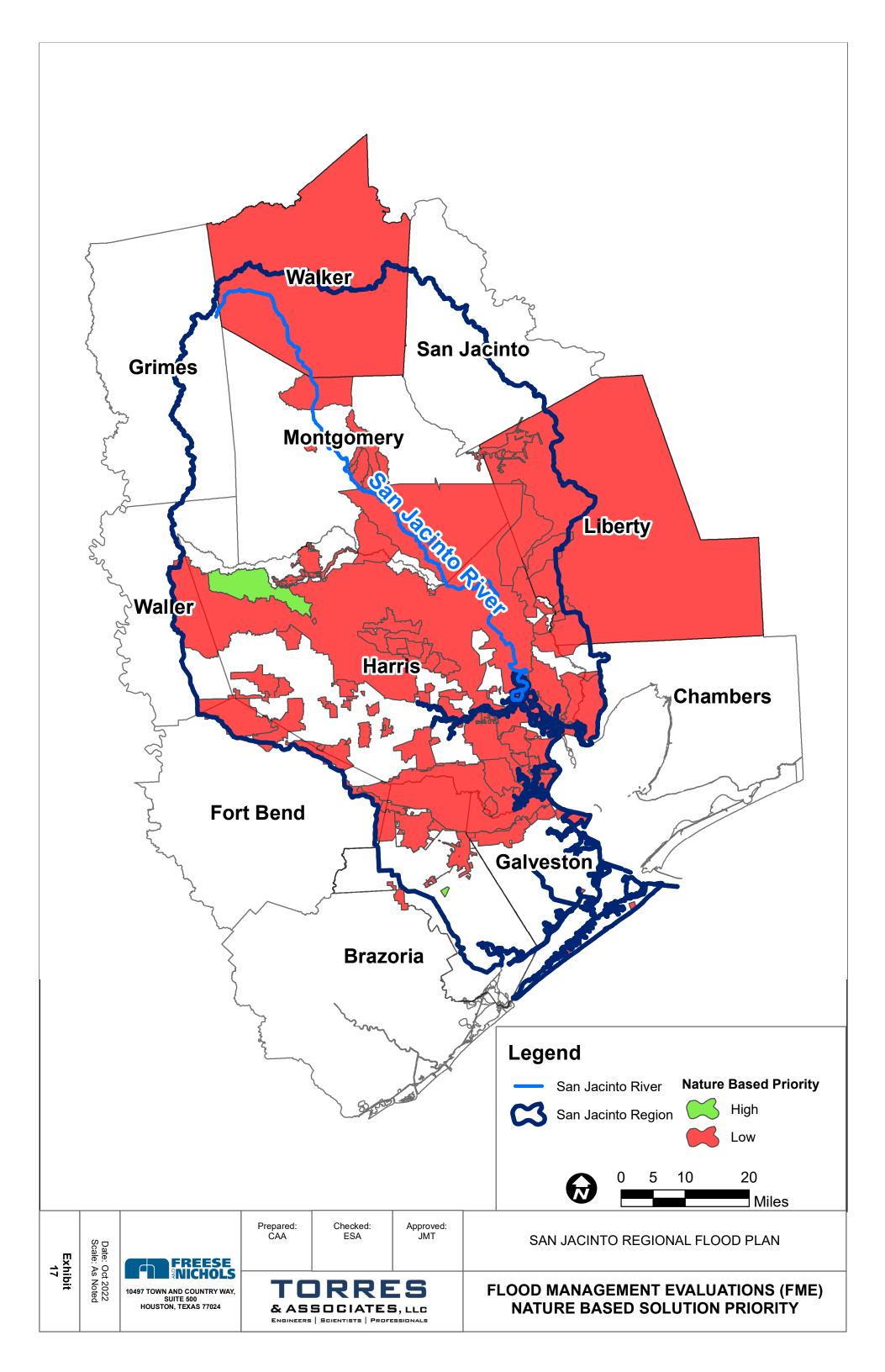


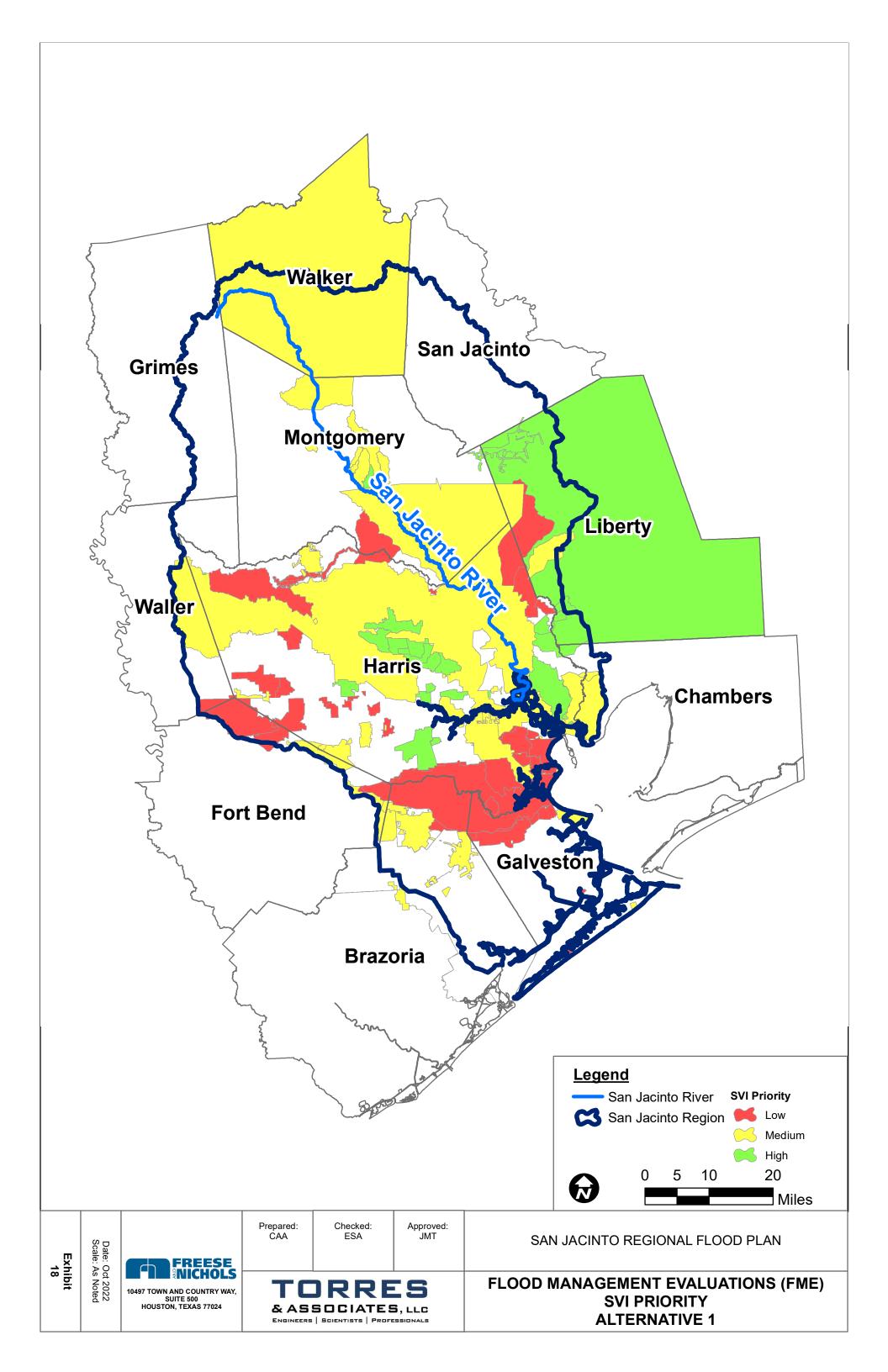


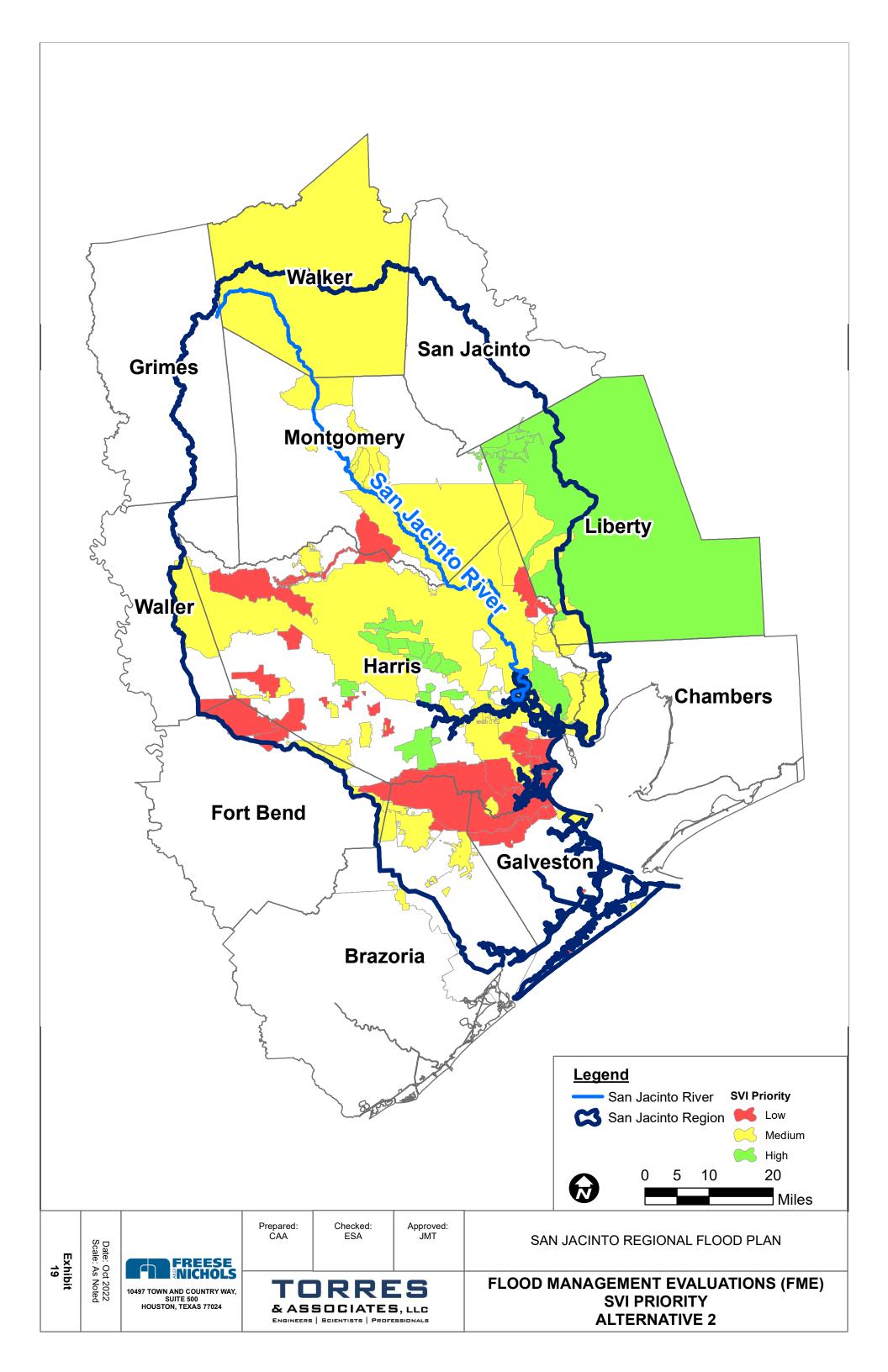


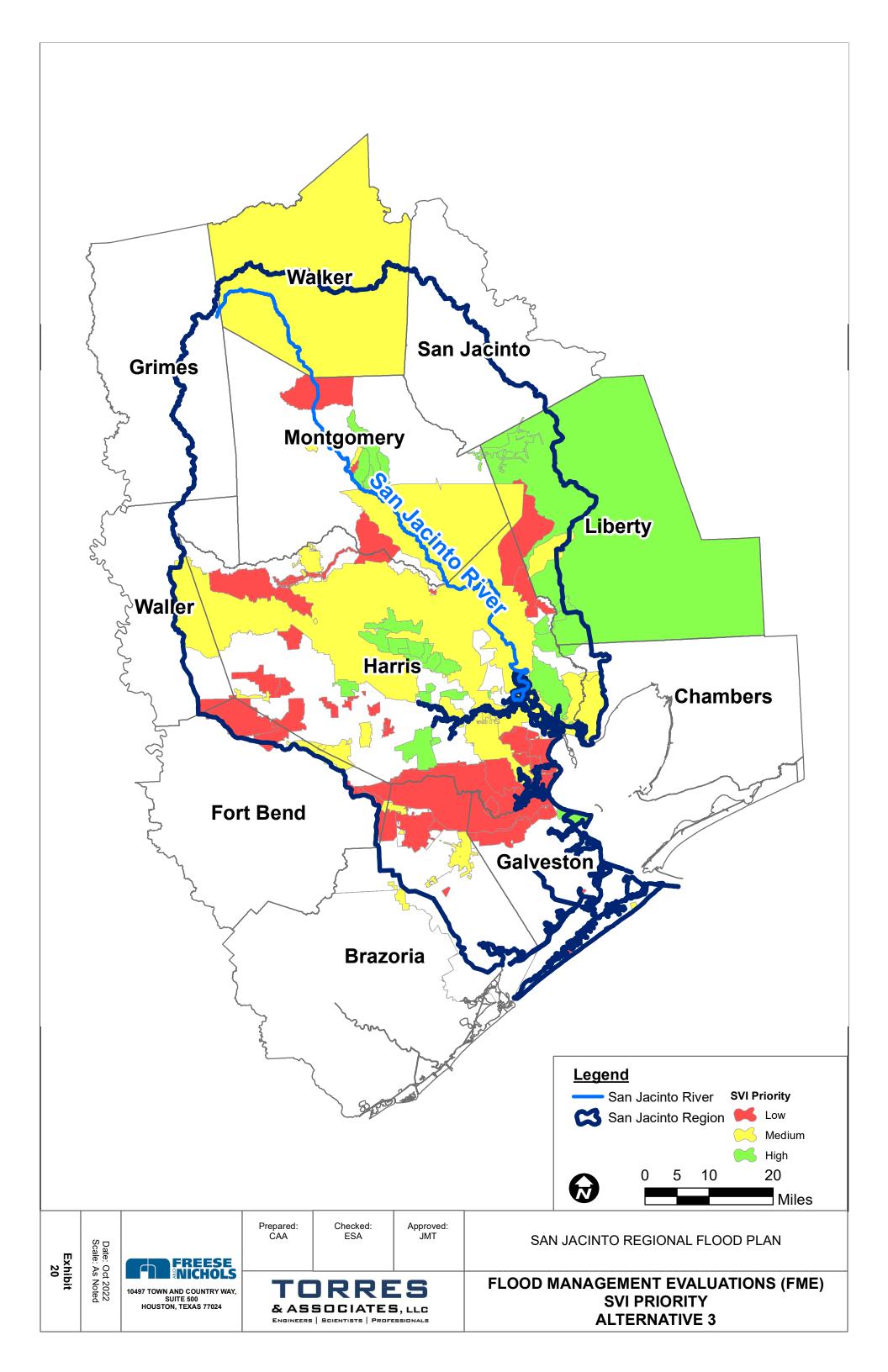


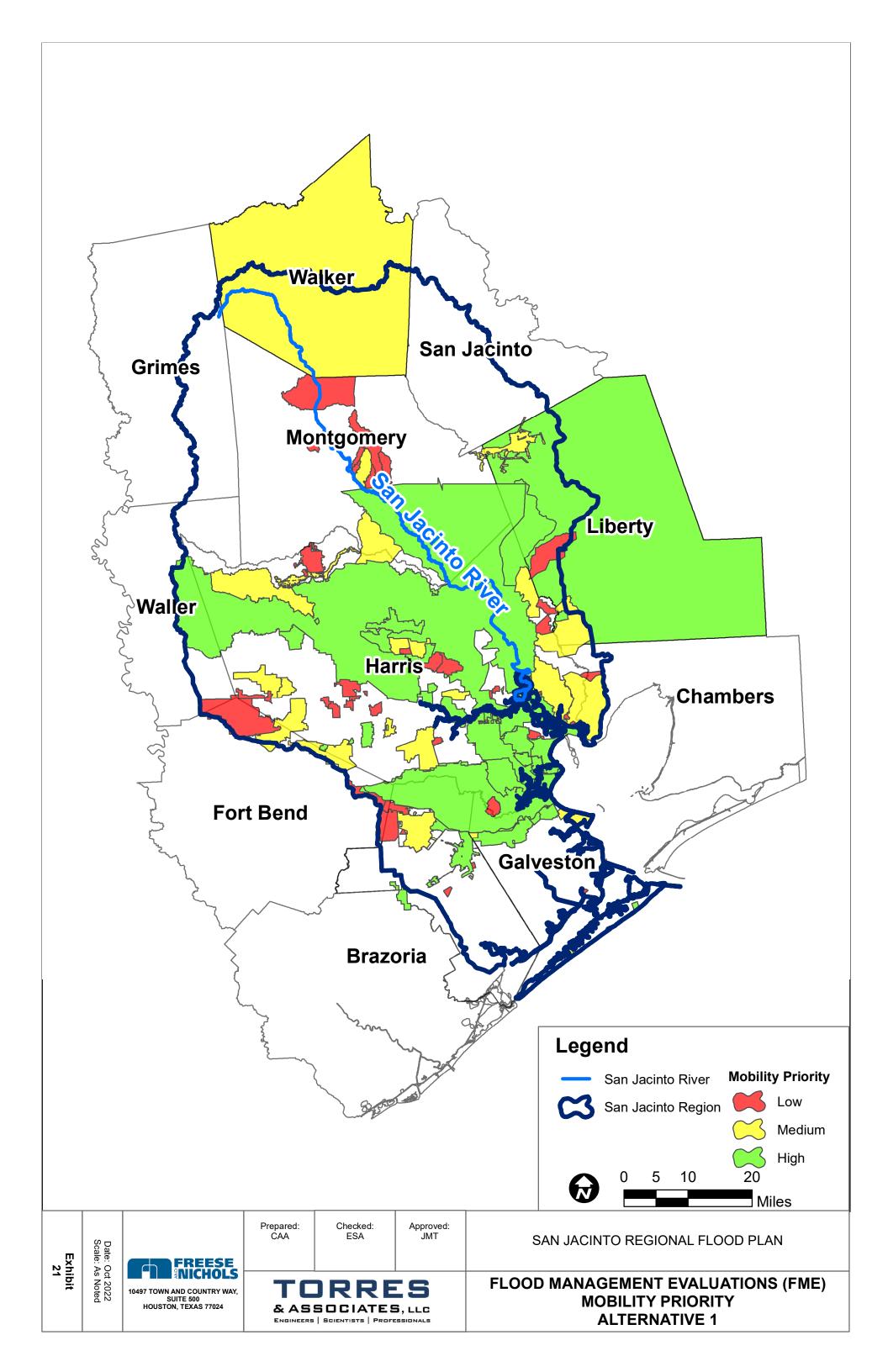


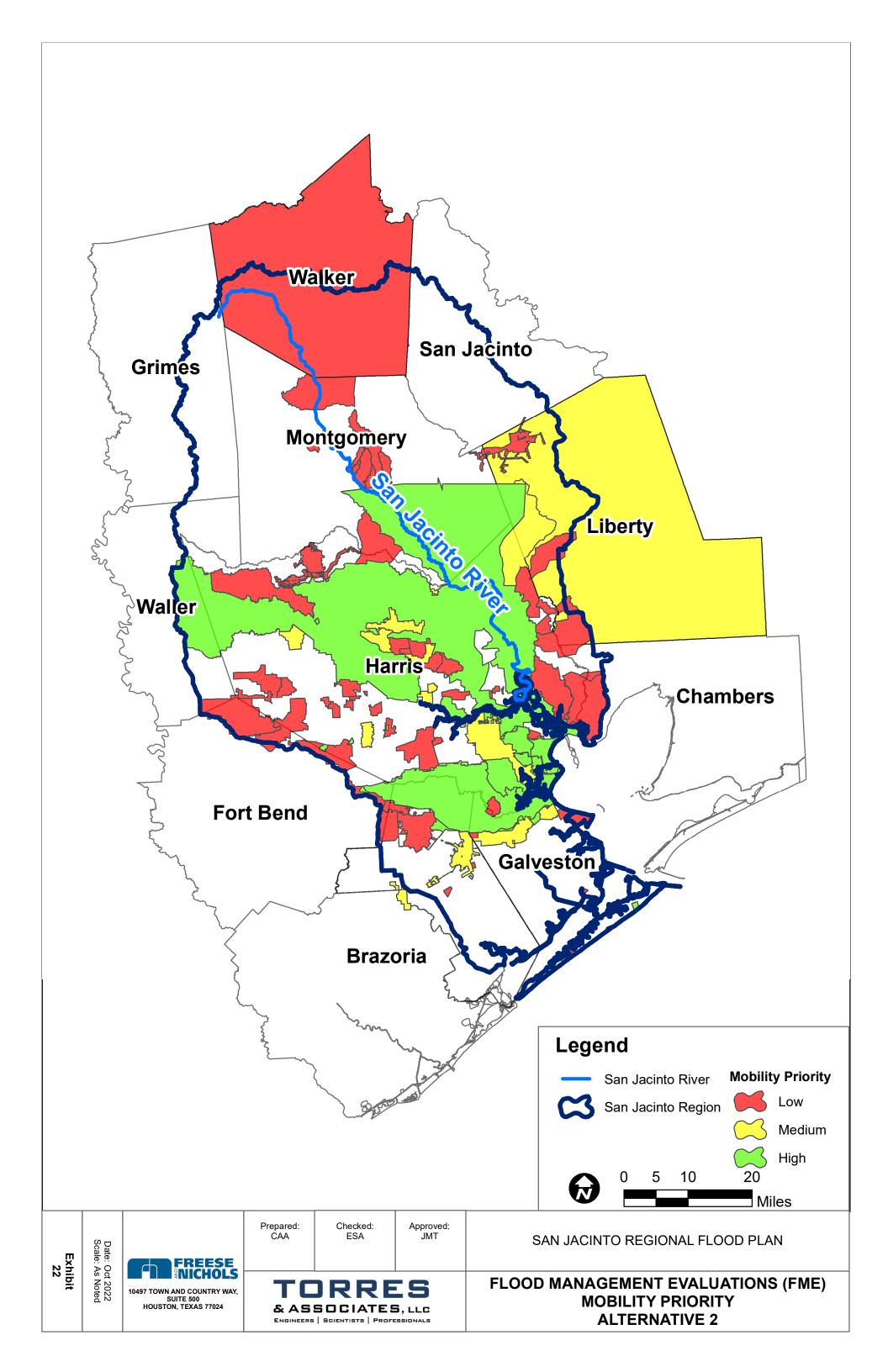


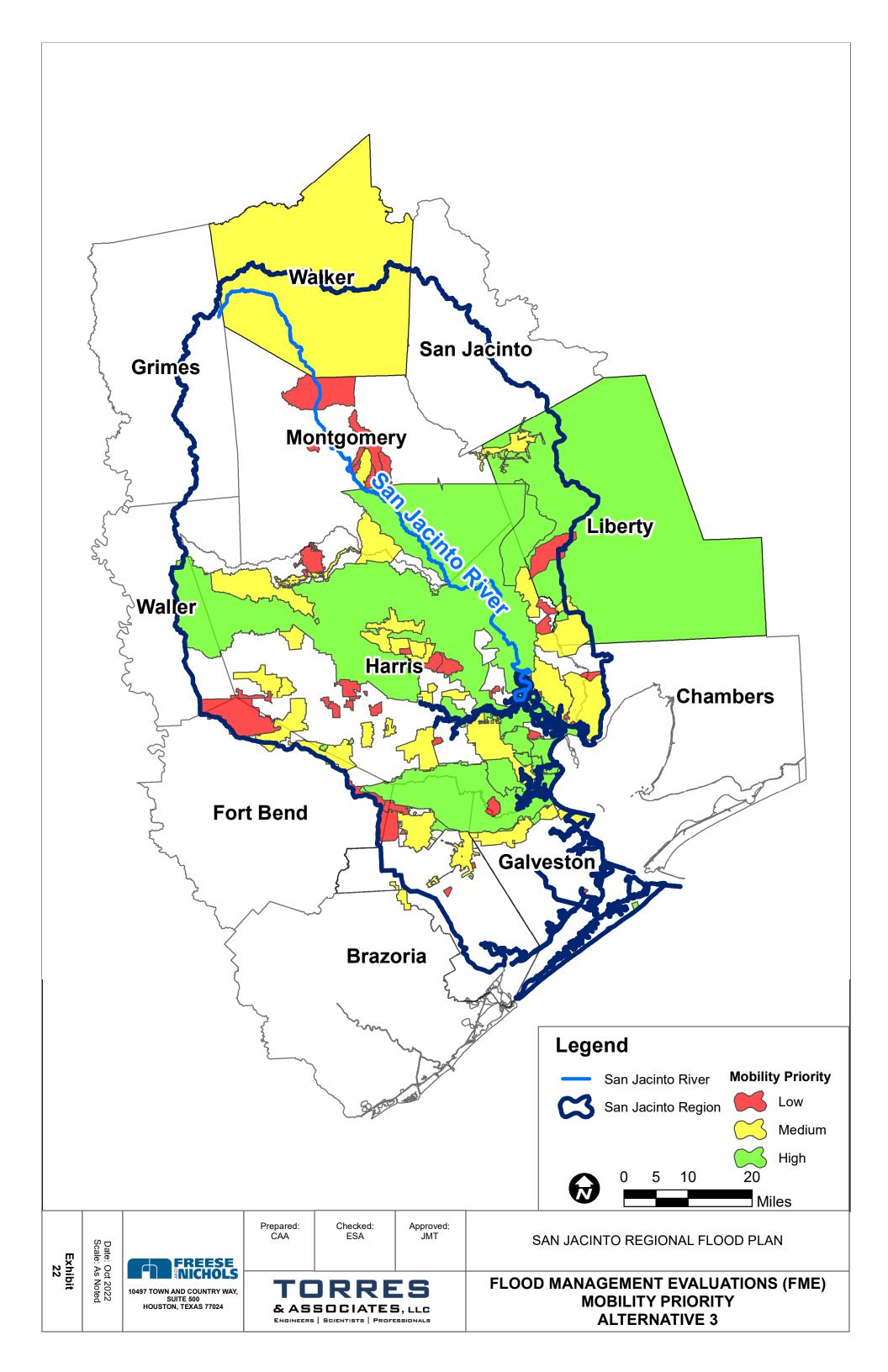


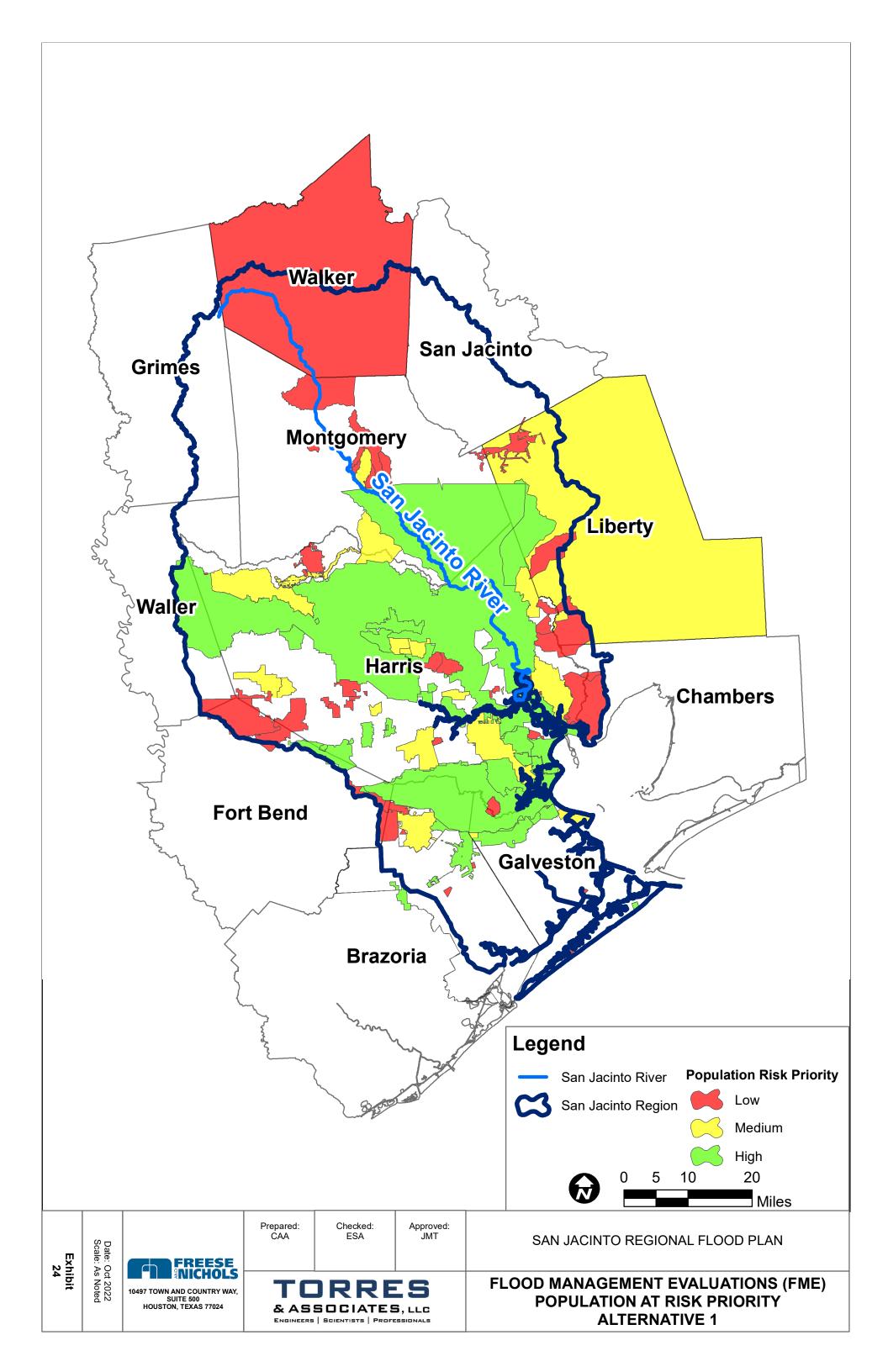


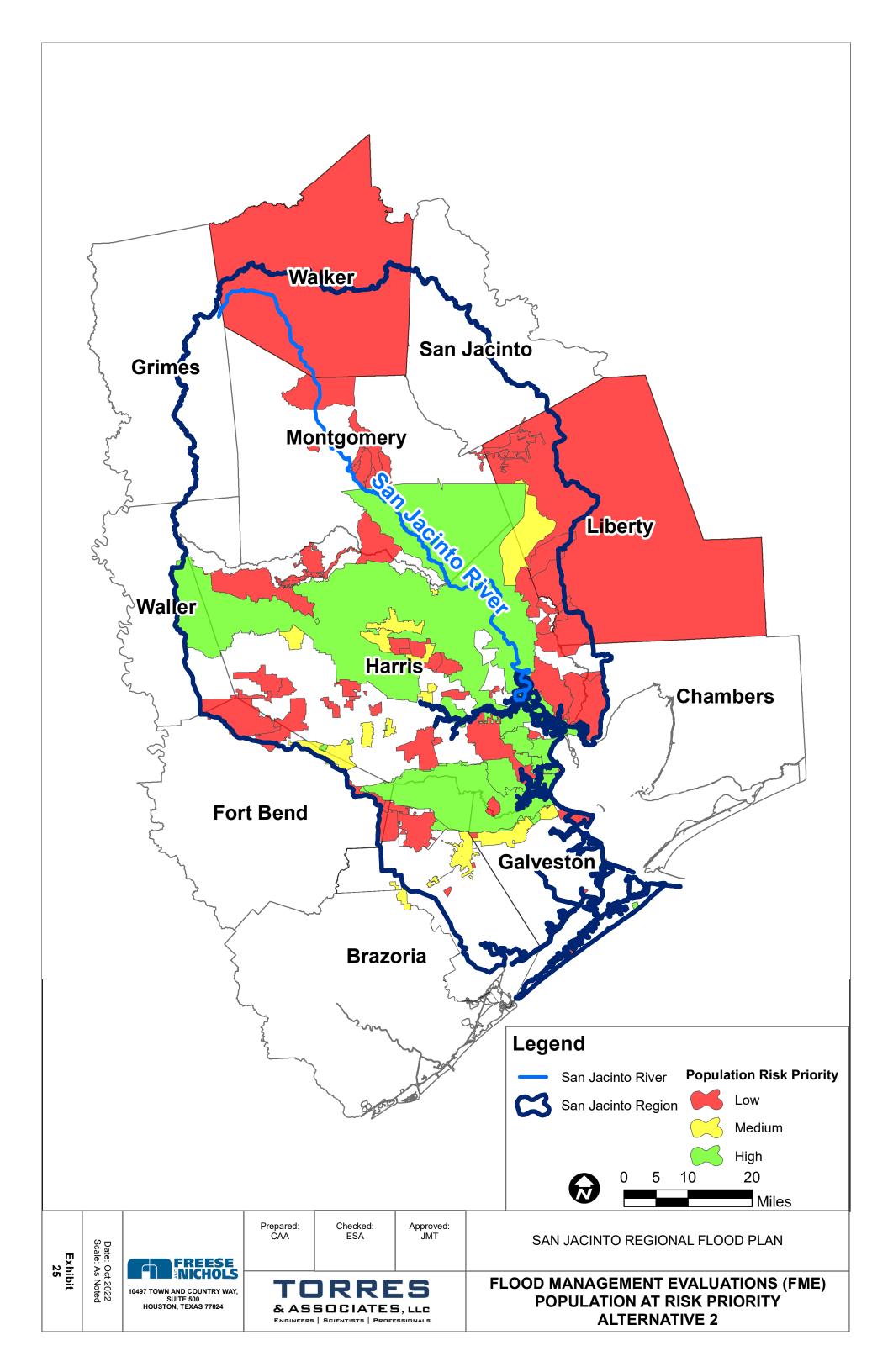


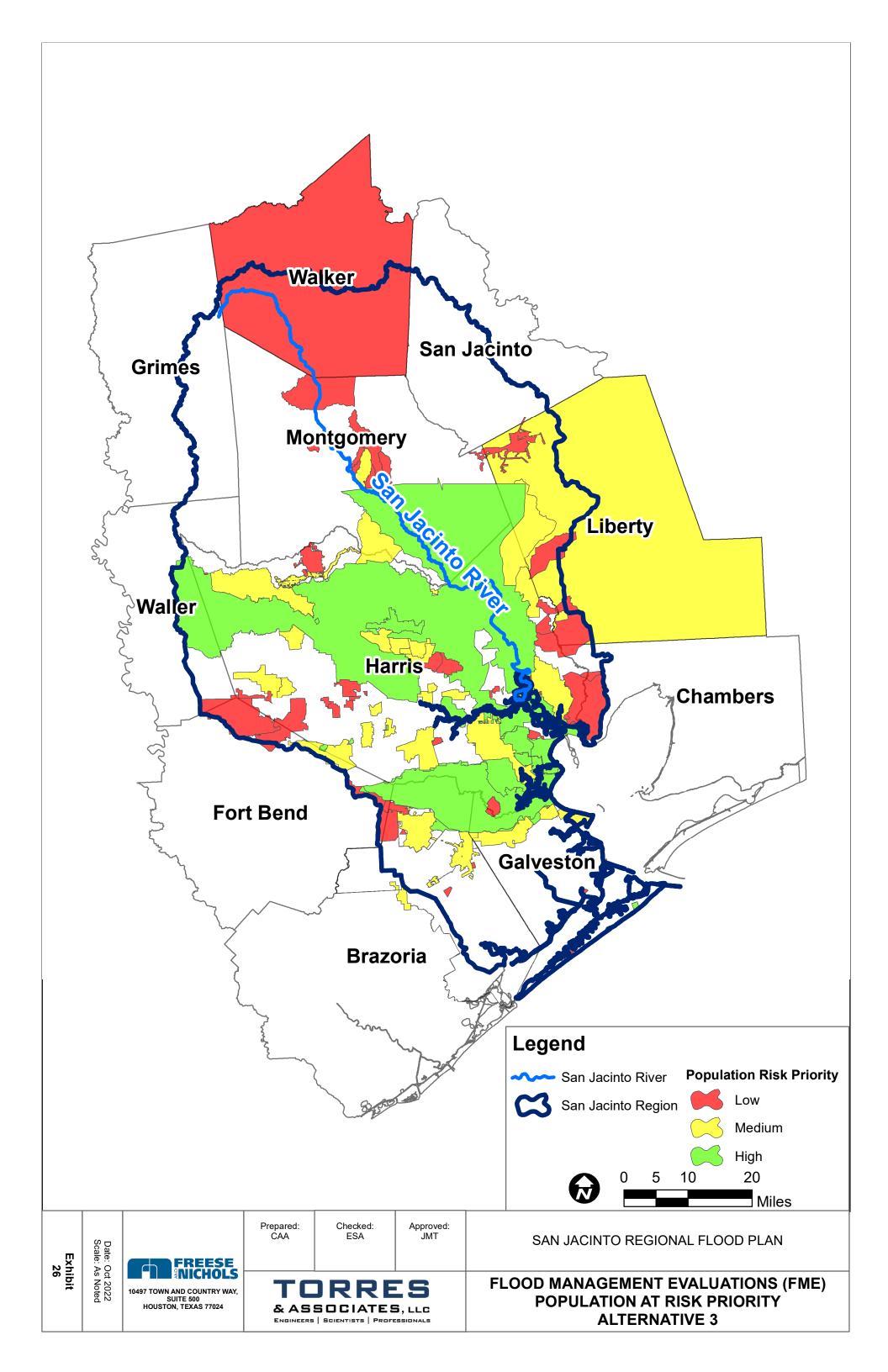












APPENDIX 1

Revised DRAFT Prioritization Ranking of FMEs

December ded Cuiterie		Priority Ranking				
Recommended Criteria	Low Priority (1)	Medium Priority (3)	High Priority (5)			
Level of Effort	Effort may be outside of budget constraints (\$150k to > \$100k)	Reasonable Effort based on budget/schedule (\$100k to > \$30k)	Low Effort and can likely be completed quickly and efficiently (≤ \$30k)			
Model/Data Availability	No model/project data available	Some project data readily available	Necessary models and project data readily available			
Known Flood Risk	Low Known Flood Risk	Medium Known Flood Risk	High Known Flood Risk			
Number of Entities Benefitted	1-2	3	Greater than 3			
Critical Facilities at risk	Less than Median	Above Median	Above Average			
Structures at risk	Less than Median	Above Median	Above Average			
Population at risk	Less than Median	Above Median	Above Average			
Unique Sponsor	Another FME has higher priority for Sponsor	NA	Highest priority FME of Unique Sponsor			
Nature Based Solutions	No Nature Based Solution considered in the evaluation	NA	Nature Based Solution(s) considered in the evaluation			
Priority within Subwatershed (HUC10)	Another FME has higher priority for Subwatershed based on other criteria	NA	Highest priority FME of Subwatershed based on other criteria			
Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)	Low (Less than 0.33)	Medium (0.33-0.66)	High (Greater than 0.66)			
Mobility/Length of Inundated Roadway	Less than Median	Above Median	Above Average			

NOTE: If sponsor concurrence is not received, FME may not be considered.

APPENDIX 2

Preliminary DRAFT Prioritization Ranking of FMEs

(For Reference Only)

December ded Cuiterie		Priority Ranking		
Recommended Criteria	Low Priority (1)	Medium Priority (3)	High Priority (5)	
Level of Effort	Significant Effort outside of budget constraints (>\$150k)	Moderate Effort and may be slightly outside of budget constraints (\$150k-\$50k)	Reasonable Effort based on budget/schedule (<\$50k)	
Model/Data Availability	No model/project data available	Some project data readily available	Necessary models and project data readily available	
Known Flood Risk	Low Known Flood Risk	Medium Known Flood Risk	High Known Flood Risk	
Number of Entities Benefitted	NA	1-3	>3	
Critical Facilities at risk	Less than Average	Above Average	Greater than Average + One Standard Deviation	
Structures at risk	Less than Average	Above Average	Greater than Average + One Standard Deviation	
Population at risk	Less than Average	Above Average	Greater than Average + One Standard Deviation	
Unique Sponsor	Another FME has higher priority for Sponsor based on other criteria	NA	Highest priority FME of Unique Sponsor based on other criteria	

NOTE: If sponsor concurrence is not received, FME may not be considered.



Appendix 03 – San Jacinto RFPG Technical Committee Task 12 Survey Results (9/2/2022)



Figure 1: Survey Question #1 - What is the desired outcome of Task 12? Maximize...

Which selection critieria are most important to consider?

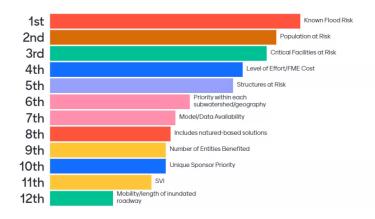


Figure 2: Survey Question #2 – Which selection criteria are most important to consider?



Mentimeter



5

Figure 3: Survey Question #3 – What is the preferred distribution of FME types?



Appendix 04 – San Jacinto RFPG Task 12 Survey Results (9/8/2022)

What is the desired outcome of Task 12? Maximize...

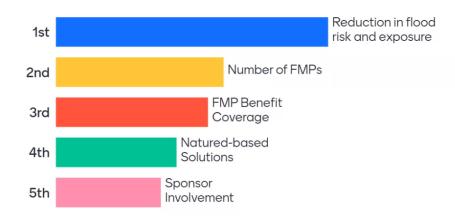


Figure 1: Survey Question #1 - What is the desired outcome of Task 12? Maximize...

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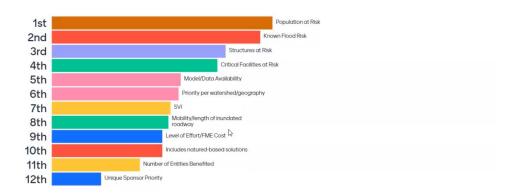


Figure 2: Survey Question #2 – Which selection criteria are most important to consider?

Mentimeter

What is the preferred distribution of FME types?

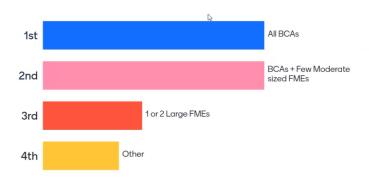


Figure 3: Survey Question #3 – What is the preferred distribution of FME types?



Appendix 05 – Results of Statistics for Prioritization Criteria

The statistical analysis was performed for all criteria to determine the boundaries of prioritization for the San Jacinto Regional Flood Planning Group (RFPG). The criteria included in the statistical analysis include the following: Level-of-Effort, Number of Entities Benefitted, Critical Facilities at Risk, Structures at Risk, Social Vulnerability Index (SVI), Mobility/Length of Inundated Roadway, and Population at Risk. In *Appendix 05*, the statistical terms which are used for the analysis is explained and the result of statistical analysis is shown for each criterion.

Glossary of Statistical Terms

Mean The sum of a list of numbers, divided by the total number of elements in the list.

Median "Middle value" of a list. The smallest number such that at least half the numbers

in the list are no greater than it. If the list has an odd number of entries, the

median is the middle entry in the list after sorting the list into increasing order. If

the list has an even number of entries, the median is the smaller of the two

middle numbers after sorting. The median can be estimated from a histogram by

finding the smallest number such that the area under the histogram to the left of

that number is 50%.

Mode For lists, the mode is a most frequent value. A list can have more than one mode.

For histograms, a mode is a relative maximum.

Standard Deviation A measure of the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of values. A low

standard deviation indicates that the values tend to be close to the mean of the

set, while a high standard deviation indicates that the values are spread out over

a wider range.

Skewness A measure of the asymmetry of the probability distribution of a real-valued

random variable about its mean. The skewness value can be positive, zero,

negative, or undefined.

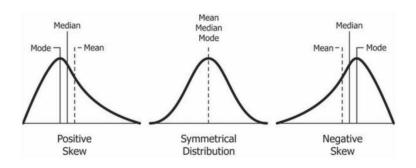
Skewed Distribution A distribution that is not symmetrical.

Positively skewed distribution (or right-skewed distribution)

A type of distribution in which most values are clustered around the left tail of the distribution while the right tail of the distribution is longer. (Mean > Median > Mode)

Negatively skewed distribution (or left-skewed distribution)

A type of distribution in which more values are concentrated on the right side of the distribution graph while the left tail of the distribution graph is longer. (Mode > Median > Mean)



Results of Statistical Analysis

The summary of statistical analysis results for each criterion are shown in *Table 1* and *Table 2*. There are three commonly used metrics for the measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, and Mode. These values were calculated for each criterion as well as the standard deviation as a measure of spread (variability). Also, the skewness was checked as a measure of the asymmetry of the distribution. *Table 1* provides the results of the whole dataset, while *Table 2* shows the results when the most extreme outliers are removed from the dataset.

Table 1. Summary of Statistical Analysis for Each Criteria

Criteria	Mean	Median	Mode	STD	Skewness
Level-of-Effort	50,131	30,000	30,000	36,939	-
Number of Entities Benefitted	2.95	3.00	3.00	1.04	-
Critical Facilities at Risk	19	4	0	79	Positive
Structures at Risk	1,773	511	0	5,318	Positive
Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)	0.46	0.45	0.64	0.24	-
Mobility/Length of Inundated Roadway	33.5	9.9	9.9	99	Positive
Population at Risk	8,726	2,324	0	30,182	Positive

Appendix 06

FME One-Page Fact Sheets in order of Revised

DRAFT Prioritization List

Appendix 07

Revised DRAFT Prioritization

List of FMEs

Included as an Excel File

(Appendix07-RevisedDRAFTPrioritizationFMEList.xlsx)

۱k		Name	Description		Score
		Halls Bayou - Planning, Right-Of-Way, Design and	Develop BCA to become a FMP. Projects as part of the Halls Ahead Bond Implementation Program, could	Harris County Flood Control	
1	061000404	Construction of Halls Bayou Flood Risk Management	reduce the risk of flooding for more than 700 structures in an Atlas 14 1% rainfall event.	District	28.6
		Greens Bayou, Jackson Bayou, White Oak Bayou, Cypress	This proposed solution recommends establishing positive drainage and clear flow lines, which are expected to		
		Creek and San Jacinto River Areas Subdivision Drainage	reduce the water surface elevation in the subdivision to mitigate the structural flood risk for all 1,445		
2		Mitigation Project	beneficiaries.	Harris County	27.2
		ÿ ,	Study to develop a BCR and other data needed to elevate project to a FMP. FIF application information	,	
3	061000465	Catalina	unavailable.	City of Houston	26.
		Rivershire West - Grand Lake Creek Watershed	Develop a benefits cost analysis in support of this project identied in the City of Conroe Master Drainage Plan.	City of Conroe	24.0
•	001000100	Trivoronia Prost Grana Lake Greek Waterenea	Further study and FMP development of existing storm sewer system replacement and upgrades using the city's	Only of Connec	
5	061000311	37th Street, Galveston, Drainage Project	updated drainage criteria that now require a 25-year storm drainage capacity.	City of Galveston	24.
		Brays Bayou Restore Channel Conveyance Capacity Along		Harris County Flood Control	27.
6	061000187	_ , ,	14 rainfalls	District	
0	001000187	D113-00-00	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. 1.65 Miles of Goose Creek	Harris County Flood Control	2
6	064000334	Coope Creek Flood Bick Bodystian Phase 1			
6	061000334	Goose Creek Flood Risk Reduction Phase 1	channel modifications (Downstream of IH 10) with proposed detention basin "J"	District	2
_			Study to identify areas where best to purchase additional flood gauges to be placed at bayous and key high		
8		City of Alvin Flood Gauges	water areas within City of Alvin.	City of Alvin	23
		White Oak Bayou - Design and Construction of Woodland	Study to develop a BCA to become FMP. This stormwater detention basin compliments the federal project on	Harris County Flood Control	
9	061000344	Trails Stormwater Detention Basin	White Oak Bayou which will reduce the risk of flooding for 1,800 structures in an Atlas 14 1% rainfall event.	District	23
			Further study of proposed slope paving (concrete lining) improvements. Still in planning, consultant hired.		
9	061000115	Stormwater Drainage Improvement- Nottingham ditch	Design complete and pending construction funding.	City of League City	23
		Evaluation of Dredging of Channels that Exit Into Lake	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. FIF application information		
11	061000437	Houston	unavailable.	Harris County	22
11	061000148	Liberty County Culvert Replacement Project	Increase culvert size in identified flood hazard problem areas within Liberty County.	Liberty County	22
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Further study to develop into a FMP. Includes new storm sewer trunk systems on major thoroughfares & new or	, , ,	
			improved neighborhood storm sewer systems. Will also require construction of detention basins to mitigate the		
13	061000468	Houston Sunnyside Area Flood Mitigation	proposed improvements.	City of Houston	22.
10		Willow Creek Watershed Plan - M120	Study to develop BCA to become a FMP. Pursue purchase of property for regional detention, floodplain	Harris County Flood Control	22.
1.1		Detention/Preservation Site	preservation, & habitat preservation.	District	2
14	061000339	Determon/Preservation Site			
			Further study and BCA development. Combo of 11 different channel improvements were identified along Willow		
			Fork and its tributaries as part of the Fort Bend County Master Drainage Plan that, when combined, will provide		
15	061000318	Fort Bend County Willow Fork Channel Improvements	a 100-year level of service.	Fort Bend County Drainage District	21
			Develop Benefit Cost Analysis in support of the purchase of approximately 160 acres of flood prone area		
16	061000440	Brazoria County Camp Mohawk County Park Development	adjacent to and surrounding Camp Mohawk County Park to be used as open space.	Brazoria County	21
			Further study to develop & elevate project into a FMP. Previously submitted by the Flood Infrastructure Fund		
		City of Pasadena - Hurricane Harvey Drainage Mitigation	(FIF) but was not approved at the time. Projects included in this application will be updated to include BCA and		
17	061000370	Project 1	Atlas 14 rainfall consideration.	City of Pasadena	21
		Addicks Reservoir - Right-Of-Way Acquisition, Design and	Study to develop a BCA needed for this project to become a FMP. This project is part of the South Mayde		
		Construction of Channel Conveyance Improvements,	Creek Plan to reduce flood risk 70+ homes & reduce the rainfall event by 340+ acres in pre-Atlas 1% rainfall	Harris County Flood Control	
18		Bypass Channel, and Detention for South Mayde Creek	event.	District	
	001000010		This project requires a BCA, and includes terraces, detention, and a trail network, will reduce water surface		-
		City of Friendswood - Clear Creek Inline & Offline Detention	elevations on Clear Creek within the City of Friendswood and will make the Blackhawk Wastewater Treatment		
10		- Bay Area Blvd. Phase I	Facility more resilient.	City of Friendswood	,
10	061000424	- Day Alea Divu. Filase i		City of Frieriuswood	2
-00	004000445		Further study Alleluia Trail Rogers Rd & All Roads off Rogers drainage improvements, including storm sewer		
20	061000415	City of Manvel Rogers Rd. Drainage Improvements	rehabilitation and ditch deepening.	City of Manvel	20
			Develop BCA to become a FMP. Provides additional stormwater detention in support of flood damage reduction		
		Halls Bayou - Design and Construction of a Stormwater	as part of the Halls Ahead Bond Implementation Program. The project will be a partnership with the City of	Harris County Flood Control	
21	061000403	Detention Basin in Brock Park	Houston.	District	20
			Further study including Benefit Cost Analysis of proposed channel modifications included in the City of Pearland		
22	061000063	Mary's Creek Middle Segment	master drainage plan.	City of Pearland	20
		City of Southside Place - Auden Street Drainage	This project provides for design and construction of a new stormwater conveyance system for the City of	,	1
				-	

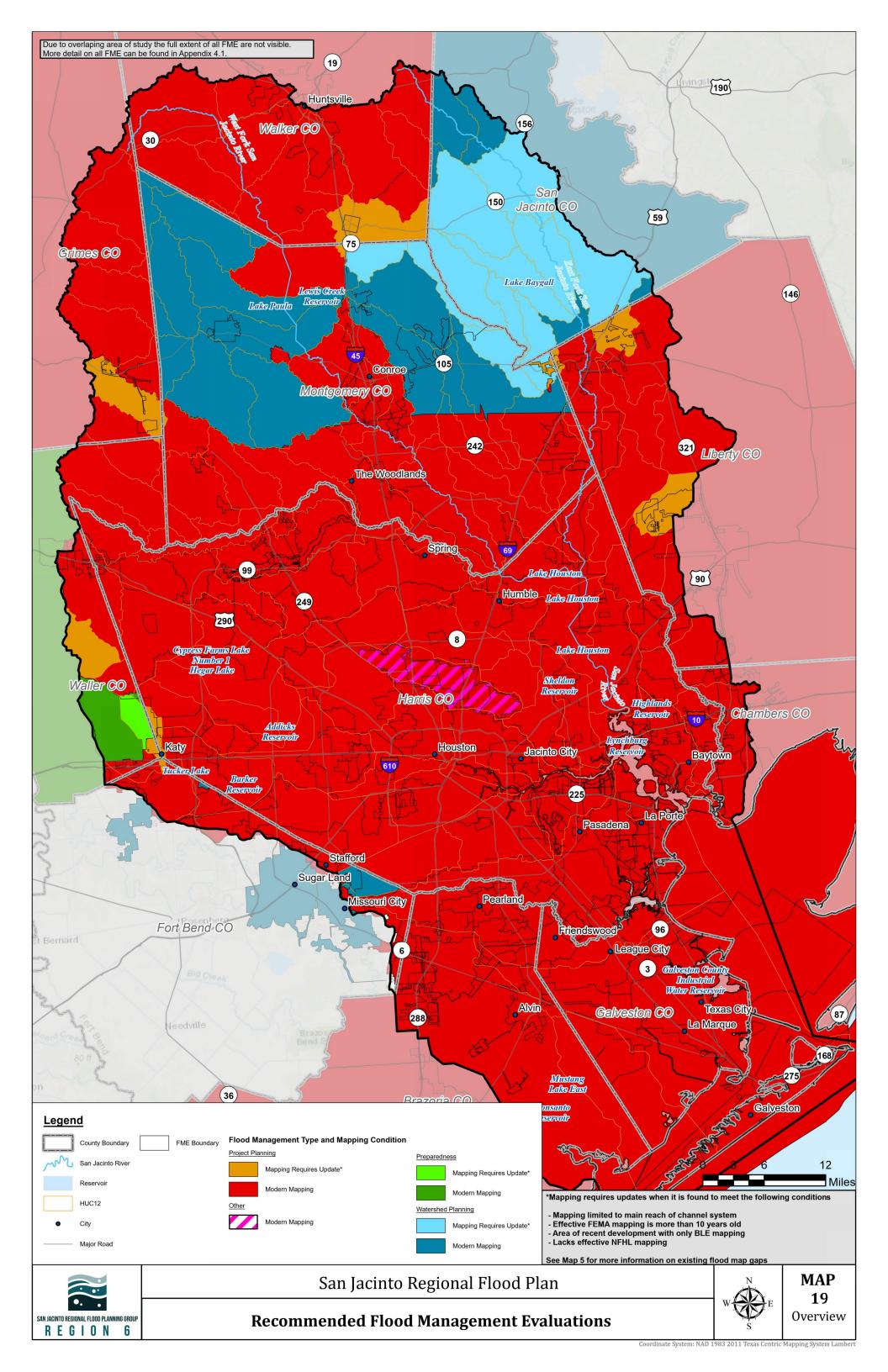
Rank	FME ID	Name	Description	Sponsor	Score
		Greens Bayou (P100-00-00) Mid-Reach Channel			
		Conveyance Improvements	Study to develop a BCR required for this project to become a FMP. 2,000 ac-ft proposed Hardy stormwater		
		From John F. Kennedy Blvd to Veterans Memorial Drive	detention basin and channel conveyance improvements throughout the Green's Bayou Mid-Reach (From John	Harris County Flood Control	
24		(Ultimate Project (Alternative 3))	F. Kennedy Blvd to Veterans Memorial Drive)	District	20.2
		, ,	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. 1.00 Mile of Goose Creek	Harris County Flood Control	
25	061000335	Goose Creek Flood Risk Reduction Phase 2	channel modifications (Upstream of IH 10) with proposed detention basin "I"	District	20
			Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Local channel modifications	Harris County Flood Control	
25	061000336	Goose Creek Flood Risk Reduction Phase 3	and crossing structure improvements along O117 and O126	District	20
		Halls Bayou - Right-Of-Way, Design, and Construction of	Develop BCA to become a FMP. Part of Halls Ahead Bond Implementation Program, could reduce flood risk for	Harris County Flood Control	
25		Channel Conveyance Improvements on P118-21-00	60+ structures & floodplain by 40+ acres.	District	20
		Brays Bayou - Keegans Bayou (D118-00-00) Flood Risk	Study to develop a BCR required for this project to become a FMP. A project could reduce the risk flooding for	Harris County Flood Control	
28	061000328	_ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	over 2,500 structures and could reduce the frequency and duration of flooding along about 100 miles of	District	19.6
			Study to further this project and develop an FMP. This CDBG-MIT application involves the installation and		
28	061000422	Danubina Drainage Improvements	construction of various storm sewer and detention infrastructure.	City of Baytown	19.6
	001000122	Danasina Brainage imprevemente	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. FIF application information	Harris County Flood Control	10.0
30	061000355	Halls Bayou Drainage Project Bond C-01	unavailable.	District	19.5
- 00		Halls Bayou - Right-Of-Way, Design, and Construction of	Study to develop a BCR required for this project to become a FMP. Would reduce flood risk for 600+ structures.	Harris County Flood Control	10.0
30		Channel Conveyance Improvements on P118-25-00 &	Facilitates future drainage projects by more outfall depth.	District	19.5
30	001000399	Charmer Conveyance improvements on F 110-23-00 &	Develop BCA to become a FMP. Part of Halls Ahead Bond Implementation Program, could reduce flood risk for	District	19.0
		Halla Bayou Dight Of Way Design and Construction of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Harria County Flood Control	
20		Halls Bayou - Right-Of-Way, Design, and Construction of	150+ structures, size of the floodplain by 90+ acres, frequency & duration of flooding along 3+ miles of roadway in an Atlas 14 1% event.	Harris County Flood Control	10.5
30	061000400	Channel Conveyance Improvements on P118-27-00		District	19.5
			Study to further the proposed project that includes increasing the capacity of the drainage system with a 9'x9'		
			RCB to replace dual 36-inch RCP along the east side of the road and an open ditch with driveway culverts on	0 6	4.0
33	061000327	Blalock Road Drainage Improvement Project	the west side of the road.	City of Piney Point Village	19
			Further study of study, design, elevation, & replacement of the Sawdust Road Bridge to mitigate the risks		
			associated with riverine flooding for the citizens residing in the Grogan's Point and Timberlakes - Timberridge		
34	061000426	Sawdust Road Bridge Elevation Project	Subdivisions.	Montgomery County	18.7
			Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Construction of a 25 acre		
			stormwater detention basin. Estimated construction cost is \$10,047,910. this application is requesting	Harris County Flood Control	
35	061000353	TC Jester Detention Basin	\$10,000,000.00 of these funds.	District	18.6
			Study to develop a BCR required for this project to become a FMP. The Westador Detention Basin is a		
			proposed detention mitigation project within the Cypress Creek Watershed and located south of Cypress Creek	Harris County Flood Control	
35	061000356	Westador Stormwater Detention Basin	and east and west of K141-00-00.	District	18.6
			Study to develop a BCR required for this to become a FMP. Improvements to the Kingwood Diversion Ditch		
			include channel modifications, flow diversion from Bens Branch, bridge replacements, as well as a new outfall to	Harris County Flood Control	
35	061000360	G103-38-00 (Kingwood Diversion Ditch)	the West Fork San Jacinto River.	District	18.6
		,	Study to develop a BCR required for this project to become a FMP. Improvements to Taylor Gully include two	Harris County Flood Control	
35	061000361	G103-80-03.1B (Taylor Gully)	miles of channel conveyance improvements to the upper limits of Taylor Gully and a concrete low flow structure.	District	18.6
		\	Further study to elevate and install culverts on Hostetter and Gourd Creek roadways to prevent flooding and/or		
35	061000130	Hostetter and Gourd Creek Bridges Elevation Evaluation	flood damage on roadway.	Walker County	18.6
			Study to develop a BCR and elevate project to a FMP. Further study of channel improvements from partnership		- 1010
40	061000186	Brays Bayou - Poor Farm Ditch	project to restore channel conveyanve including Atlas 14 rainfalls	District	18.5
10	001000100	Brayo Bayou 1 cor 1 ami Bron	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Right-of-way acquisition,	Biotrict	10.0
			design, and construction of a stormwater detention basin and schannel widening near Strawberry Road and		
40	061000330	I100-WP06 for Vince Bayou Watershed Planning Project	Young Street	Harris County	18.5
40	001000329	Troo-vvPoo for virice bayou watershed Planning Project	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Right-of-way acquisition,	Harris County	10.0
40	004000000	1400 MP40 for Vince Boyer Watershad Blancing Project		Hamia Cauntu	40.5
40	001000330	I100-WP10 for Vince Bayou Watershed Planning Project	Design, and Consruction of Two Stormwater Detention Basins near Westside Dr. and Westside. Ct.	Harris County	18.5
			Study to develop a BCR needed for this project to become a FMP. Pasadena (CIP) Street Lowering (Various).		
			Right-of-way acuisition, Design, and Consruction of Stormwaters Detention Basin and construction of Culverts		
40	061000331	I100-WP07 for Vince Bayou Watershed Planning Project	near Pasadena Blvd.	Harris County	18.5
			Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Right-of-way acquisition,		
40	1061000332	I100-WP11 for Vince Bayou Watershed Planning Project	Design, and Consruction of Stormwater Detention Basins near Spencer Hwy. and Tulip Street	Harris County	18.5

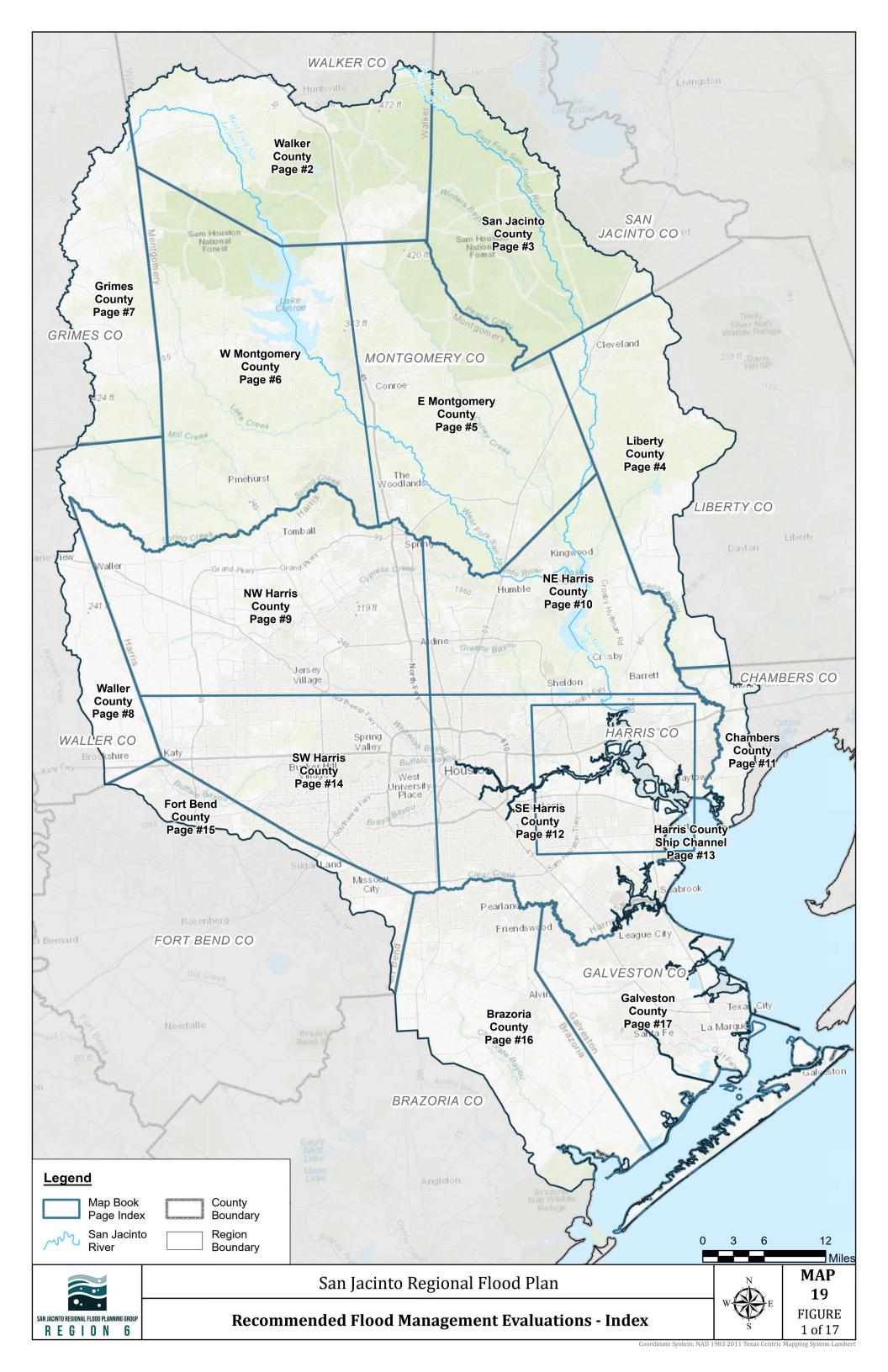
Rank	FME ID	Name	Description	Sponsor	Score
			Further study to develop this project into a FMP. The project includes improvements to storm sewer, roadside		
40	061000434	Houston Kashmere Gardens Area Flood Mitigation	ditch systems, culverts, sewer inlets, and the construction of detention basins.	City of Houston	18.5
		<u>*</u>	Further analysis necessary to determine downstream impacts and whether any additional volume in A104-11-00		
40	061000031	Shoreacres Drainage Assessment	would be available during a coincident event on Taylor Bayou.	City of Shoreacres	18.5
40	061000461	Rush Creek Lake - Lake Conroe Estates Watershed	Develop a benefits cost analysis in support of this project identied in the City of Conroe Master Drainage Plan.	City of Conroe	18.5
48	061000324	Barker Reservoir Flood Risk Reduction and Park Project	Study to further the proposed project. FIF application information unavailable.	Willow Fork Drainage District	18.4
		,	Develop BCA to become a FMP. Project identified in Clear Creek Federal Project study for flood management		
			but did not yield high enough cost benefit ratio for Federal funding. Therefore, Harris and Galveston County	Harris County Flood Control	
49	061000421	Clear Creek - Hughes Stormwater Detention (SWD) Basin	have decided to fund this effort.	District	18.2
		3	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. The Implementation Plan		
		Cypress Creek Implementation Plan - Various Detention	identifies that approximately 14,000 acre-feet of stormwater detention volume across 23 different sites reducing	Harris County Flood Control	
50	061000357	· ·	flooding risk.	District	18.1
			Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Construction of channel	Harris County Flood Control	
50	061000407	Luce Bayou (Z100-00-00-P026) Bypass Channel	bypass to provide Luce main stem upstream and local overland flooding relief	District	18.1
	001000101	zace zayea (z.100 00 00 1 eze) zypace ename:	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Construction of channel	Harris County Flood Control	10.1
50	061000412	Luce Bayou (Z100-00-00-P026) Channelization	improvements along Luce main stem	District	18.1
	001000412	Edde Bayou (2100 00 00 1 020) Charmenzation	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Construction of regional	Harris County Flood Control	10.1
50	061000413	Luce Bayou (Z100-00-00-P026) Upstream Detention	detention upstream of Luce Bayou, including acquiring open land north of Harris County	District	18.1
30	001000413	Edde Bayou (2100-00-1020) Opsilean Beterition	Further study to widen drainage systems and increase culvert size to accommodate increased water flows.	District	10.1
50	061000121	Widen Drainage Systems and Culverts in City of Kemah	Coordinate efforts with water district	City of Kemah	18.1
30		Little Cypress Creek - Management, Right-of-Way	Study to develop a BCR required for this to become a FMP. The Little Cypress Creek Frontier program will	City of Remain	10.1
		Acquisition, Design and Construction of the Little Cypress	reduce the risk of flooding and include detention, sediment control, vegetation management and other flood risk	Harris County Flood Control	
		Creek Frontier Program		District	10
55			management projects.		18
		Hunting Bayou Wallisville Outfall (H103-00-00) - Gellhorn	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Diversion channel	Harris County Flood Control	40
55	061000405		expansion for Gellhorn Drive flood reductions.	District	18
		Hunting Bayou Wallisville Outfall (H103-00-00) - Denver	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Denver Harbor drainage	Harris County Flood Control	40
	061000406		system improvements.	District	18
55		Downtown Cleveland Drainage Line Installation	Further study of proposed larger drainage lines in downtown Cleveland to reduce flooding.	City of Cleveland	18
		I100-WP01 Vince Bayou Watershed Planning Project	Study to develop a BCR required for this project to become a FMP. Alt-6 Detention basin and channel widening	Harris County Flood Control	47.0
59	061000326	Recommendation	near Strawberry road on left bank of Vince Bayou.	District	17.9
			Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. FIF application information	Harris County Flood Control	47.0
59		Halls Bayou Drainage Project Bond C-26 & C-27	unavailable.	District	17.9
		Halls Bayou - Right-Of-Way, Design, and Construction of	Study to develop a BCR required for this project to become a FMP. Would reduce flood risk for 300+ structures,	Harris County Flood Control	
59	061000397	Channel Conveyance Improvements on P118-23-00 and	size of floodplain by 200+ acres. Facilitates future drainage projects by more outfall depth.	District	17.9
			Further study to develop & elevate project into a FMP. Previously submitted by the Flood Infrastructure Fund		
		City of Pasadena - Hurricane Harvey Drainage Mitigation	(FIF) but was not approved at the time. Projects included in this application will be updated to include BCA and		
62	061000371	Project 2	Atlas 14 rainfall consideration.	City of Pasadena	17.7
			Further study to develop & elevate project into a FMP. Previously submitted by the Flood Infrastructure Fund		
		City of Pasadena - Hurricane Harvey Drainage Mitigation	(FIF) but was not approved at the time. Projects included in this application will be updated to include BCA and		
	061000372		Atlas 14 rainfall consideration.	City of Pasadena	17.7
		Middle Armand Bayou Protection Project	Further study to develop this project into a FMP. FIF application information unavailable.	City of Pasadena	17.7
65	061000156	Flood Gates Evaluation at Walker County Annex #2	Evaluation of proposed removable facility flood gates at Walker County Annex #2	Walker County	17.6
			Further study of Retrofit dam to improve detention of flood & storm water runoff, new 137.3 ac wetlands		
			complex added of storage capacity & conversion of fields to tallgrass prairies to add approximately 856 ac-ft of		
65	061000320	Warren Lake and Dam Retrofit	total storage during rainfall events.	Coastal Prarie Conservancy	17.6
			Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for these projects to become a FMP. The "E116-00-00 Flood		
		White Oak - SPT and E116 (E116-00-00) Improvements :	Reduction Feasibilty Study" was completed in March 2022 and provides a decrease riverine and urban flood	Harris County Flood Control	
67		PA01 thru PA-05	risk in the area.	District	17.5
			Further study to develop this project into a FMP. The project includes storm sewer improvements in the		
67	061000419	Houston Huntington Village Area Flood Mitigation	Huntington Village neighborhood to reduce structural flood loss.	City of Houston	17.5
<u> </u>		<u> </u>	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed to elevate project to a FMP. FIF application information	'	1
67	061000433	Spring Shadows South	unavailable.	City of Houston	17.5
	55.555.50	1-53	1	15, 51115451511	

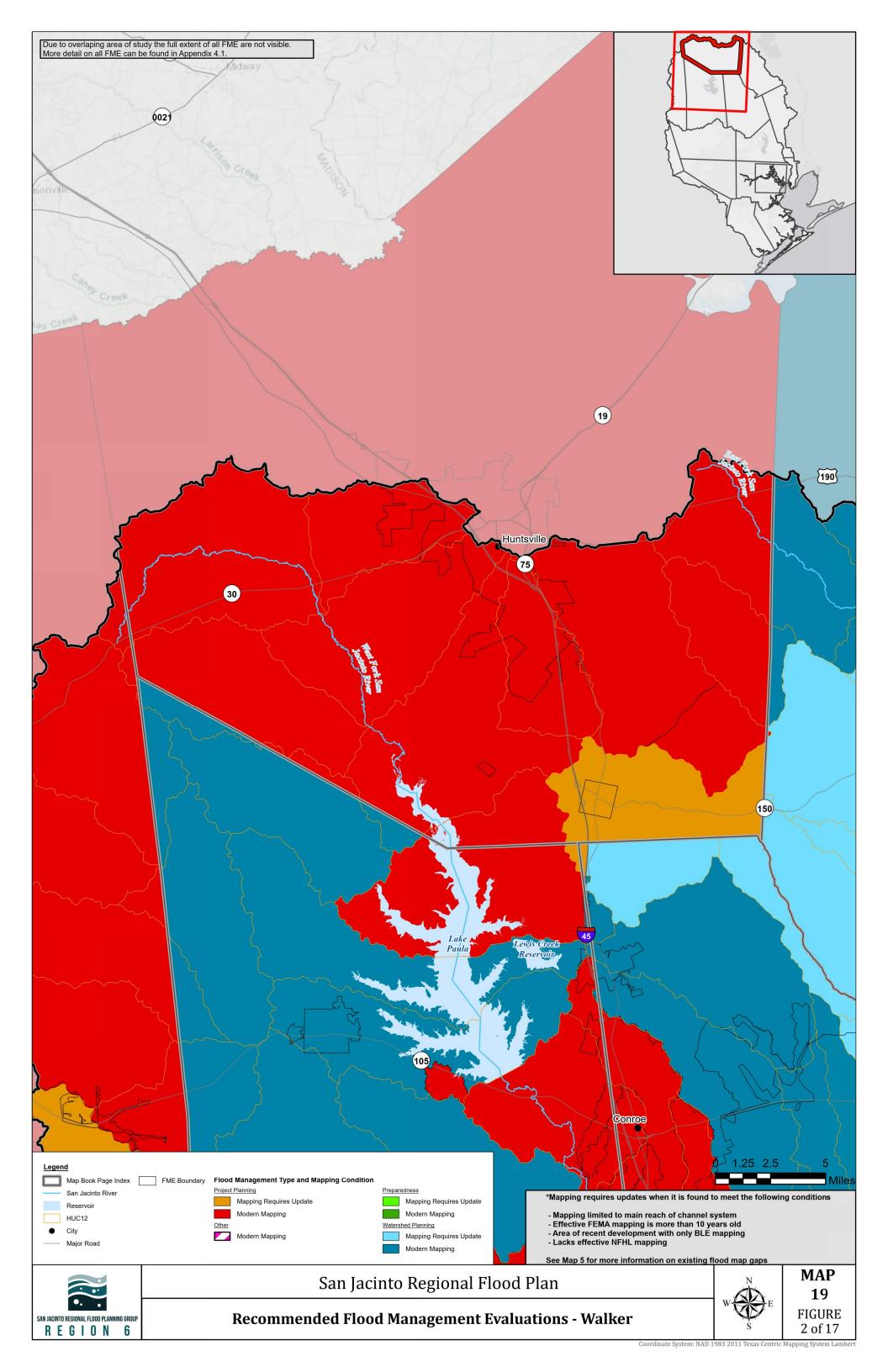
Rank	FME ID	Name	Description	Sponsor	Score
			Study to the the drainage project for the City of Tomball is comprised of building storm sewer systems and		
			channel conveyance to enable flood waters to be removed from portions of the city bounded by Holderrieth		
67	061000373	City of Tomball Drainage Improvements	Road, SH 249, UPRR, and FM 2920.	City of Tomball	17.5
			Further study of proposed flood risk reduction project that includes drainage improvements to Missouri City		
71	061000005	Missouri City Estates Drainage Improvements	Estates.	City of Stafford	17.4
		Jamaica Cove Rd. Survey	Engineering assessment needed to determine if elevating the road would reduce future flooding impacts.	City of Jamaica Beach	17.2
	001000110	Cedar Bayou Flood Risk Reduction Study - Property	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Property Acquisition in	Harris County Flood Control	
73	061000367	Acquisition in segment from SH 146 to Galveston Bay	segment from SH 146 to Galveston Bay along Cedar Bayou	District	16.9
70	001000007	Unincorporated Areas of Bacliff and San Leon Roadside	Further study of this unfunded CDBG-MIT project consists of various areas of roadside ditch and driveway	Biotrict	10.
7/	061000436	Ditches & Driveway Culverts Improvements	culvert improvements in Bacliff and San Leon.	City of Galveston	16.8
		Valley - Stewarts Creek Watershed	Develop a benefits cost analysis in support of this project identied in the City of Conroe Master Drainage Plan.	City of Conroe	16.6
				1	16.6
		Hunnington - Stewarts Creek Watershed	Develop a benefits cost analysis in support of this project identied in the City of Conroe Master Drainage Plan.	City of Conroe	
		Avenue M - Stewarts Creek Watershed	Develop a benefits cost analysis in support of this project identied in the City of Conroe Master Drainage Plan.	City of Conroe	16.0
/5	061000458	South 3rd - Stewarts Creek Watershed	Develop a benefits cost analysis in support of this project identied in the City of Conroe Master Drainage Plan.	City of Conroe	16.6
			Further study of Flood Risk Reduction need identified through the HCFCD 'Watershed Planning Tool' to	Harris County Flood Control	
79	061000205	Greens Bayou - P142-00-00	determine channel modifications needed to restore/improve channel conveyance including Atlas 14 rainfall	District	16.
		Addicks Reservoir - Right-Of-Way Acquisition, Design and			
		Construction of a Stormwater Detention Basin on South	of flooding for more than 70 homes and reduce the rainfall event by more than 340 acres in a pre-Atlas 1%	Harris County Flood Control	
79	061000312	Mayde Creek	rainfall event.	District	16.5
			Develop BCA to become a FMP. Project would provide additional stormwater detention in support of flood		
		Addicks Reservoir - Design and Construction of Dinner	damage reduction and could reduce the risk of flooding for approximately 30 multi-family structures in Addicks	Harris County Flood Control	
79	061000313	Creek Stormwater Detention Basin	Reservoir Watershed.	District	16.5
			Develop BCA to become a FMP. This project is part of the South Mayde Creek Plan that could reduce the risk		
		Addicks Reservoir - Design and Construction of a Bridge	of flooding for more than 70 homes and reduce the rainfall event by more than 340 acres in a pre-Atlas 1%	Harris County Flood Control	
79	061000441	Replacement for Greenhouse Road at South Mayde Creek		District	16.
			Further study of a proposed project that includes upsizing of the existing stormwater system with new pipes,		
79	061000384	Houston Braeburn Glen Area Flood Mitigation	inlets, and manholes. Lateral improvement will be completed on Mahoning Drive and Valley View Lane.	City of Houston	16.5
	00100001	Cedar Bayou Flood Risk Reduction Study - Channel	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Cedar Bayou channel	Harris County Flood Control	10.0
70	061000376	improvements from US 90 to FM 1942	improvements from US 90 to FM 1942	District	16.
		Raise Road Surfaces in City of Plum Grove	Further evaluation of road surface elevation.	City of Plum Grove	16.
13	001000102	I City of Fluin Grove	Study to develop a BCR required for this project to become a FMP. Drainage system upgrade using	City of Fidin Grove	10.
		Corportors Planing Study Clayerlast Community Flood Bigle	combination of 9'x7' RCB spanning 3,000' and a 109 acre-feet detention facility providing drainage relief for this	Harris County Flood Control	
0.0	064000333				16
80	061000333	Reduction Project (Phase 1 and 2)	portion of the Cloverleaf Community.	District	16.4
			Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Construction of channel		
		0 1 0 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			
86	061000362	Goose Creek O119-00-00-P001 (Alt 2A1)	Highland Mobile Estates	District	16.4
			Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Secondary option for the	Harris County Flood Control	
86		Goose Creek O119-00-00-P001 (Alt 2A3)	recommended alternative with less benefits and project cost	District	16.4
		Halls Bayou - Right-Of-Way, Design, and Construction of	Develop BCA to become a FMP. This project could reduce the risk of flooding for over 210 structures and could	1	
86	061000394	Channel Conveyance Improvements on P118-08-00	reduce the 1% rainfall event for over 170 acres as part of the Halls Ahead Bond Implementation Program.	District	16.4
			Develop BCA to become a FMP. Part of Halls Ahead Bond Implementation Program, could reduce flood risk for		
		Halls Bayou - Right-Of-Way, Design, and Construction of	80+ structures, size of the floodplain by 30+ acres & frequency & duration of flooding of up to half a mile of	Harris County Flood Control	
86	061000395	Channel Conveyance Improvements on P118-09-00	roadway in an Atlas 14 1% event.	District	16.4
			Further study to develop this project into a FMP. This unfunded CDBG-MIT application involves installing		
86	061000417	Houston Fifth Area Flood Mitigation	various storm sewer infrastructure in the Fifth Ward within the City of Houston.	City of Houston	16.4
		•	Further study to develop this project into a FMP. The project includes storm sewer improvements on nearly		
			every street in the Pleasantville neighborhood to improve conveyance capacity and construction of a detention		
86	061000418	Houston Port Area Flood Mitigation	basin.	City of Houston	16.4
	32.2231.0	· ······g-····	Further study including Benefit Cost Analysis of proposed channel modifications included in the City of Pearland		1.0.
ОЗ	061000054	Cannon Ditch Segment 2	master drainage plan.	City of Pearland	16.3
93	001000034	Control Dion Cognicit 2	Develop BCA to become FMP. Channel deepening from N Broadway St to N Utah St, convert open channel	Oity of F cariana	10.
	1	Colvecton Ray Watershad Blan BAC4 (N. C) Channel 9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Harris County Flood Control	
00	064000040	Galveston Bay Watershed Plan- PA01 (N+6) Channel &	segment to closed conduit w/ 8'x5' concrete boxes b/w N Utah St & Main St, replace concrete pipe w/ dual 8'x5'	1	40.
93	1001000343	Crossing Improvements	concrete box culvert outfall to F212.	District	16.3

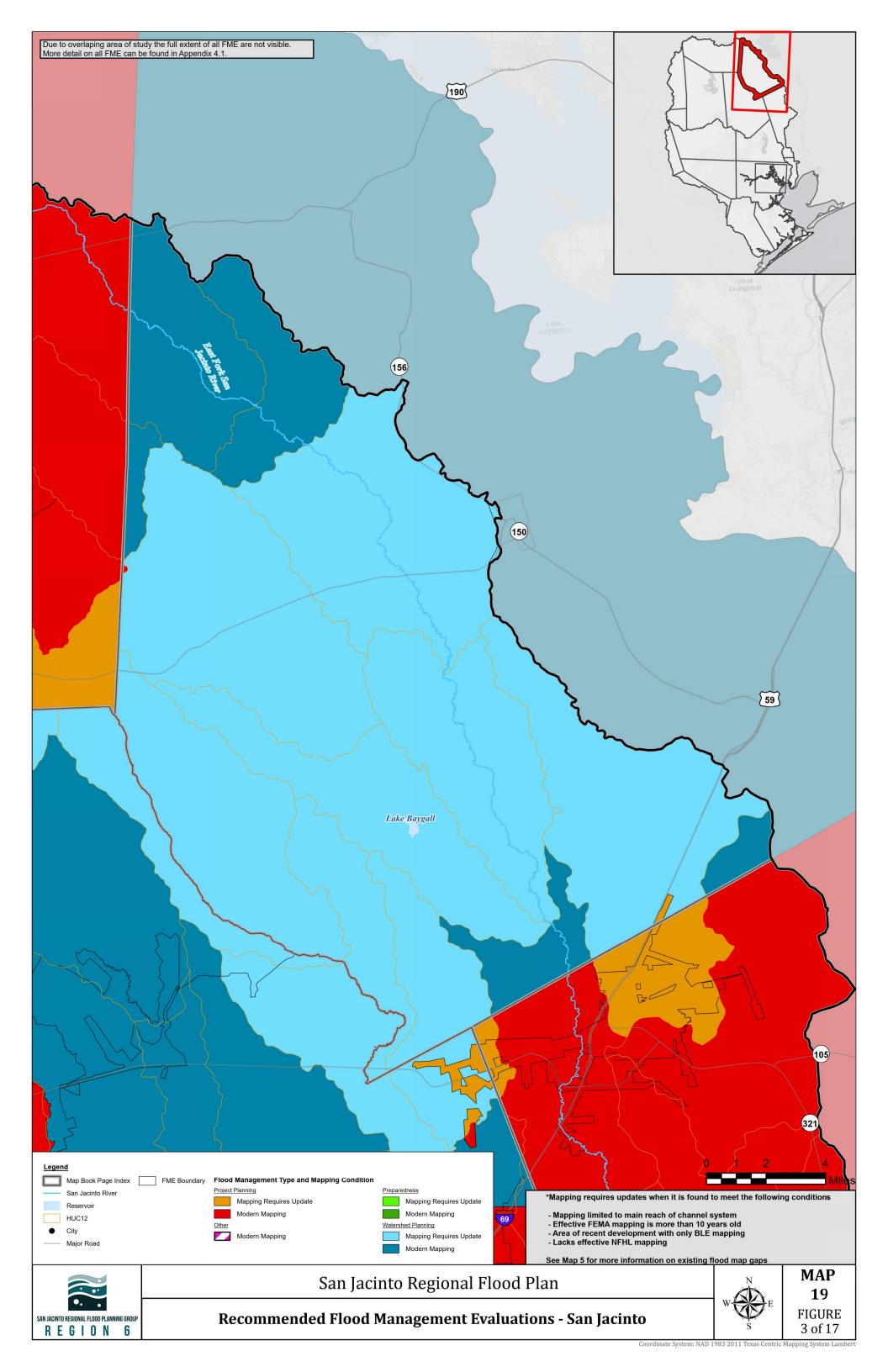
Rank	FME ID	Name	Description	Sponsor	Score
			Study to develop a BCR required for this project to become a FMP. Selective clearing from BNRR to mouth to		
		Willow Creek Watershed Plan- Immediate: Selective	increase riverine storm water conveyance, maintain tree canopy & veg. diversity, minimize impact on riparian &	Harris County Flood Control	
95	061000338	Clearing BNRR to Mouth	uplands habitats.	District	16
		Willow Creek Watershed Plan- FM2920 Stormwater	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Proposed 826 acre-feet	Harris County Flood Control	
95	061000340	Detention Basin	detention basin located near FM 2920 crossing of Willow Creek	District	16
			Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Proposed 727 acre-feet	Harris County Flood Control	
95	061000341	Willow Creek Watershed Plan- Kuykendahl Basin	detention basin located near Kuykendahl Road crossing of Willow Creek	District	16
		Willow Creek Watershed Plan- M121 Basin Stormwater	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Proposed 1010 acre-feet	Harris County Flood Control	
95	061000342	Detention Basin	detention basin located near M121 tributary	District	16
			Develop BCA to become a FMP. Priority ranking #1, 0.5 mile upstream along Jackson Bayou identified to fulfill		
		Jackson Bayou Watershed Planning Project- Immediate:	mitigation efforts. Culvert upsizing recommended at First Street. Improvements produced need or 32.4 acre-feet	Harris County Flood Control	
95	061000322	First Street Crossing Mitigation	of detention.	District	16
		Greens Bayou - Planning, Right-of-Way Acquisition, Design	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Potential federal funded	Harris County Flood Control	
95	061000366	and Construction of Channel Conveyance Improvements	project, the risk of flooding could be reduced for approximately 100 structures in a pre-Atlas 1% rainfall event.	District	16
95	061000162	Elevation of Bridge Road in City of North Cleveland	Further study to elevate Bridge road	City of North Cleveland	16
			Study to develop a BCR required for this project to become a FMP. To increase the system C116 capacity,		
		Sims Bayou C116 Storm Sewer Improvement (C116-00-00-	Alternative 1 adds capacity to the C116 system trunkline through an additional parallel trunkline, from Dixie	Harris County Flood Control	
102	061000364	P001) From Mykawa Road to Telephone Road	Drive to Sims Bayou.	District	15.9
		Cedar Bayou Flood Risk Reduction Study - Q128 Channel	Study to develop a Benefit Cost Analysis needed for this project to become a FMP. Cedar Bayou channel	Harris County Flood Control	
102	061000374	Improvements from US 90 to Q100 Confluence	improvements from US 90 to Confluence with Q100	District	15.9

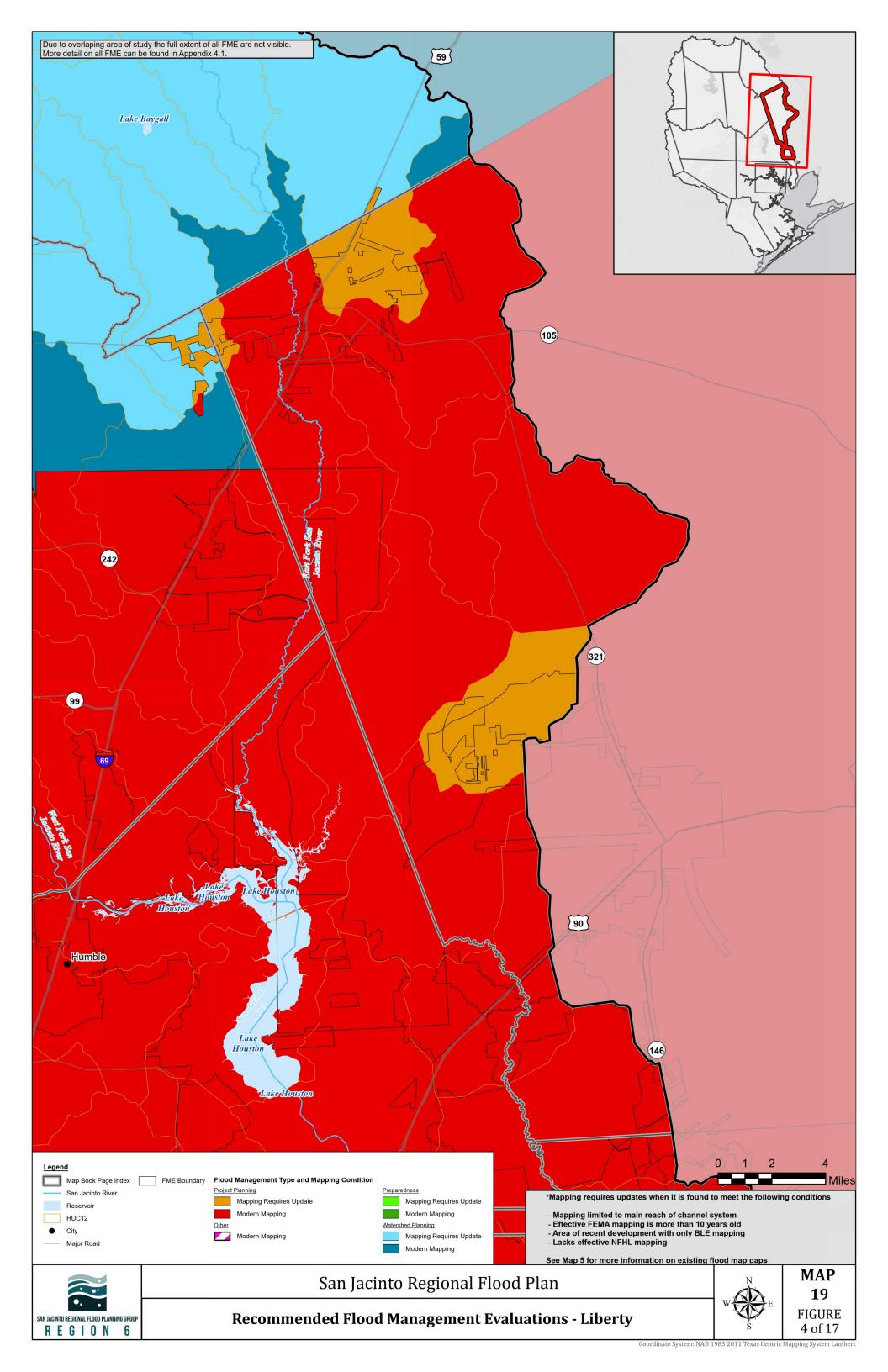
Appendix 5-1: Map 19 - Recommended FMEs

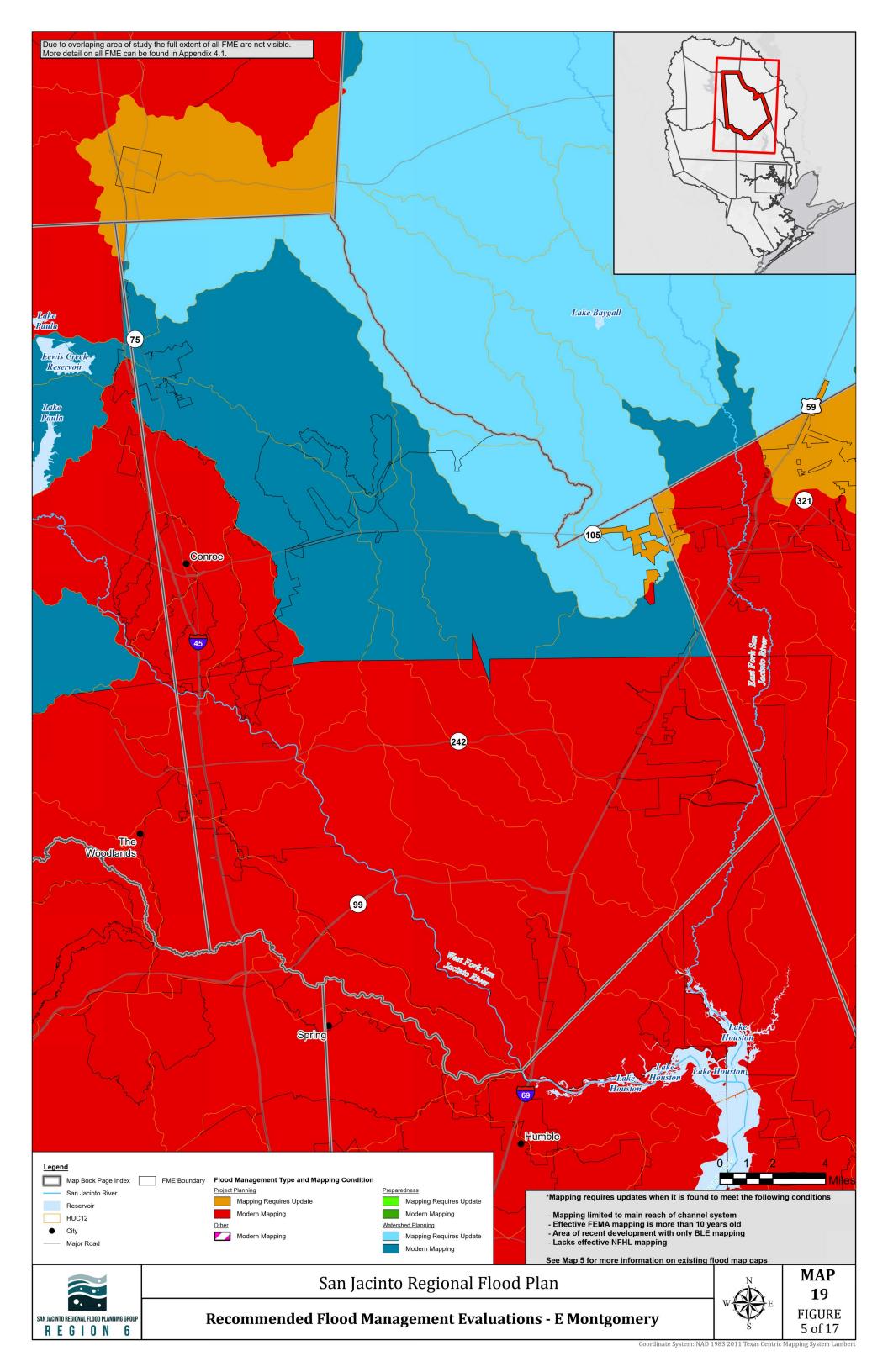


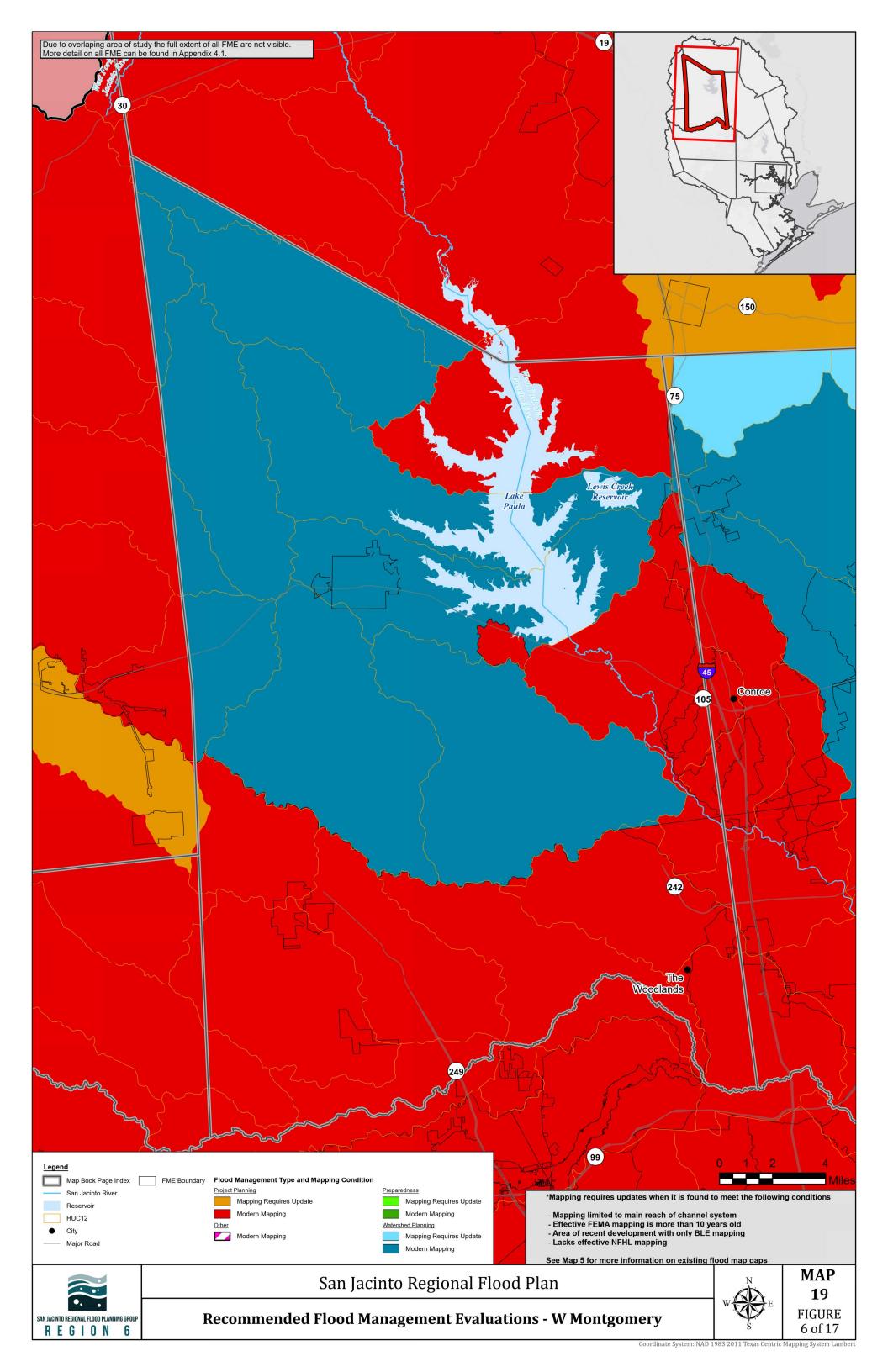


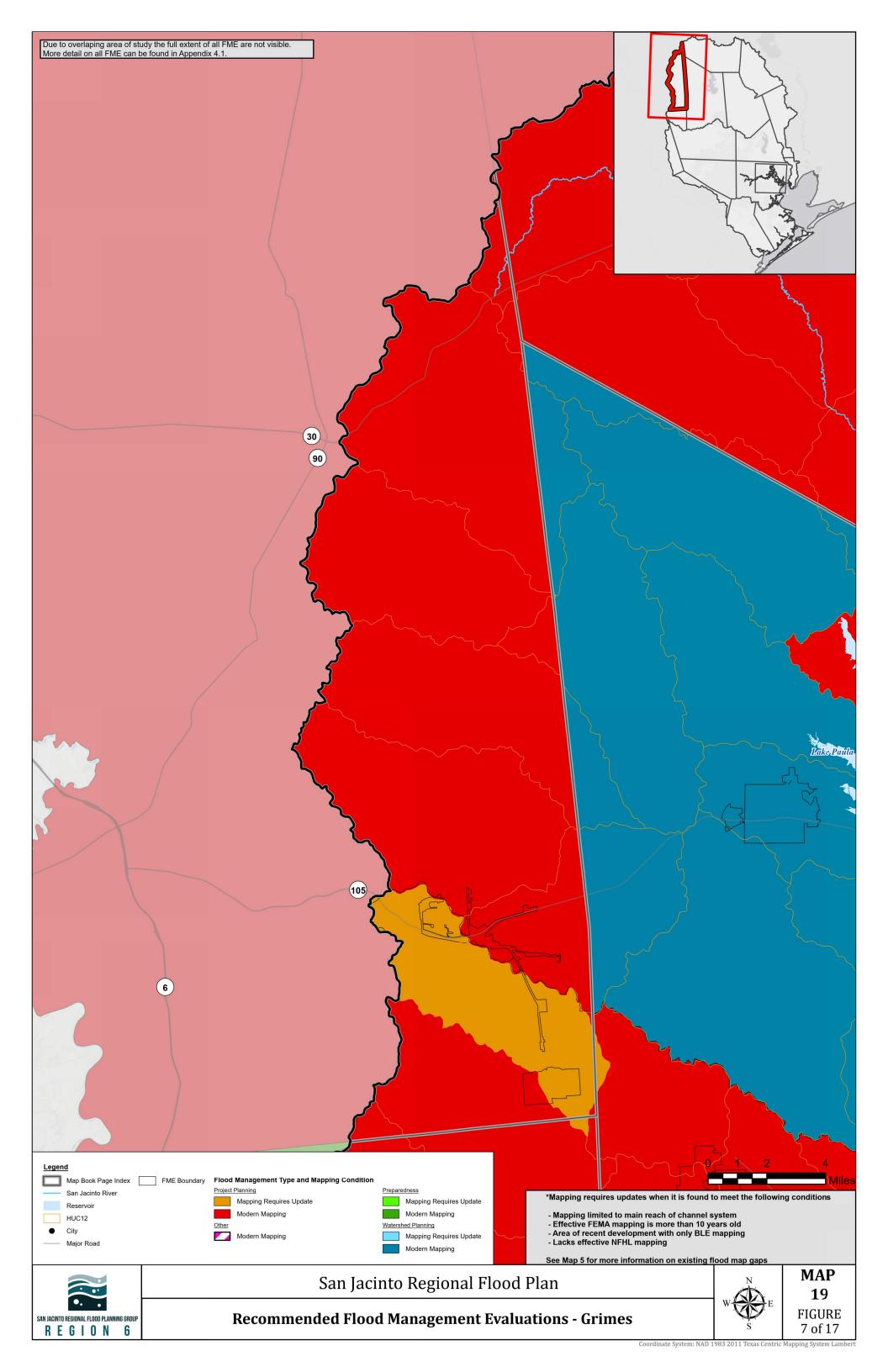


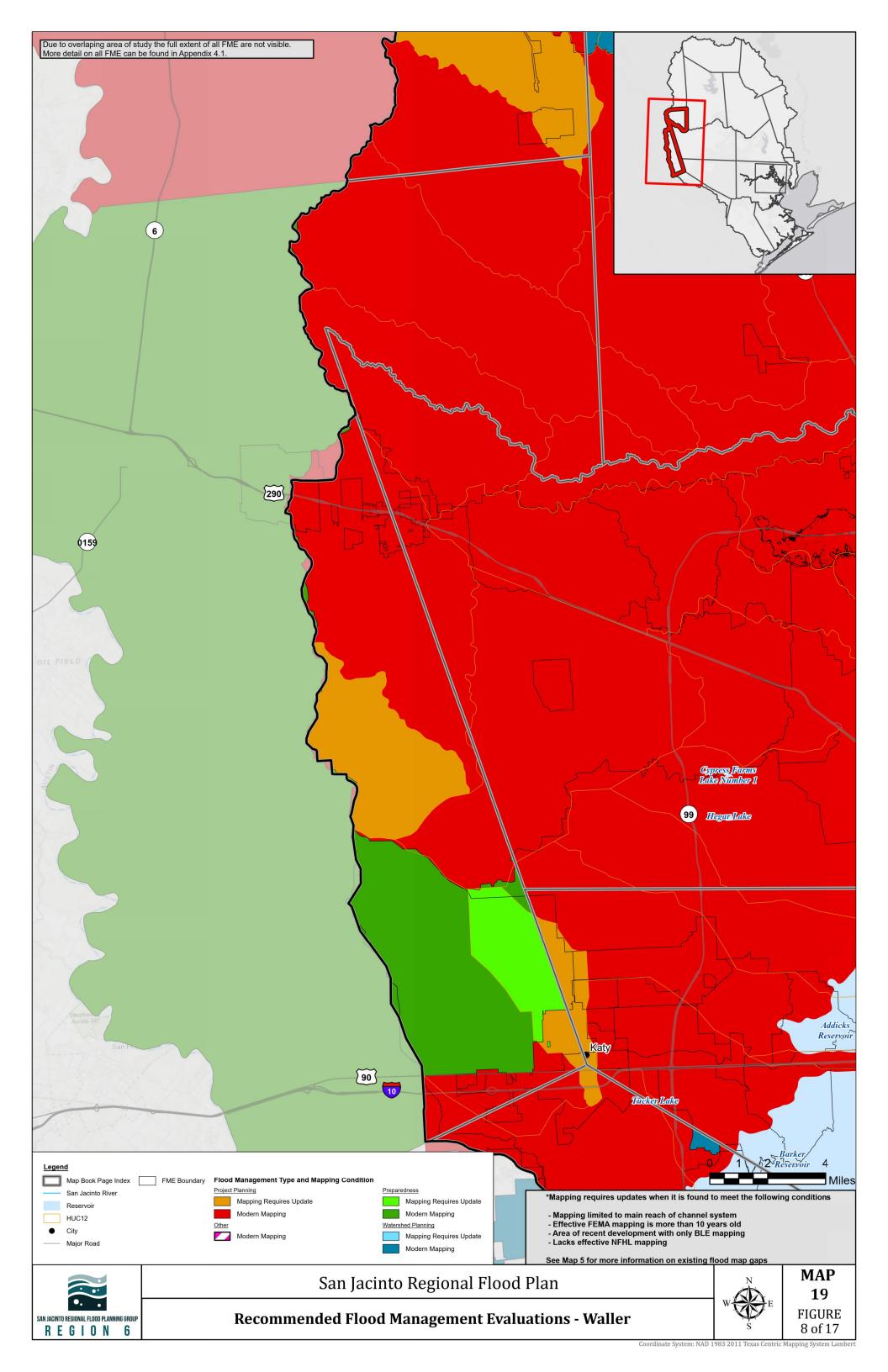


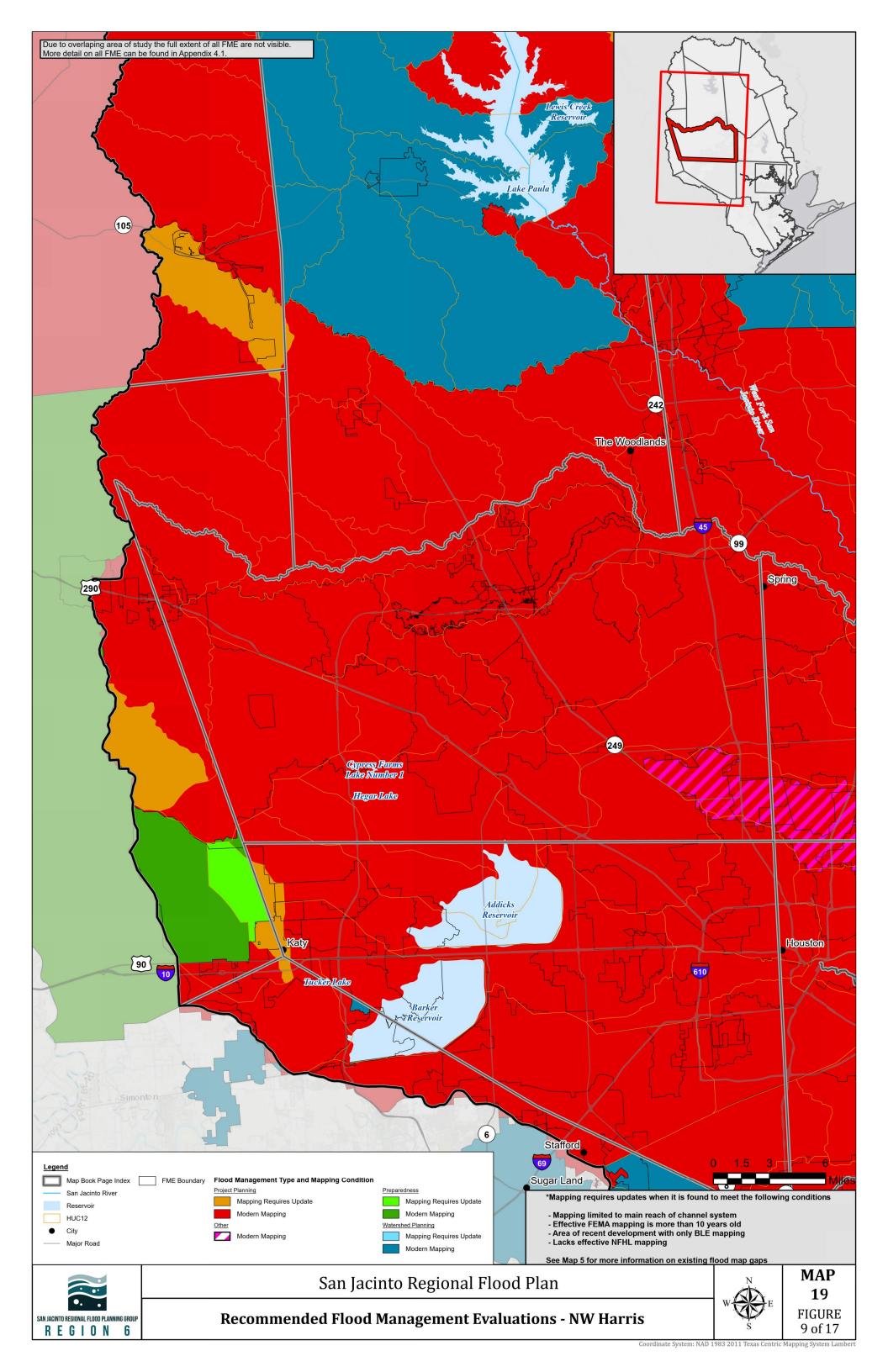


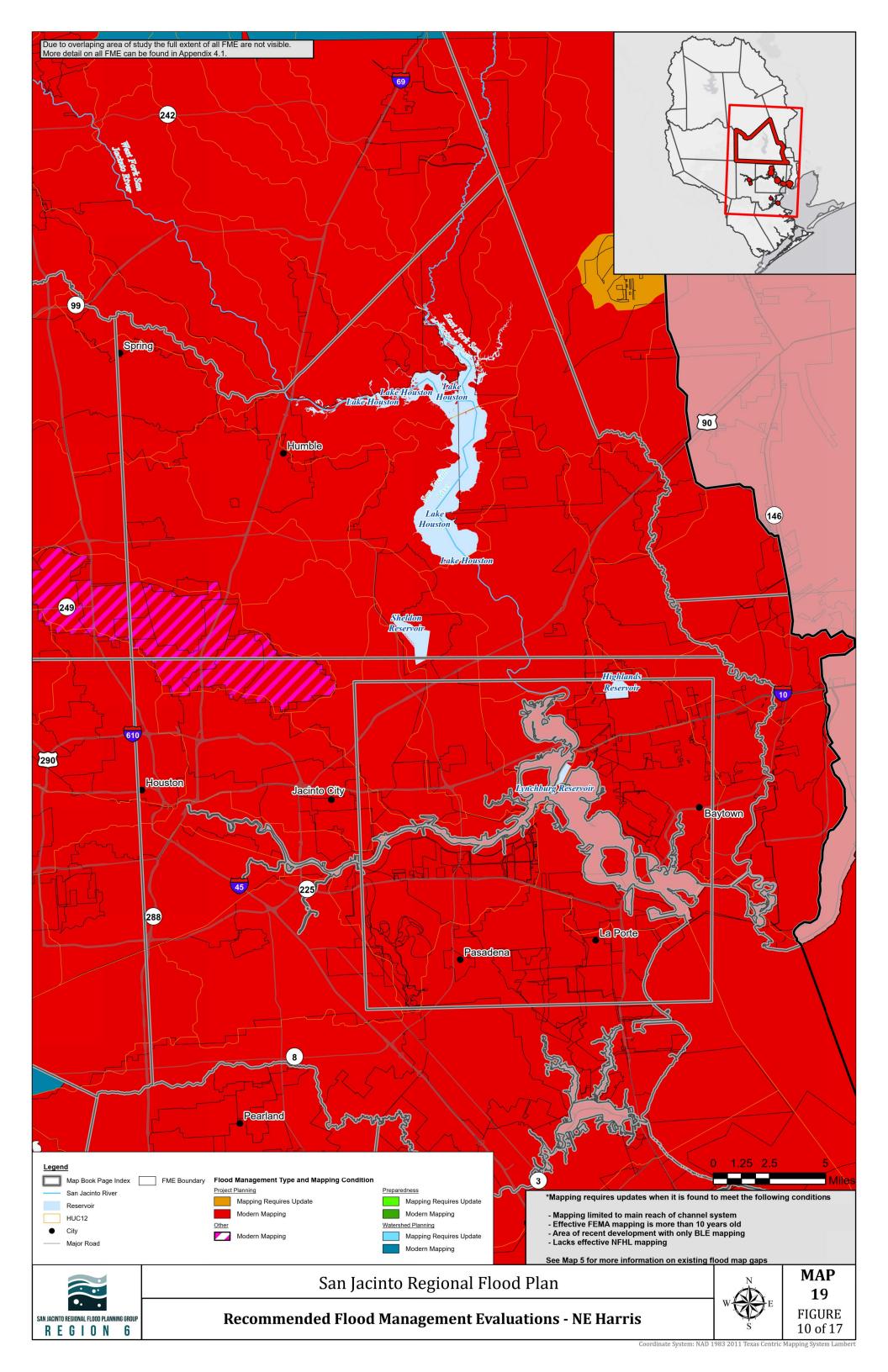


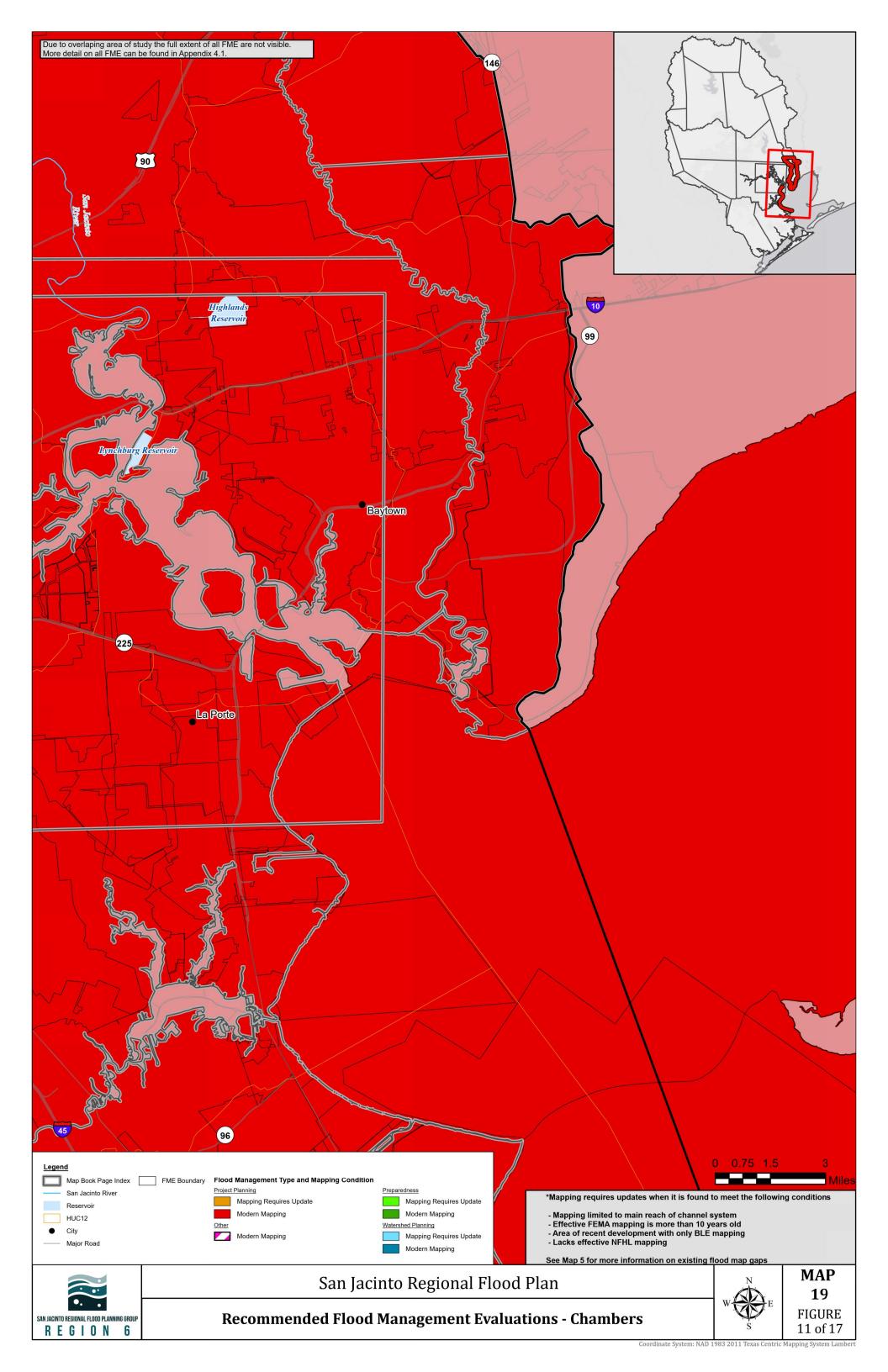


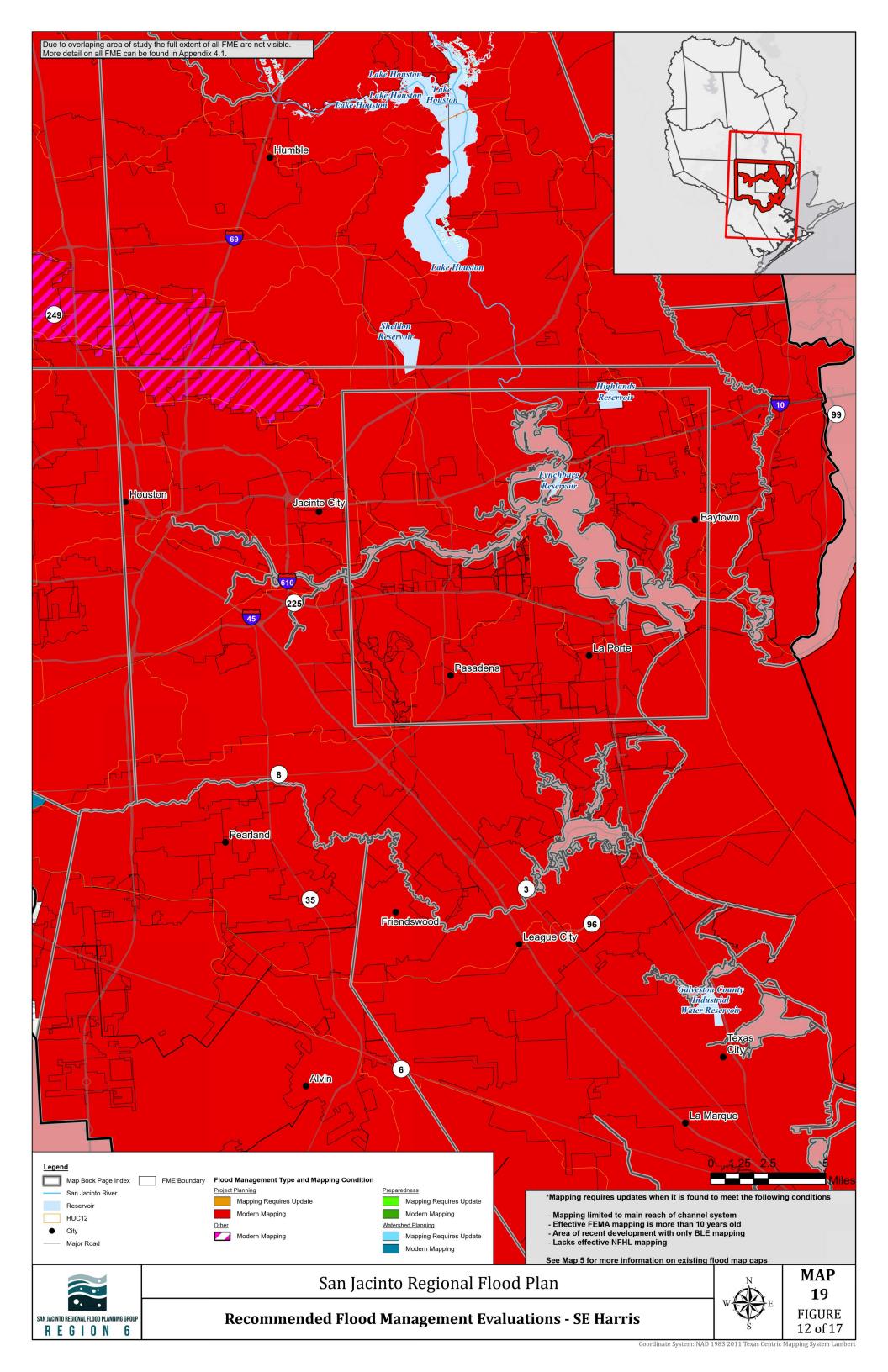


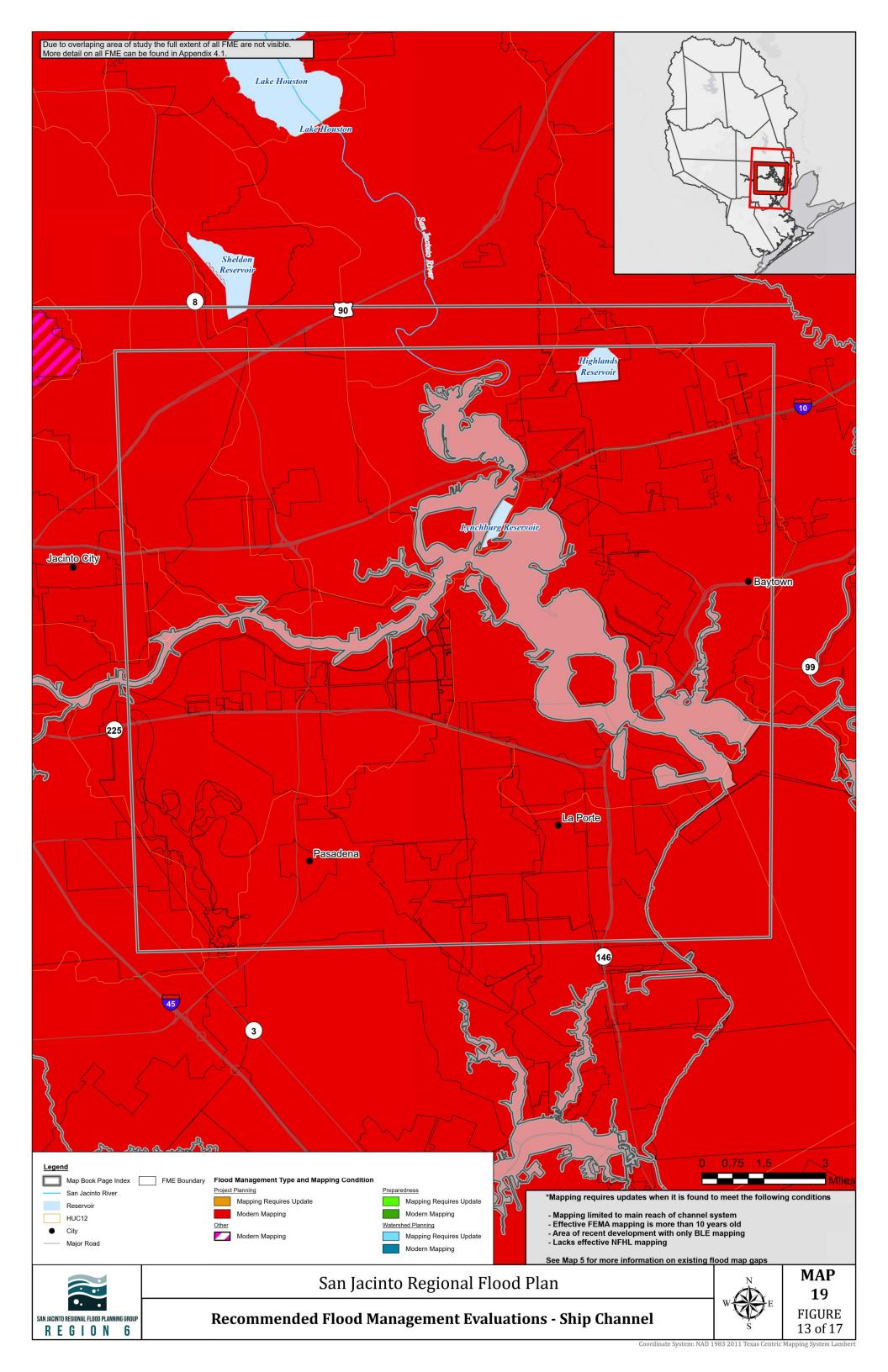


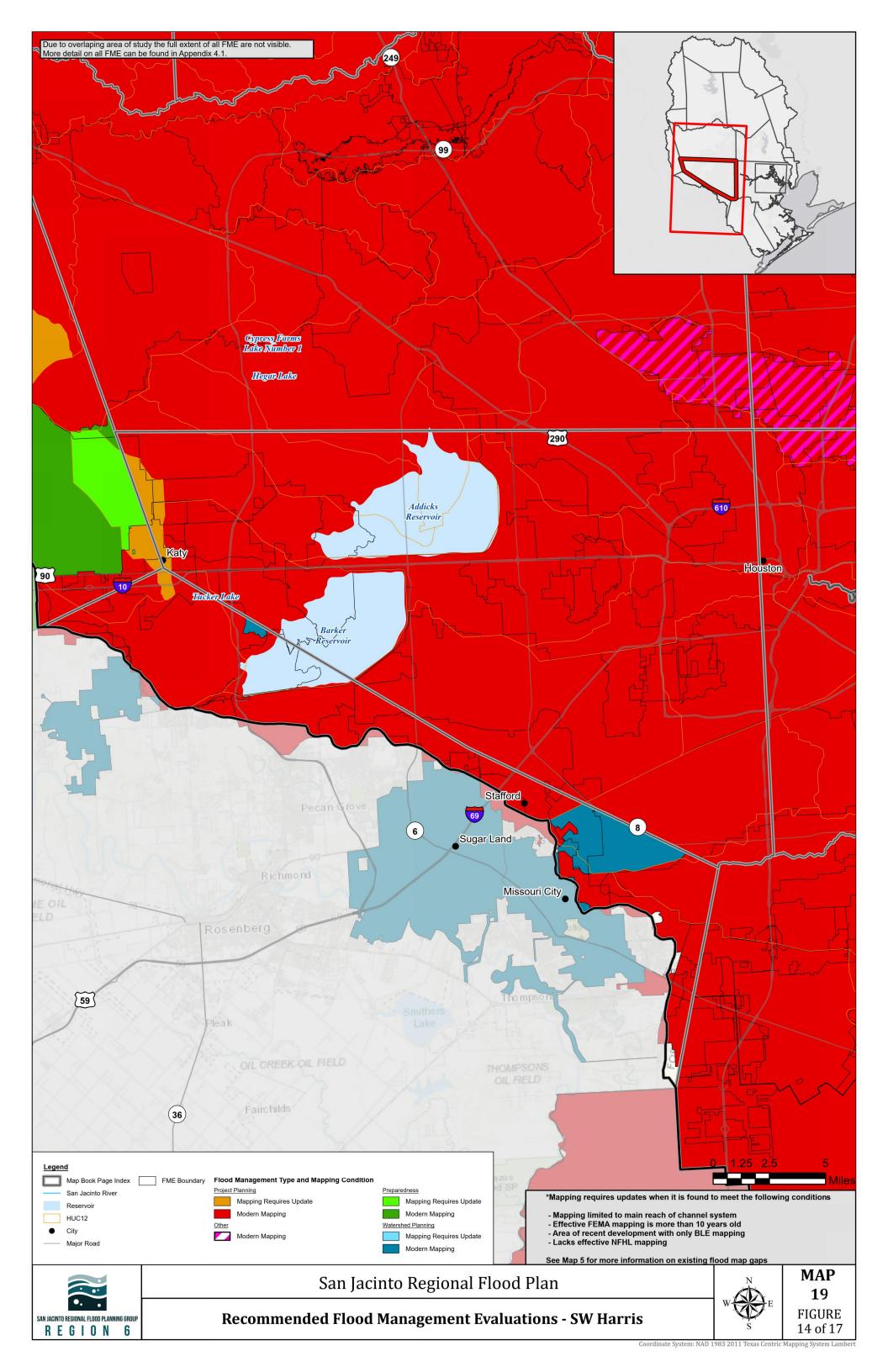


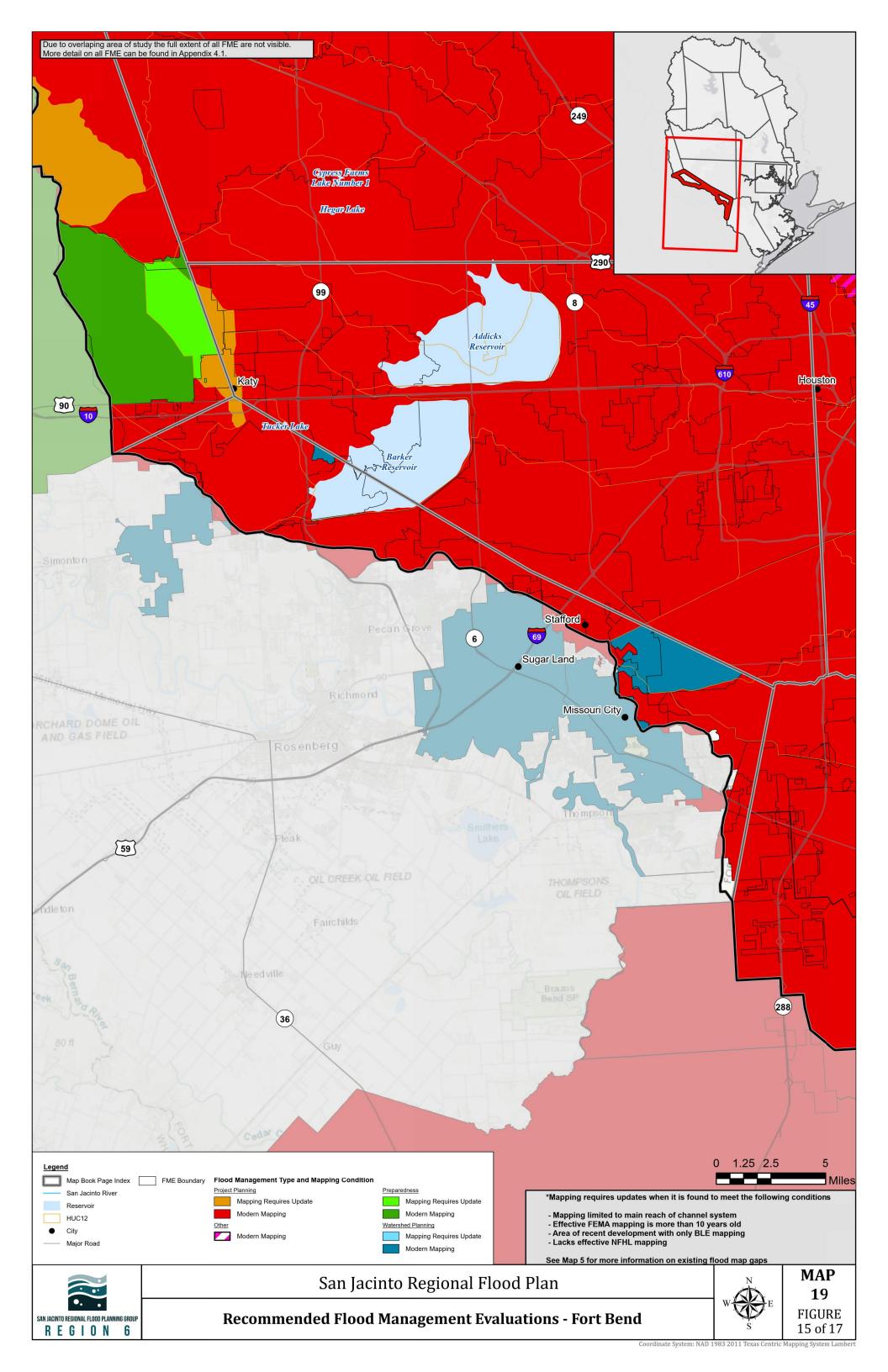


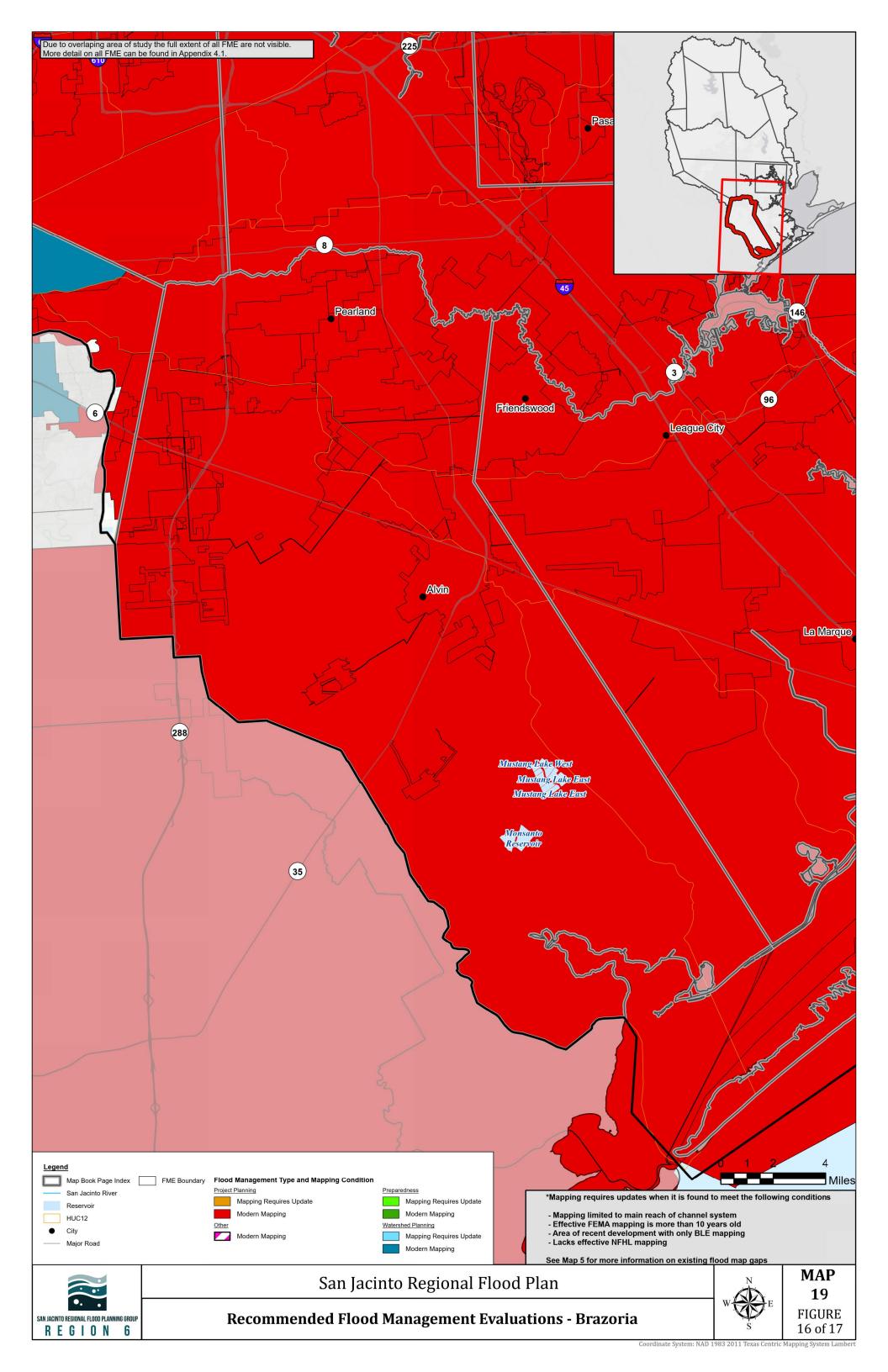


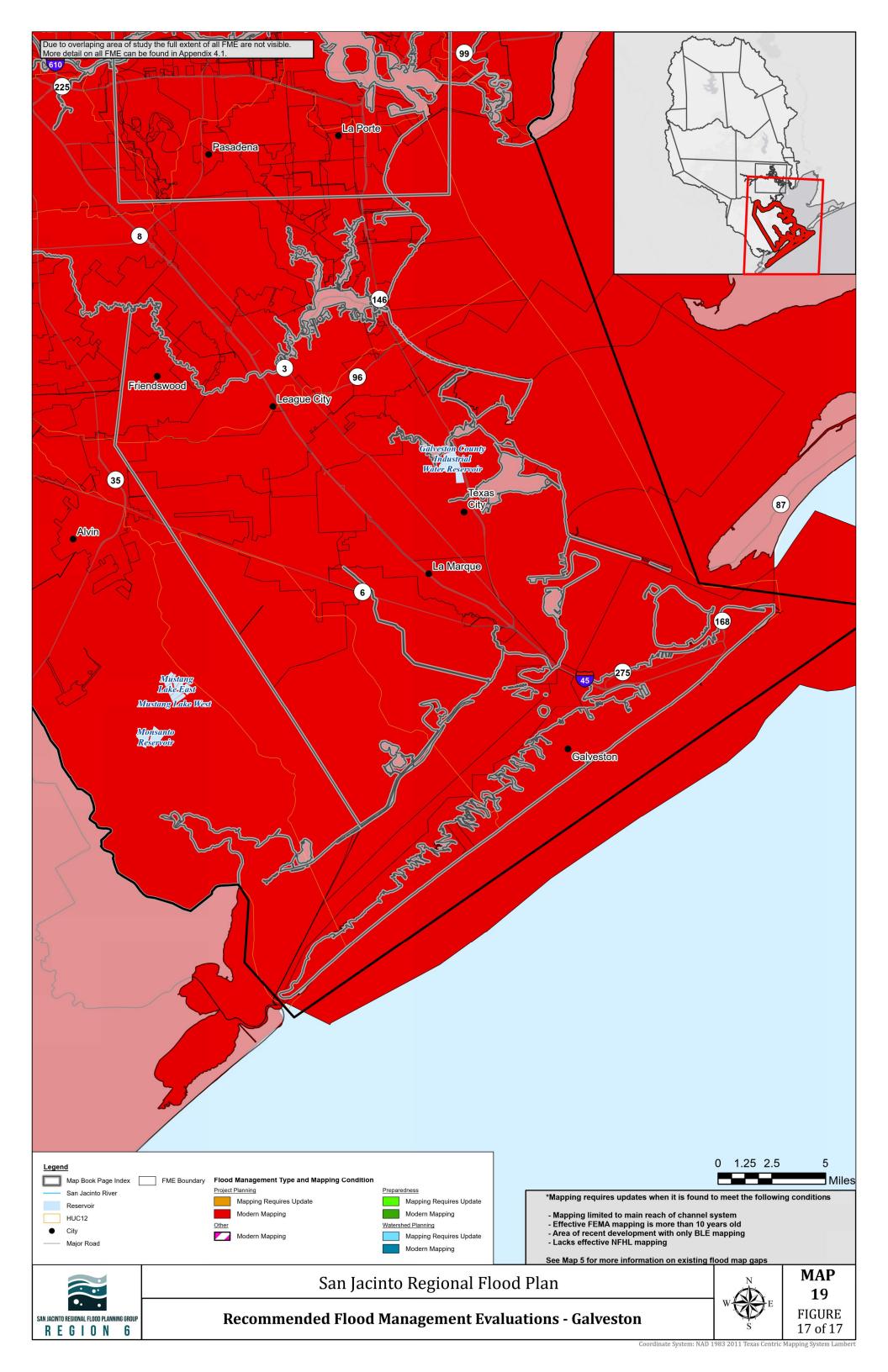




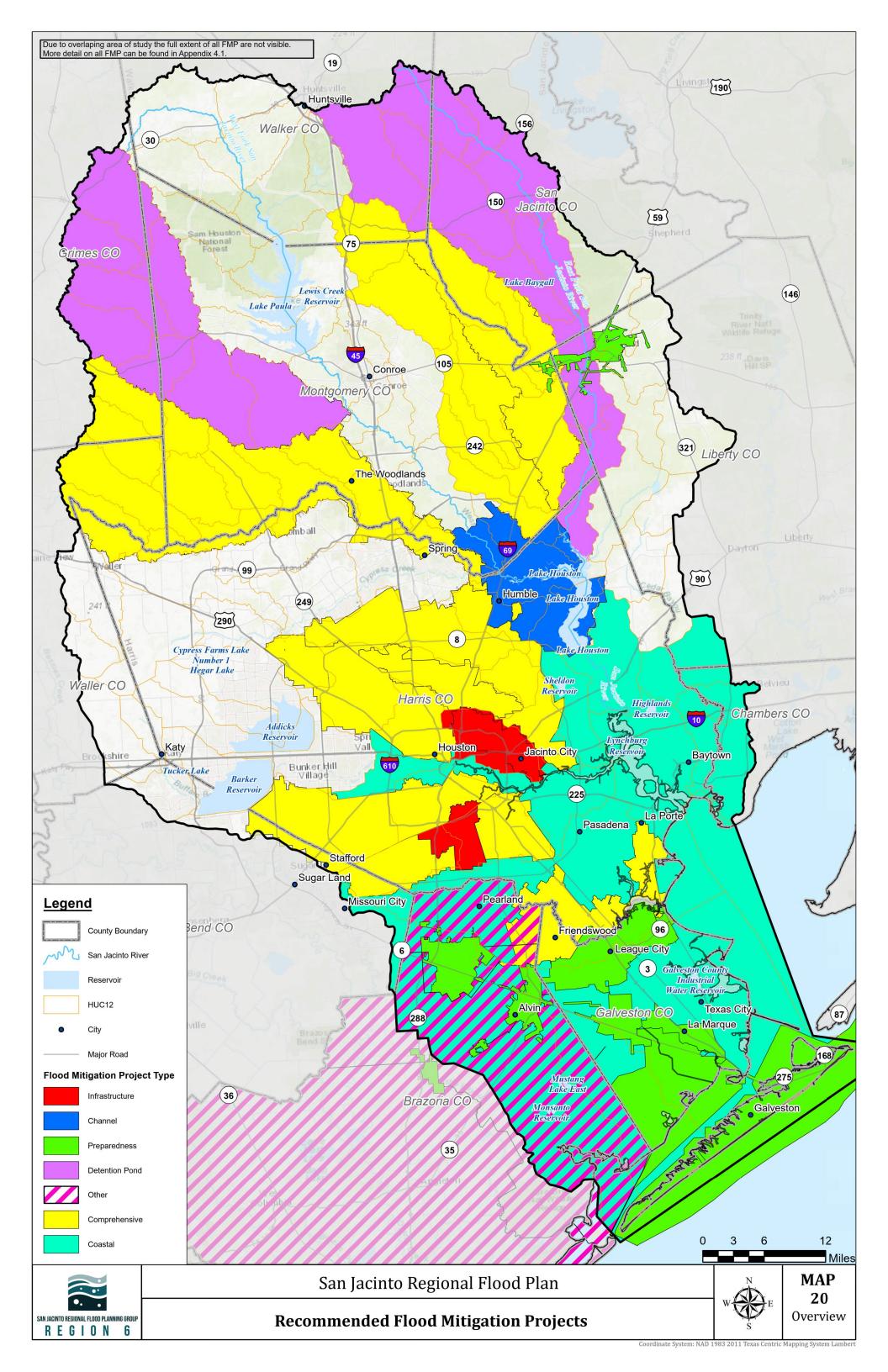


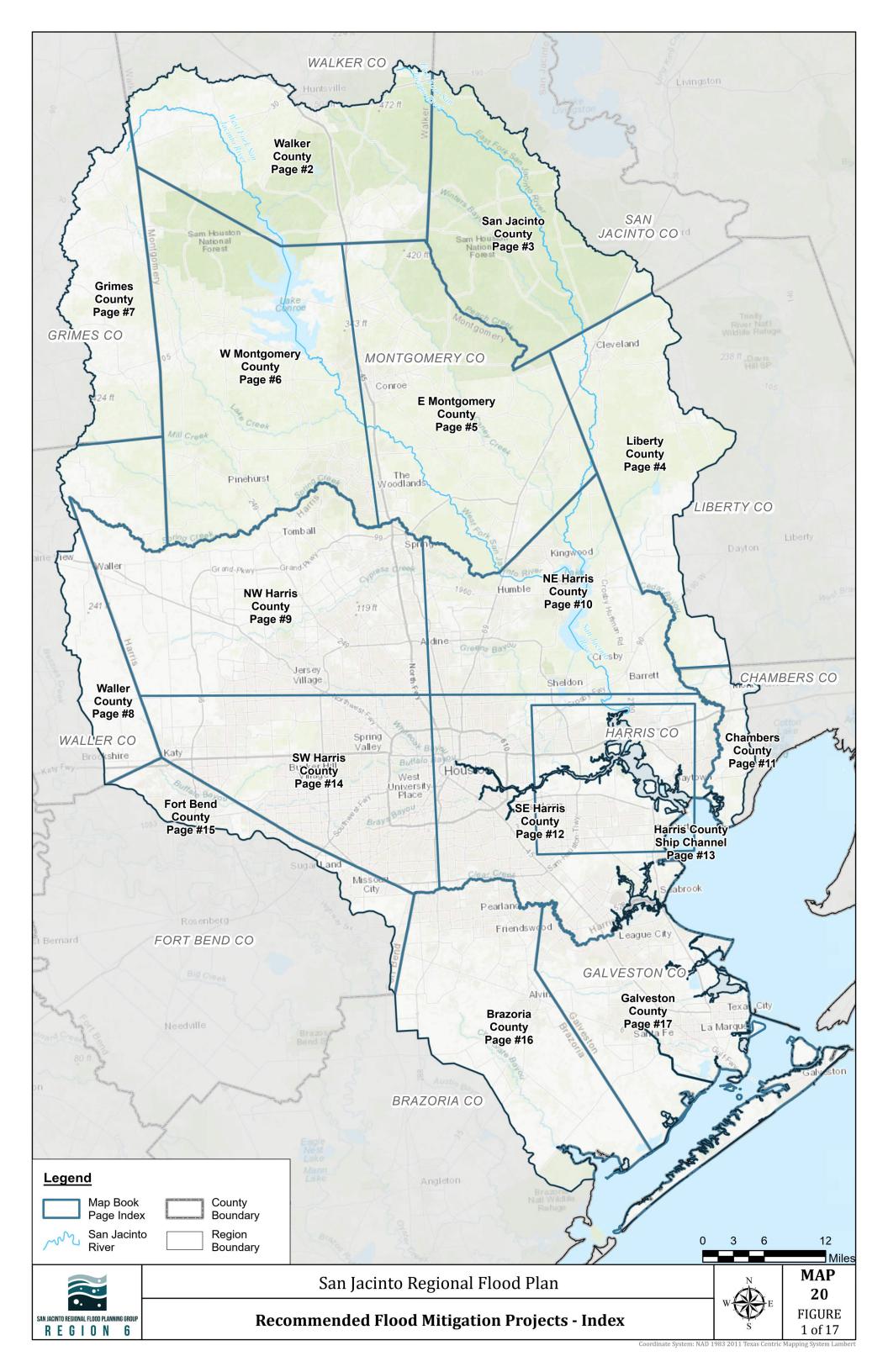


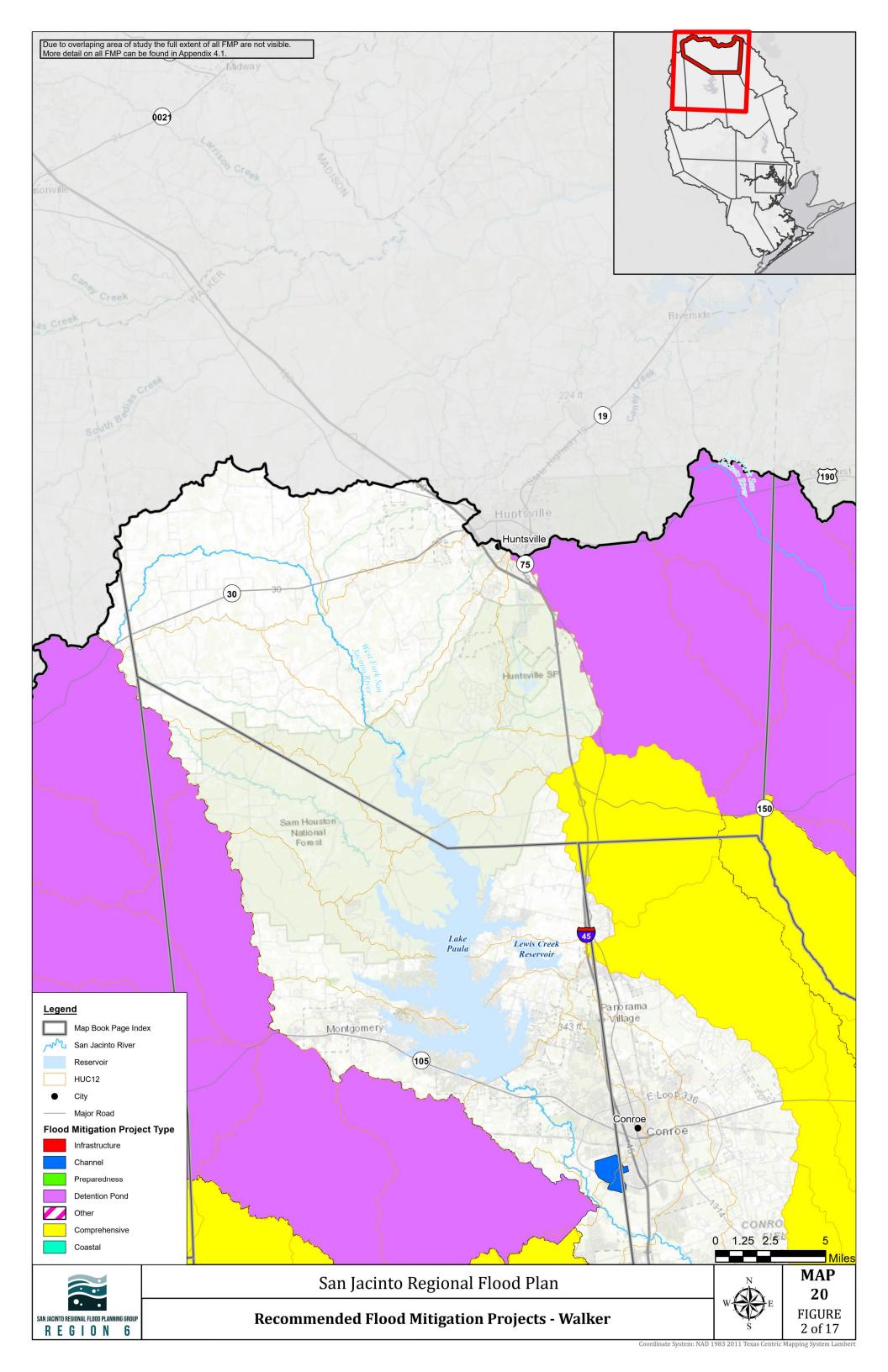


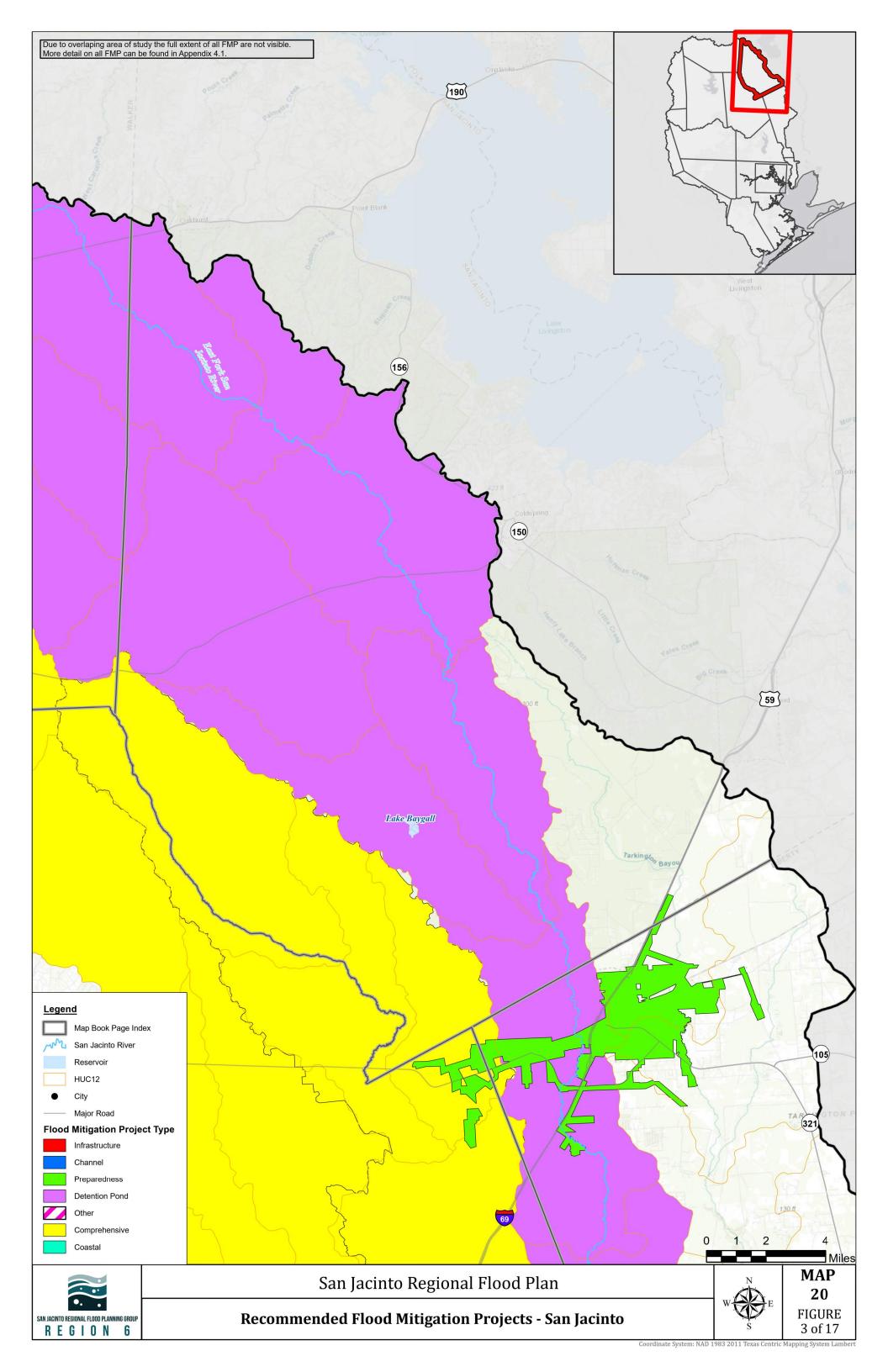


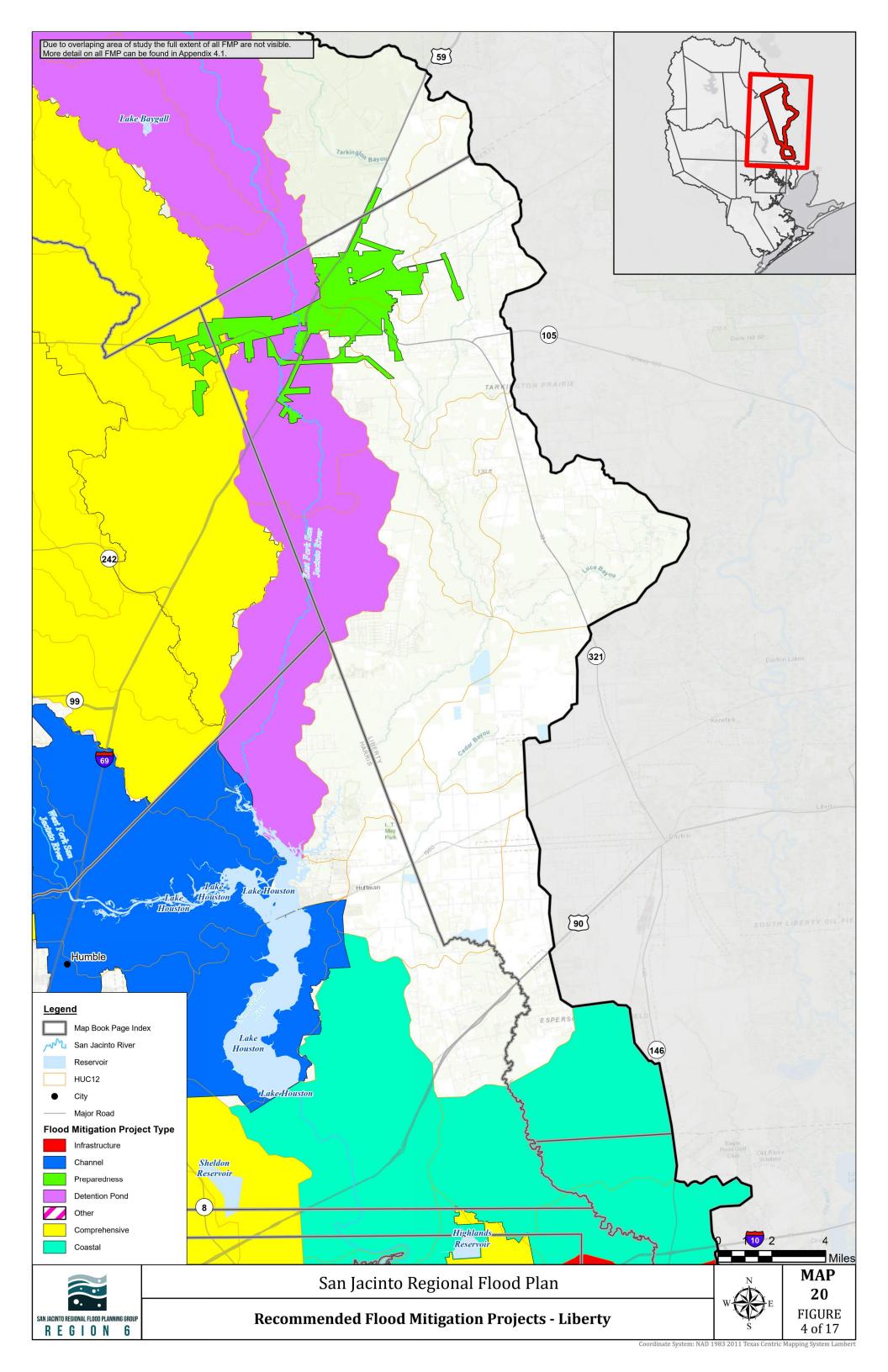
Appendix 5-2: Map 20 - Recommended FMPs

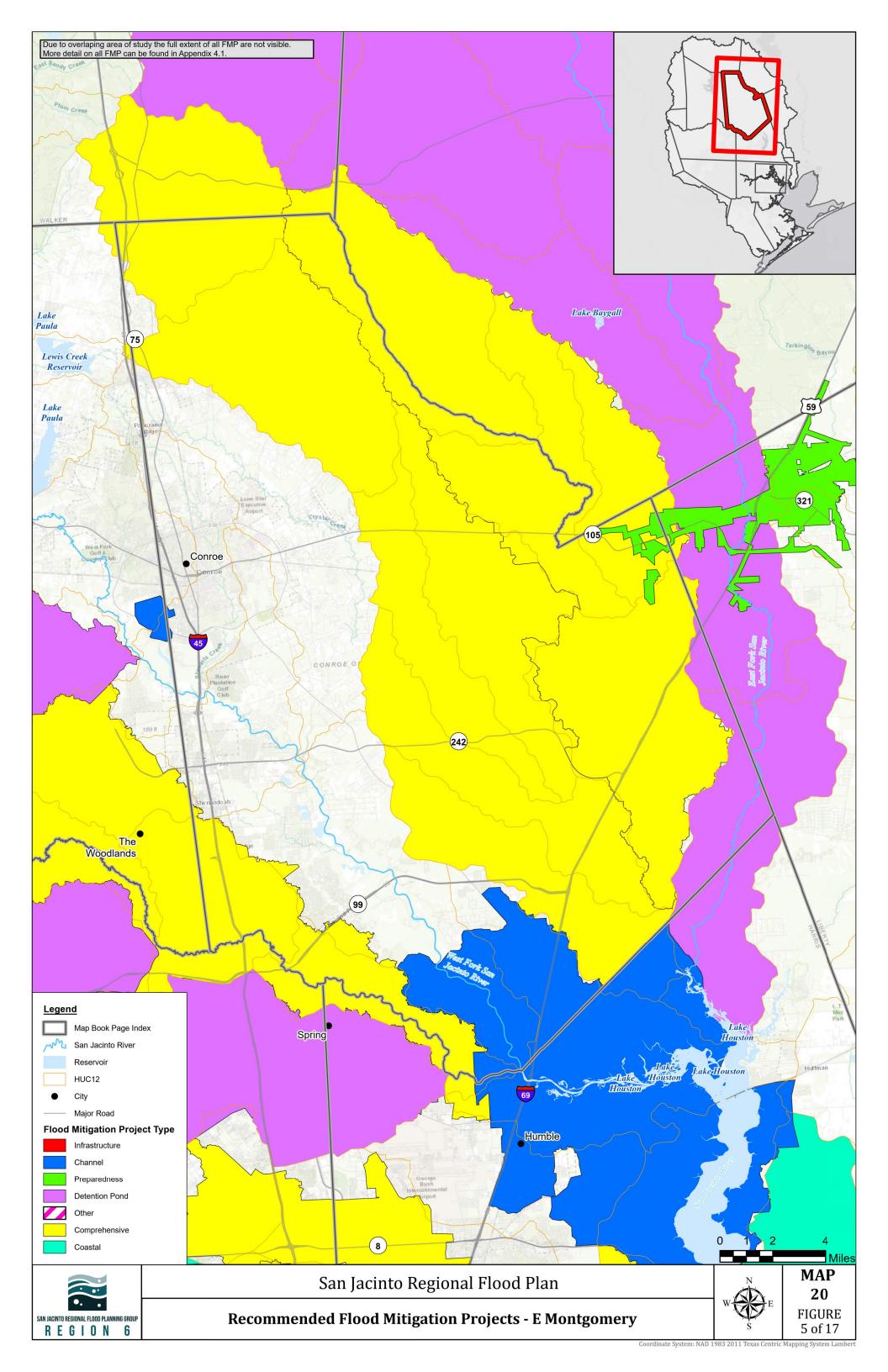


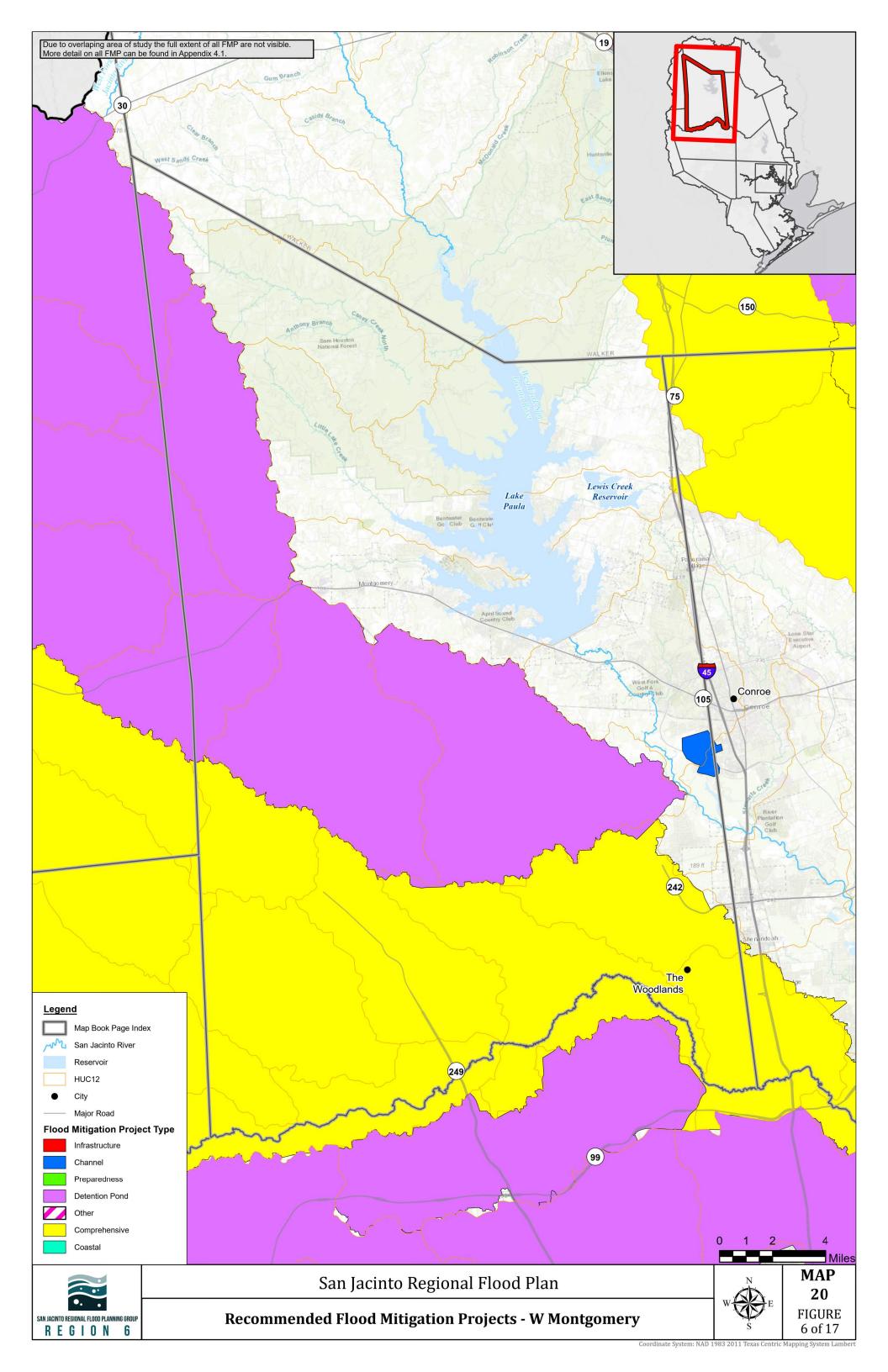


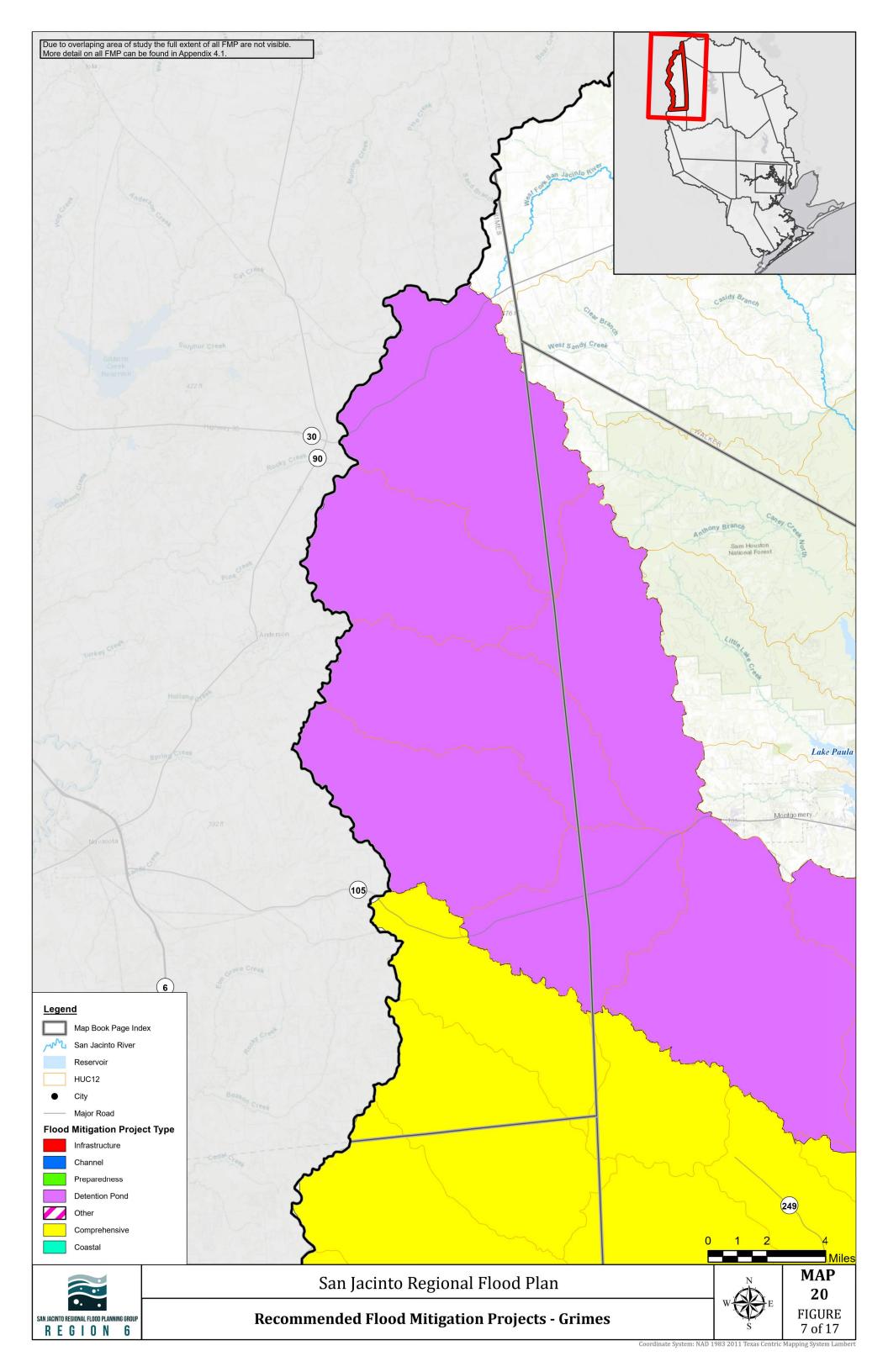


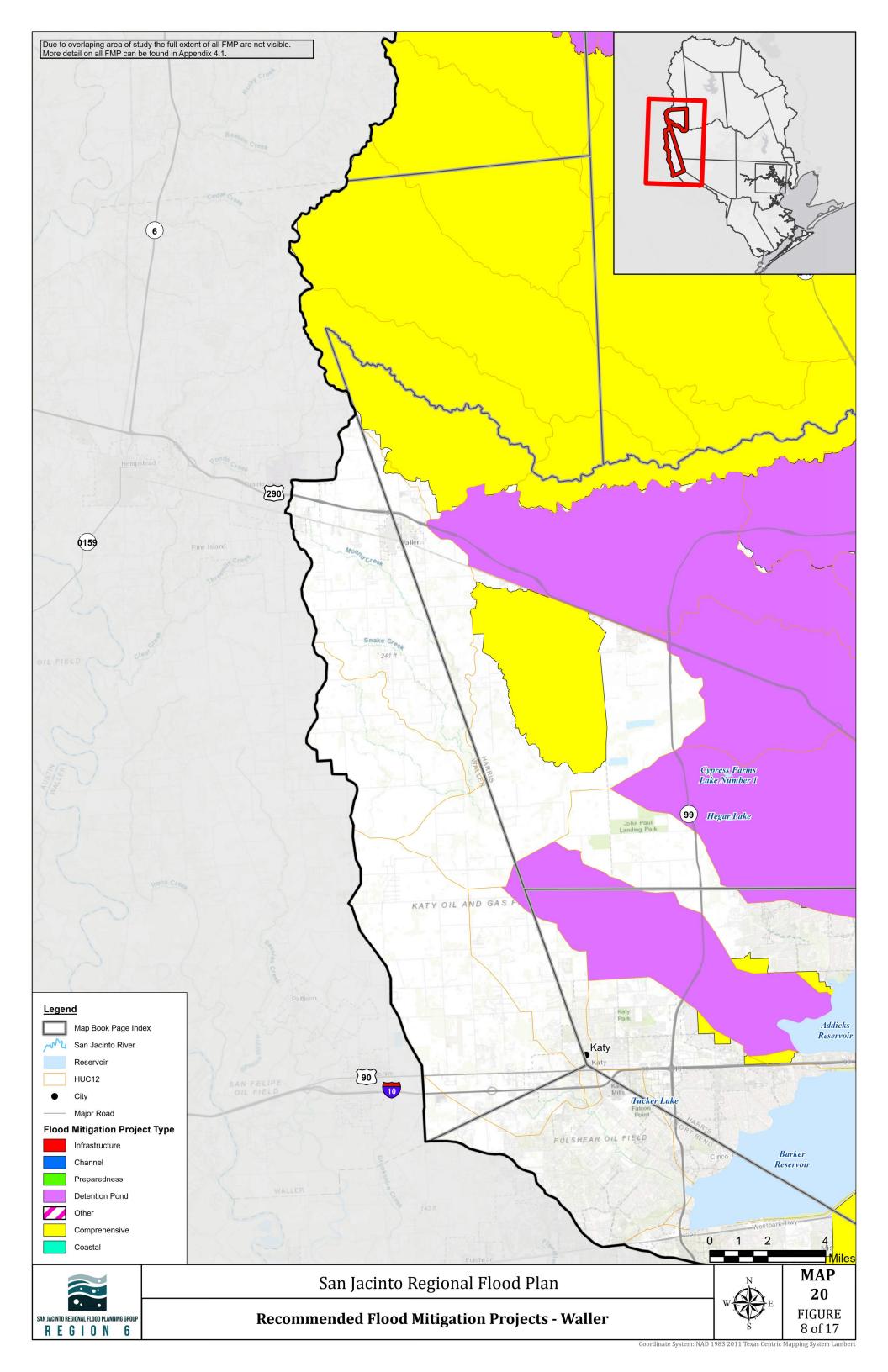


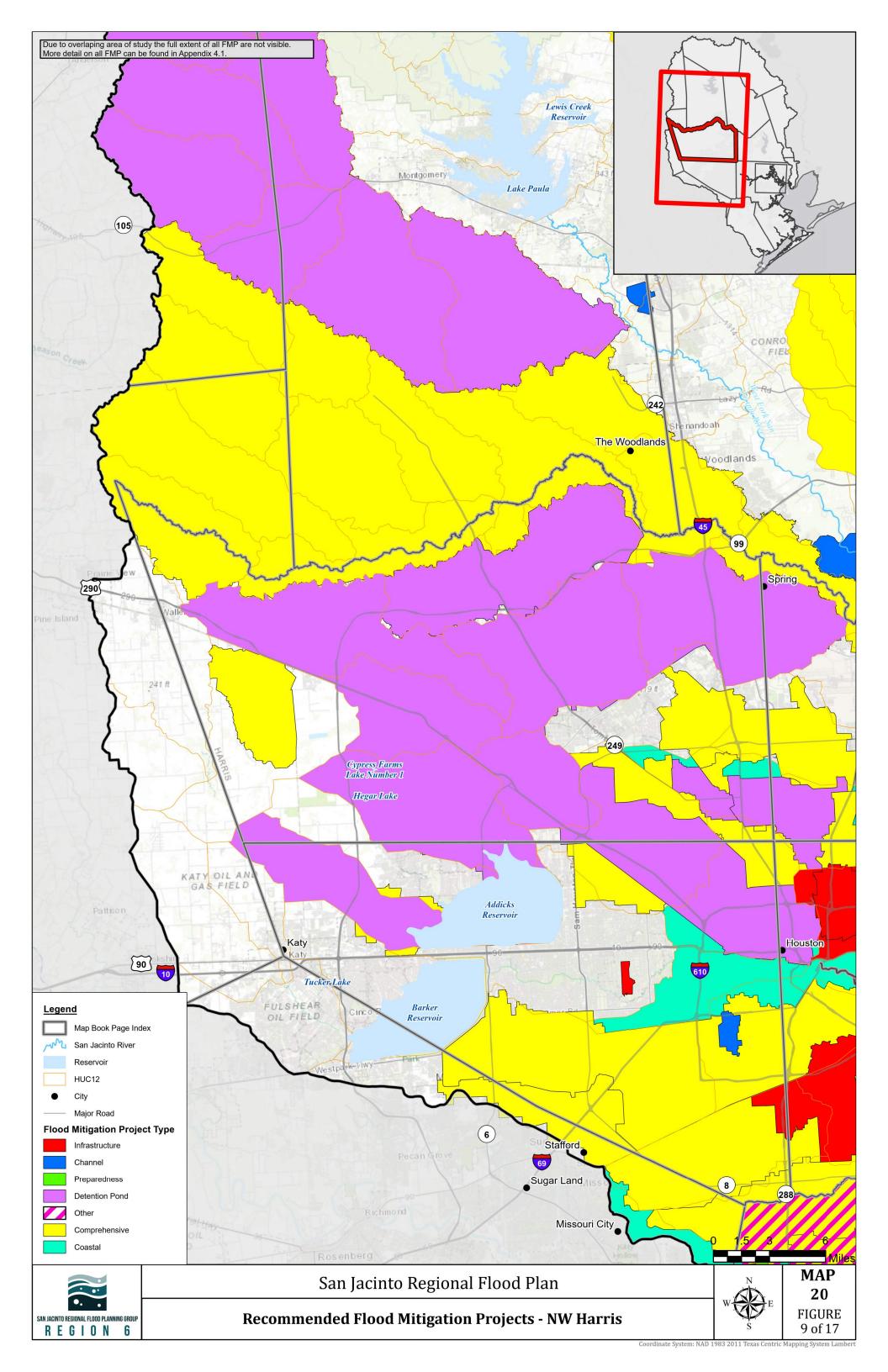


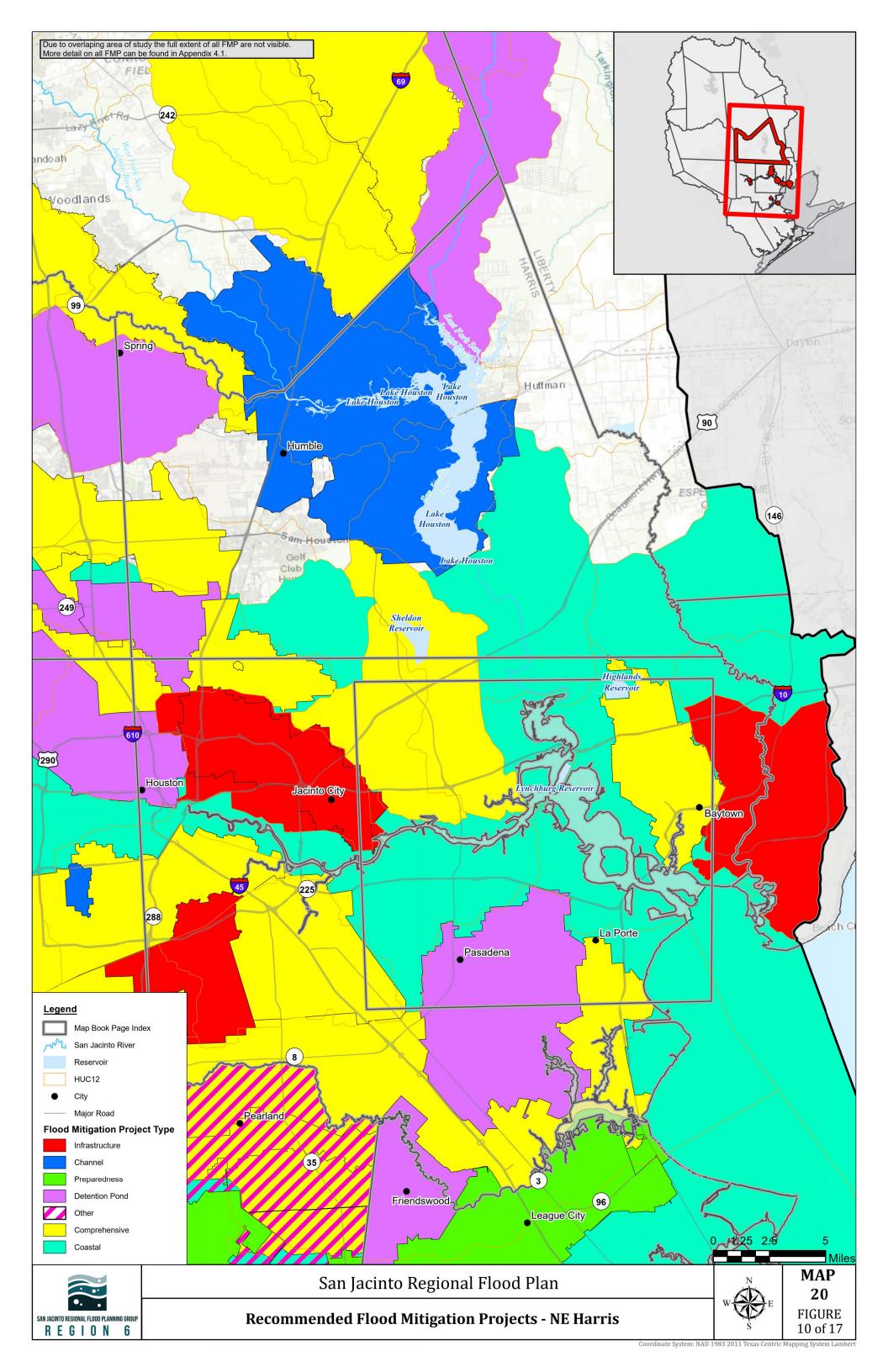


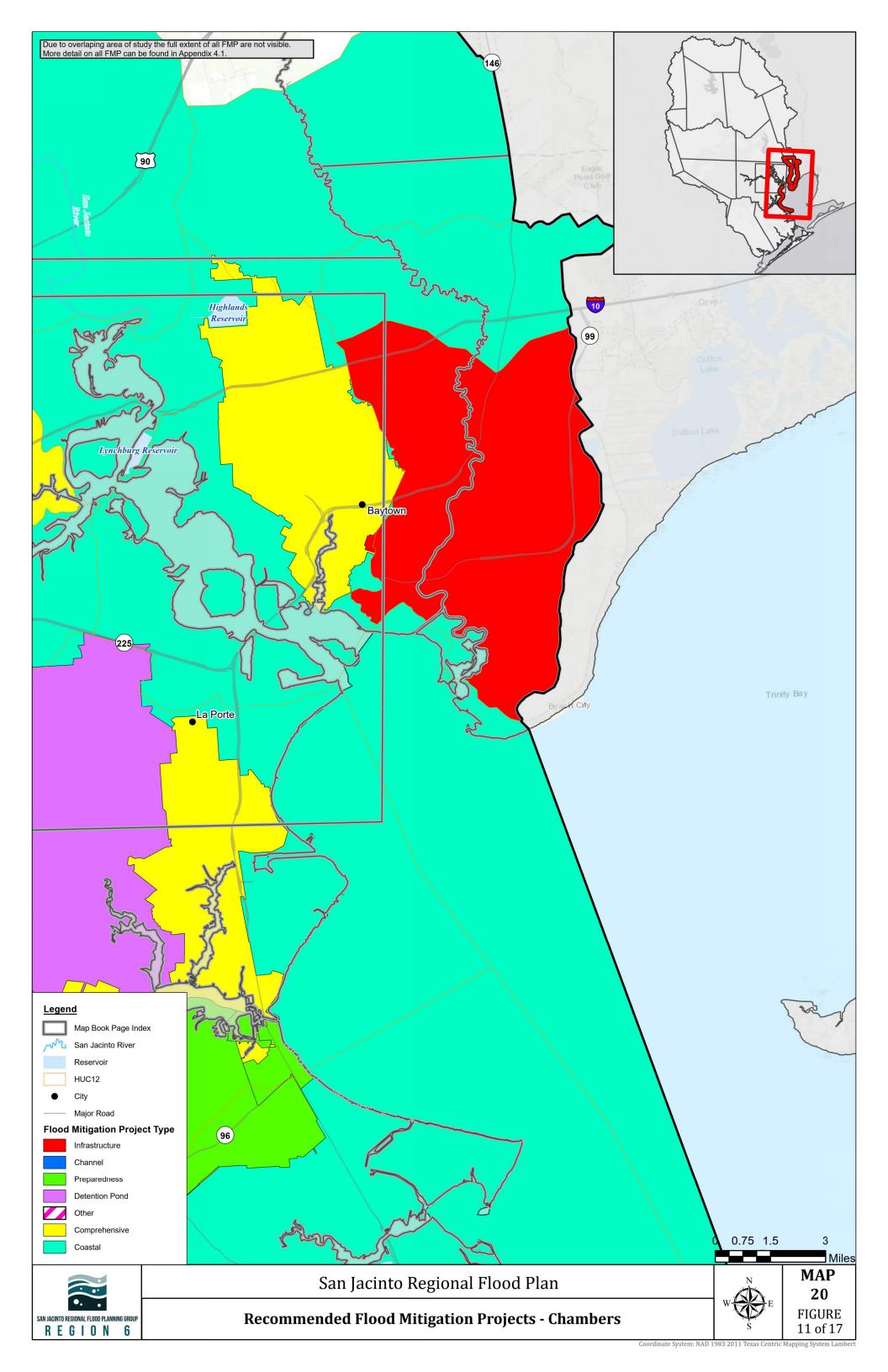


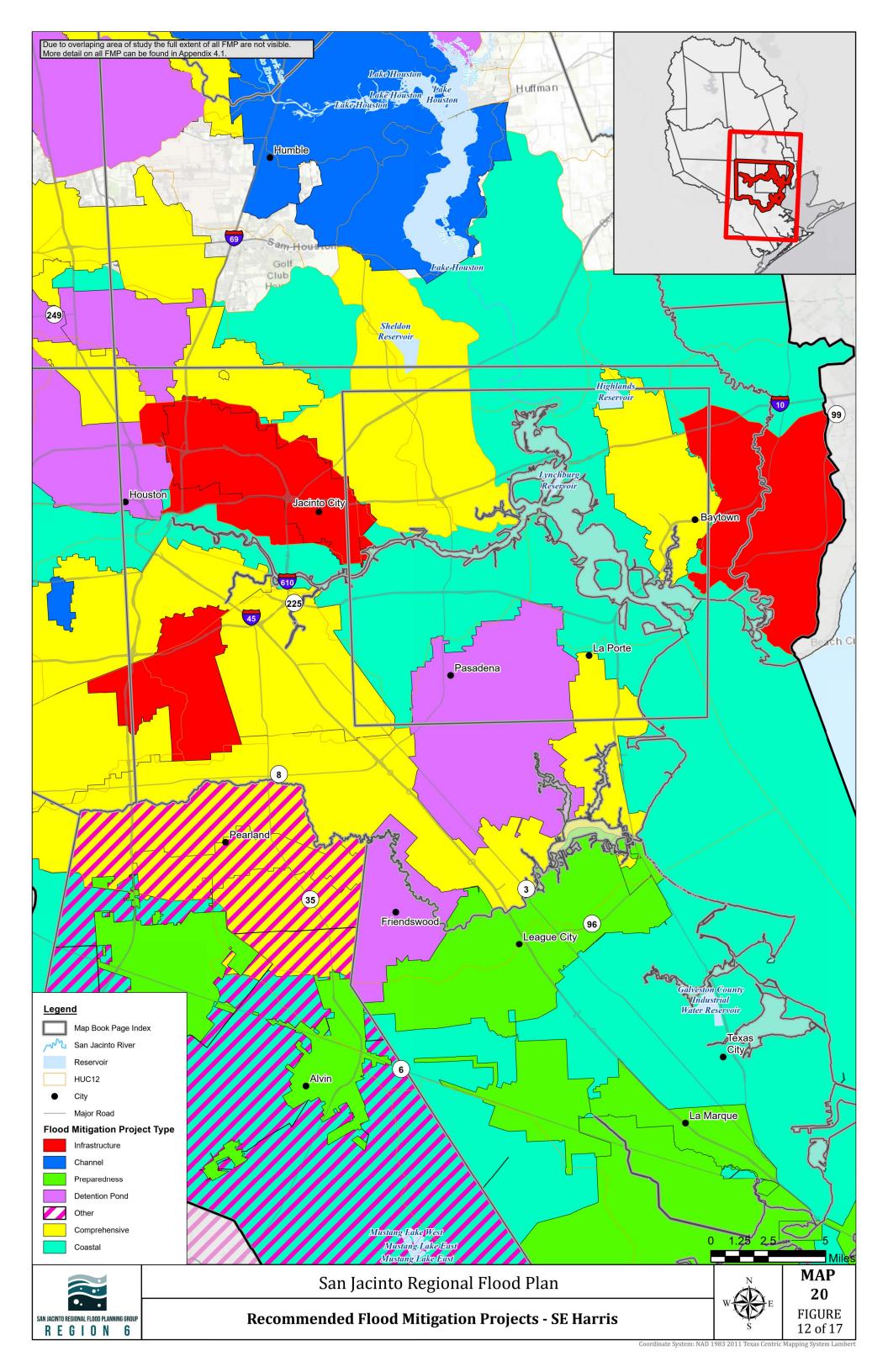


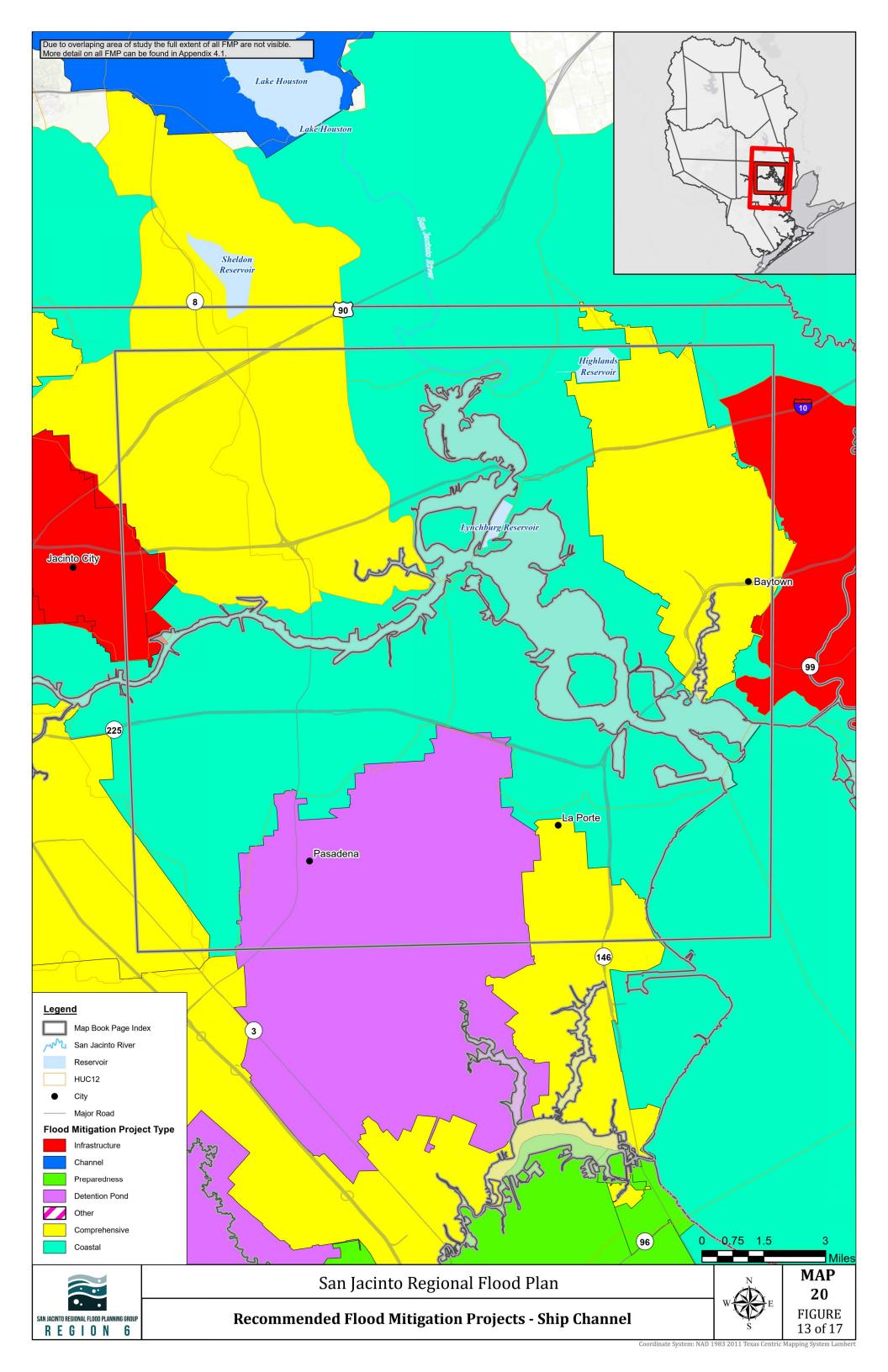


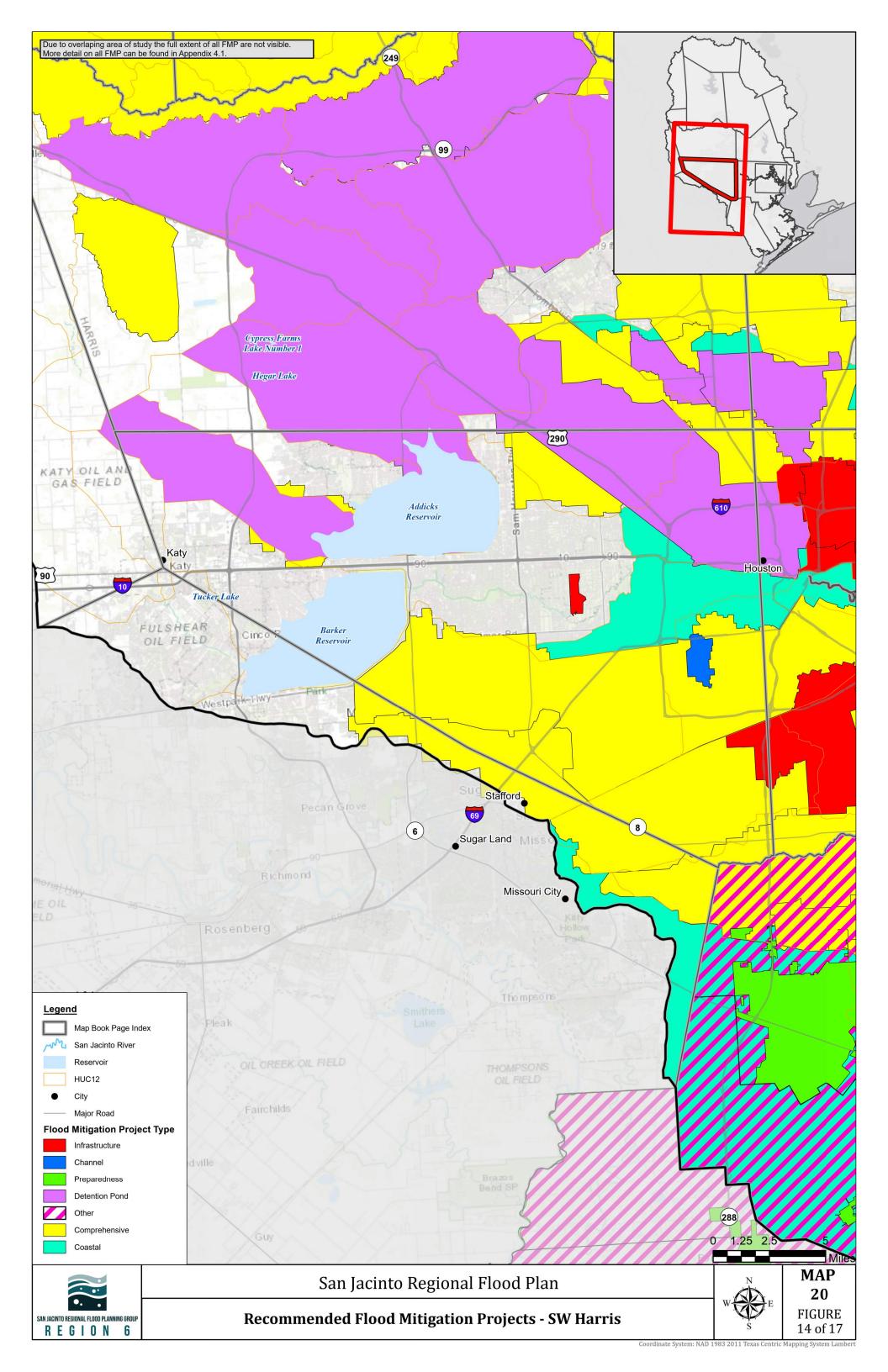


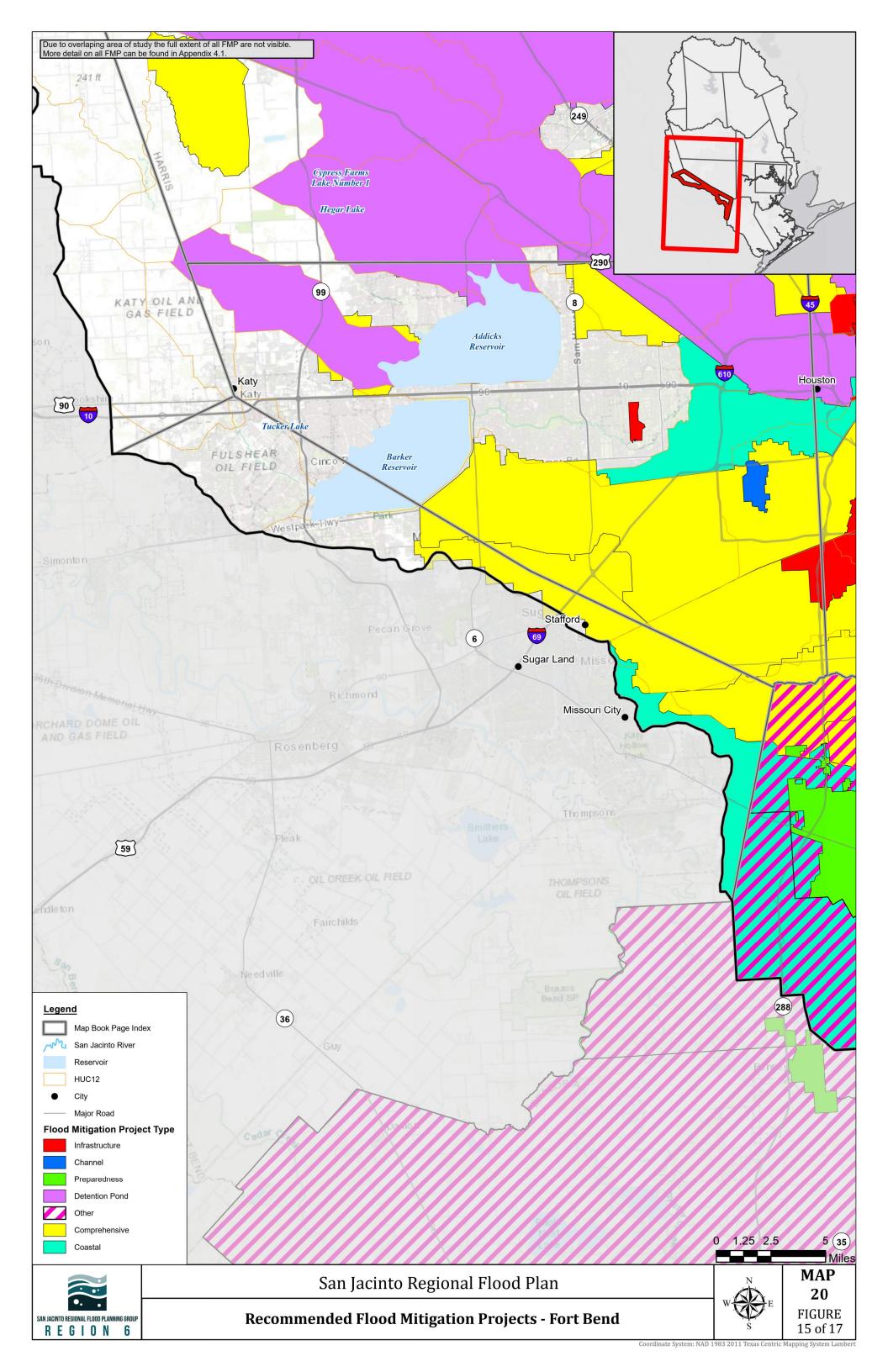


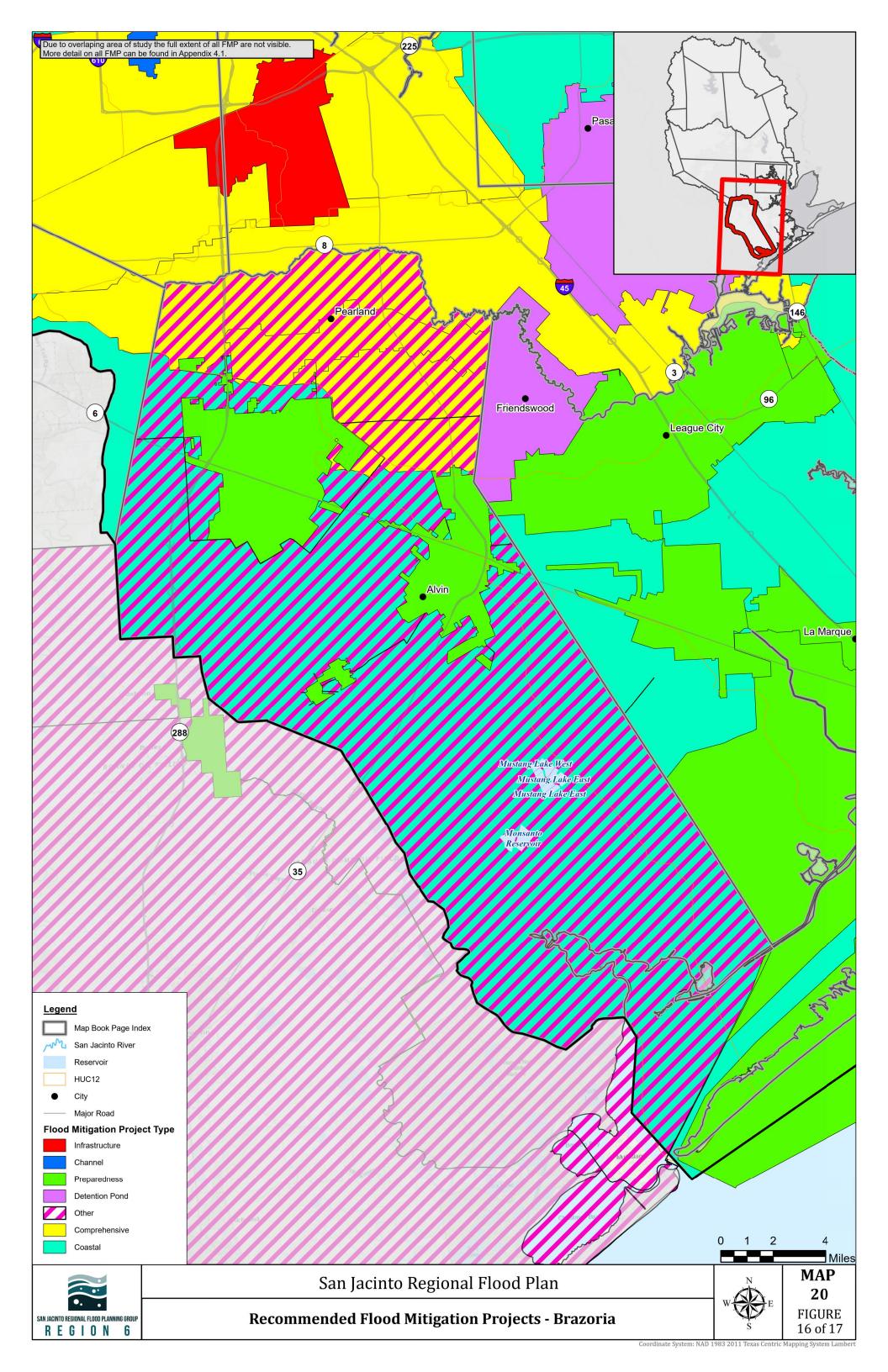


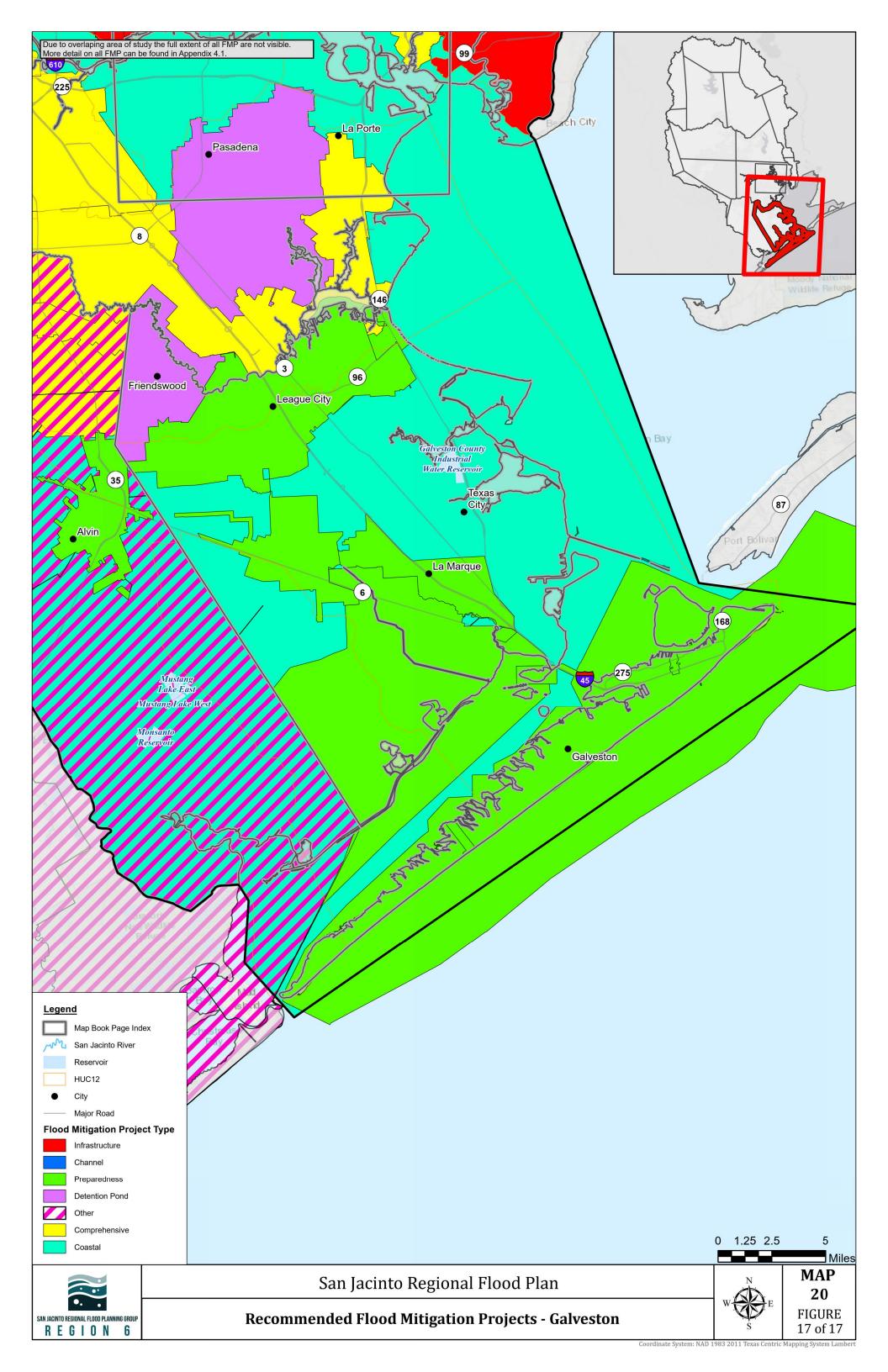




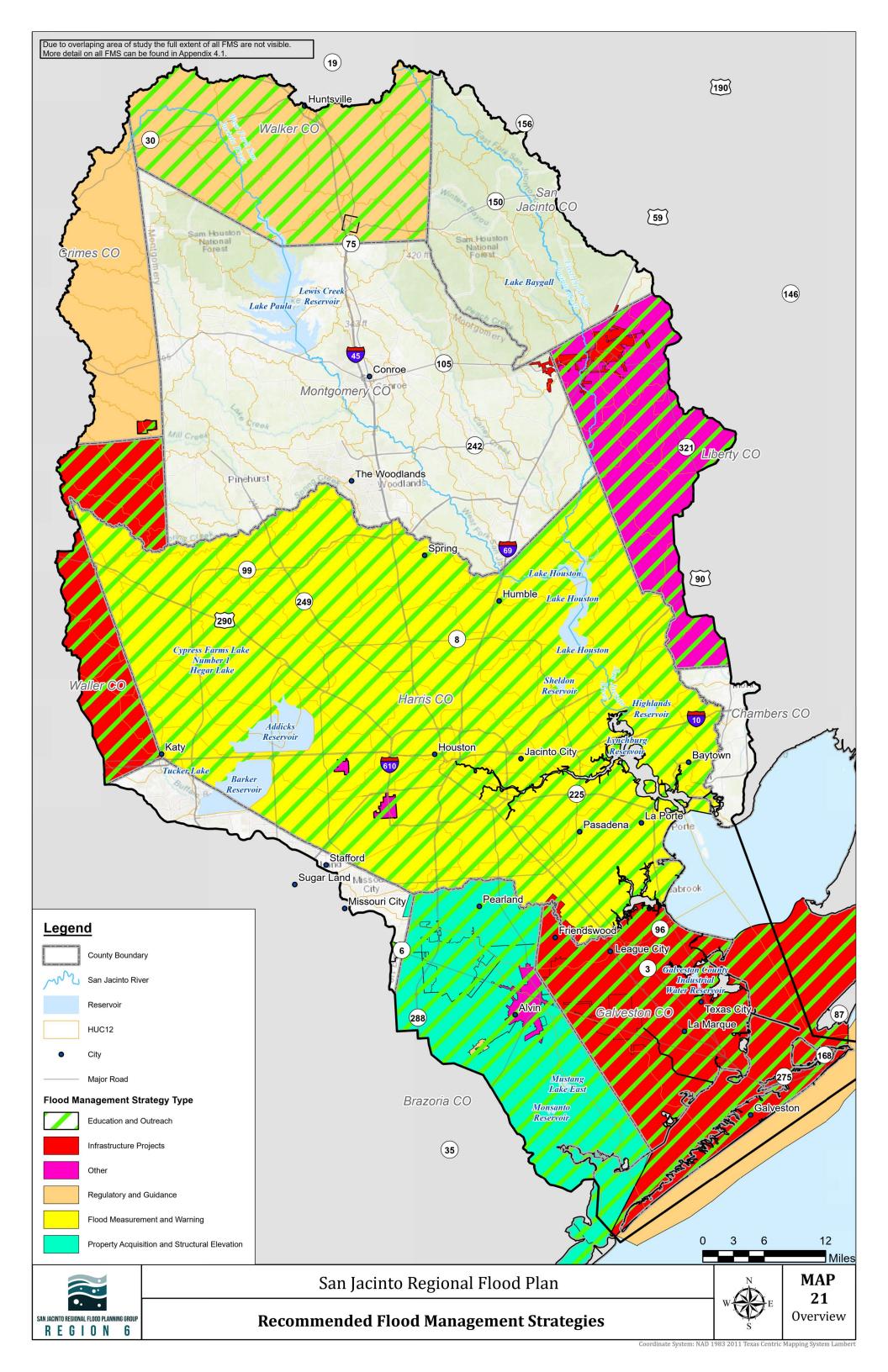


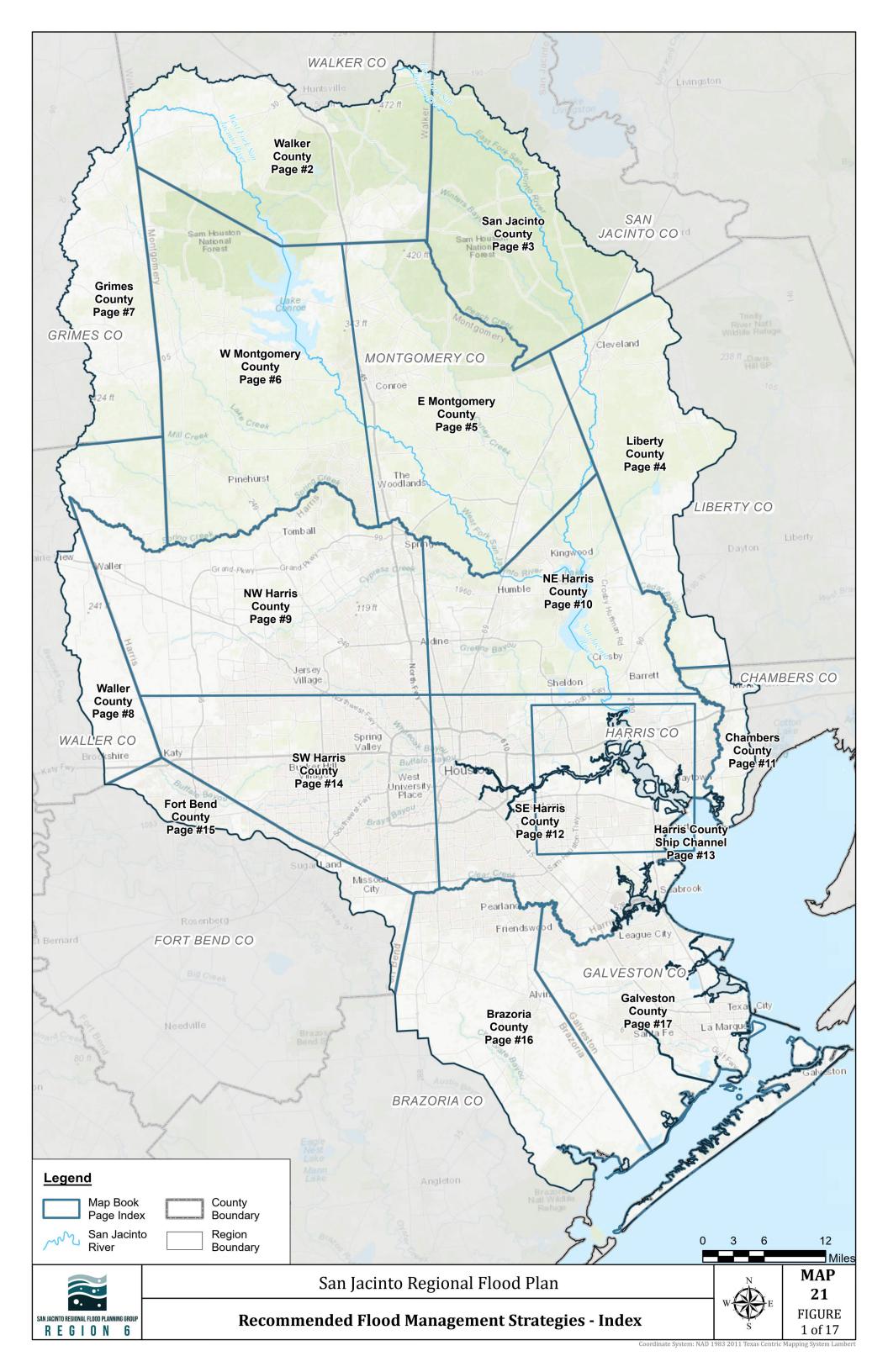


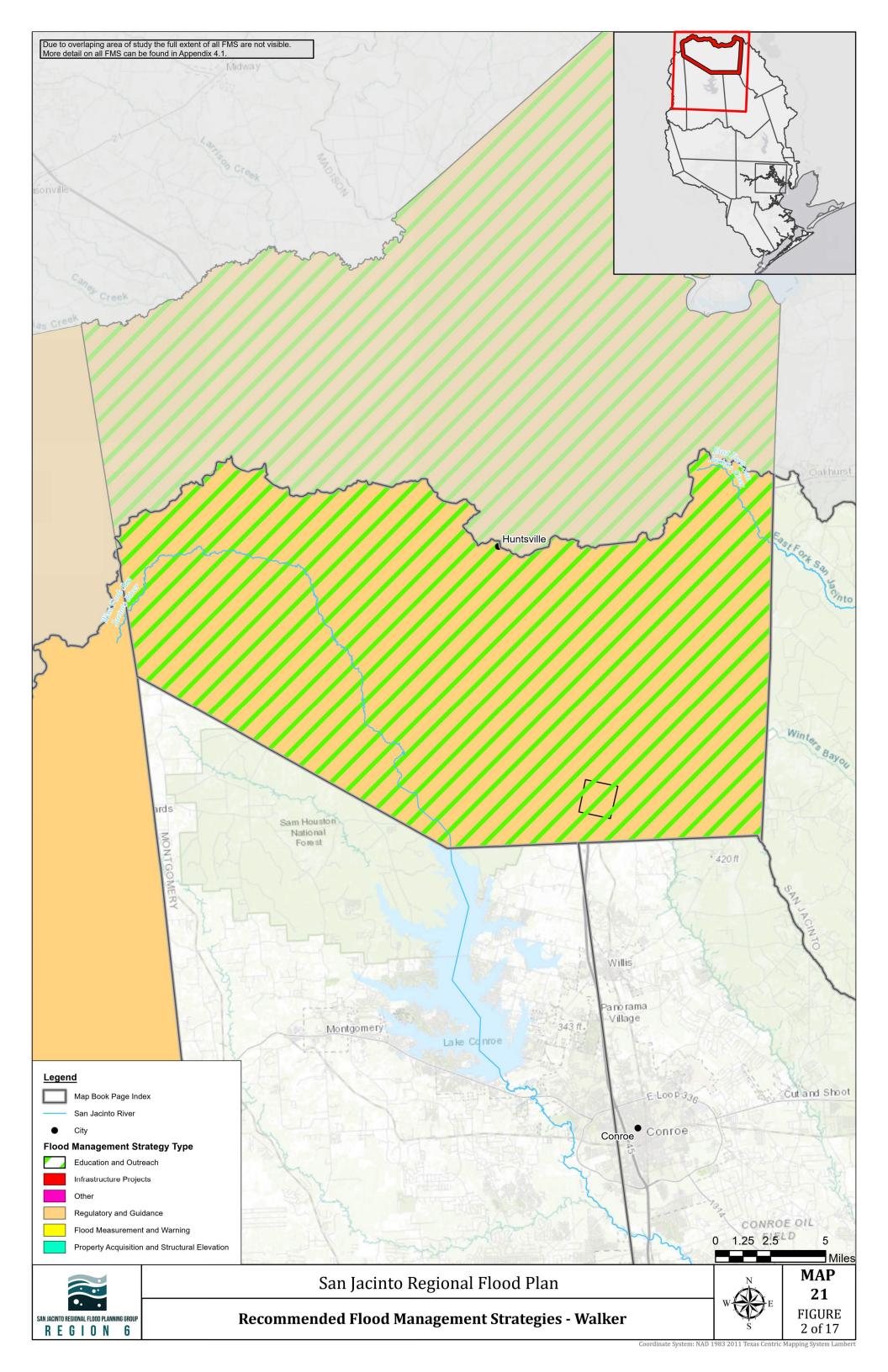


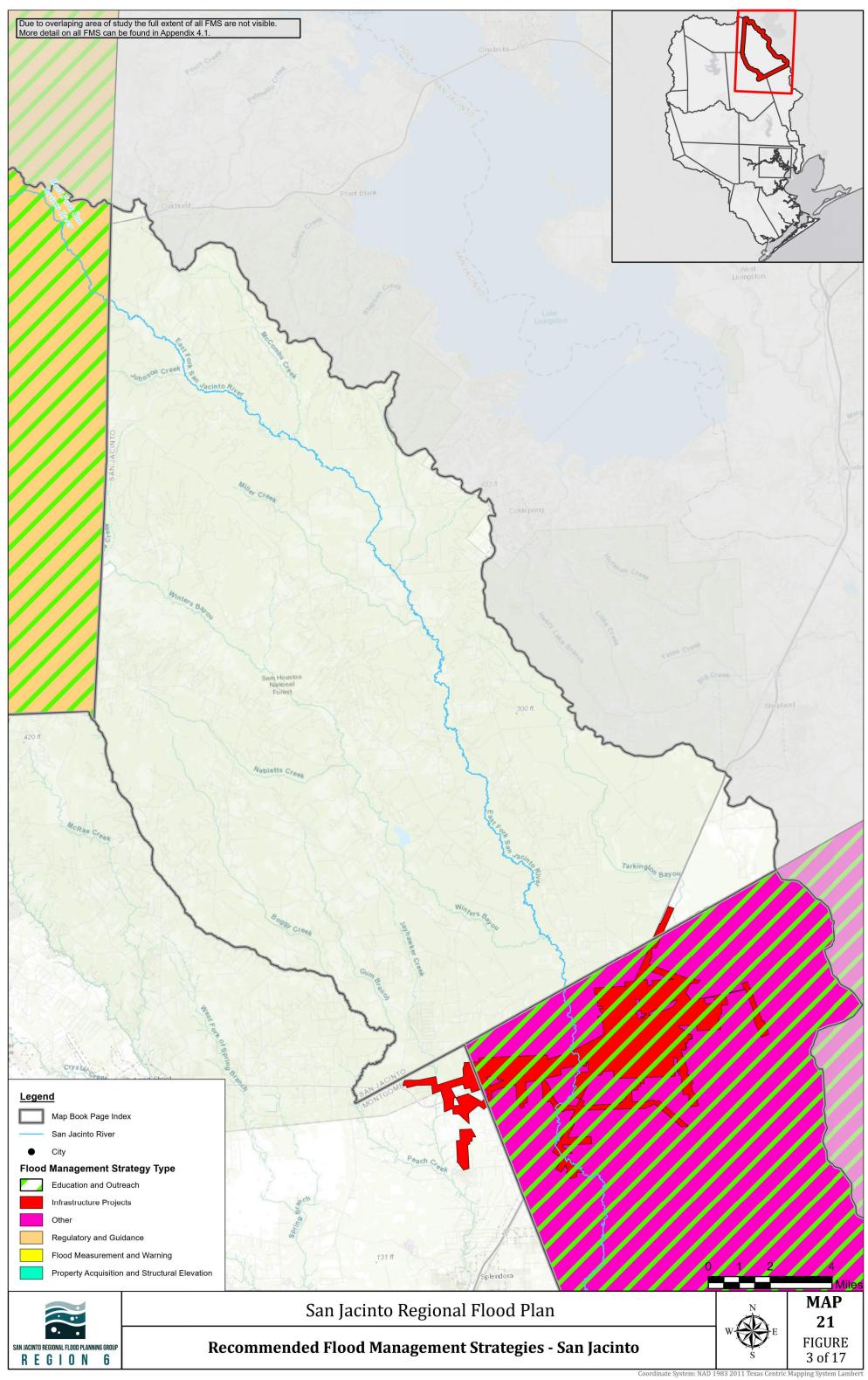


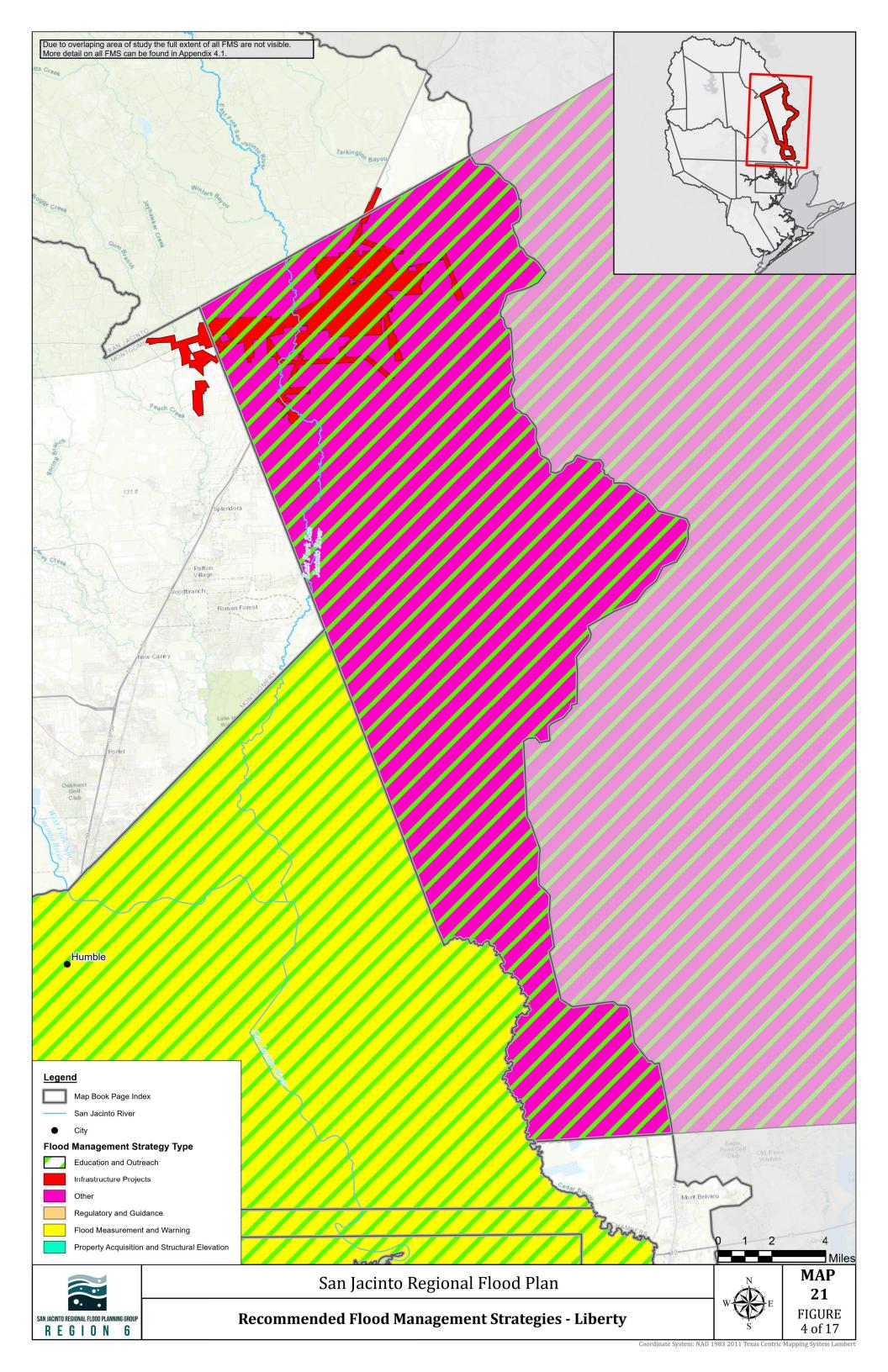
Appendix 5-3: Map 21 - Recommended FMSs

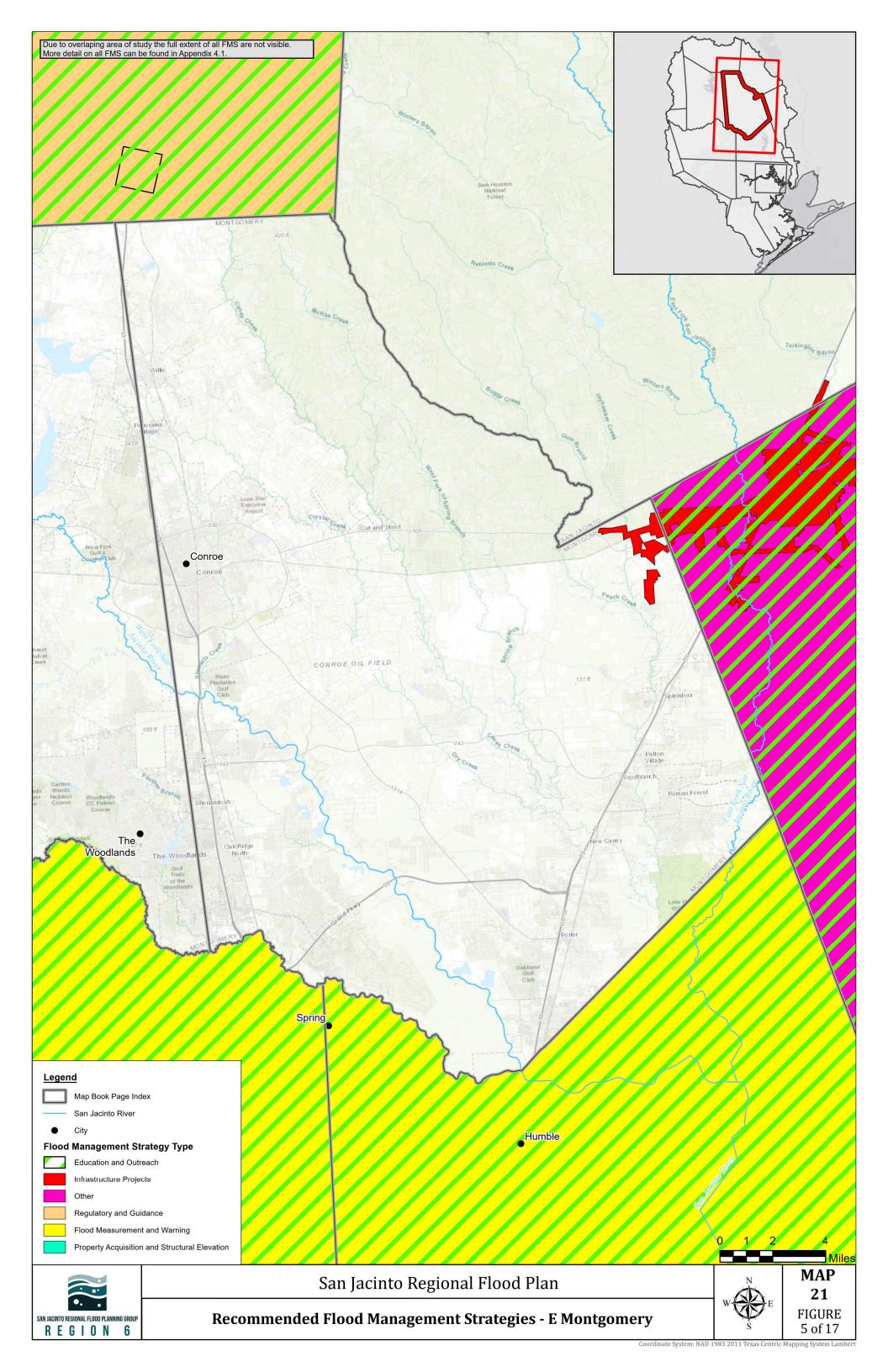


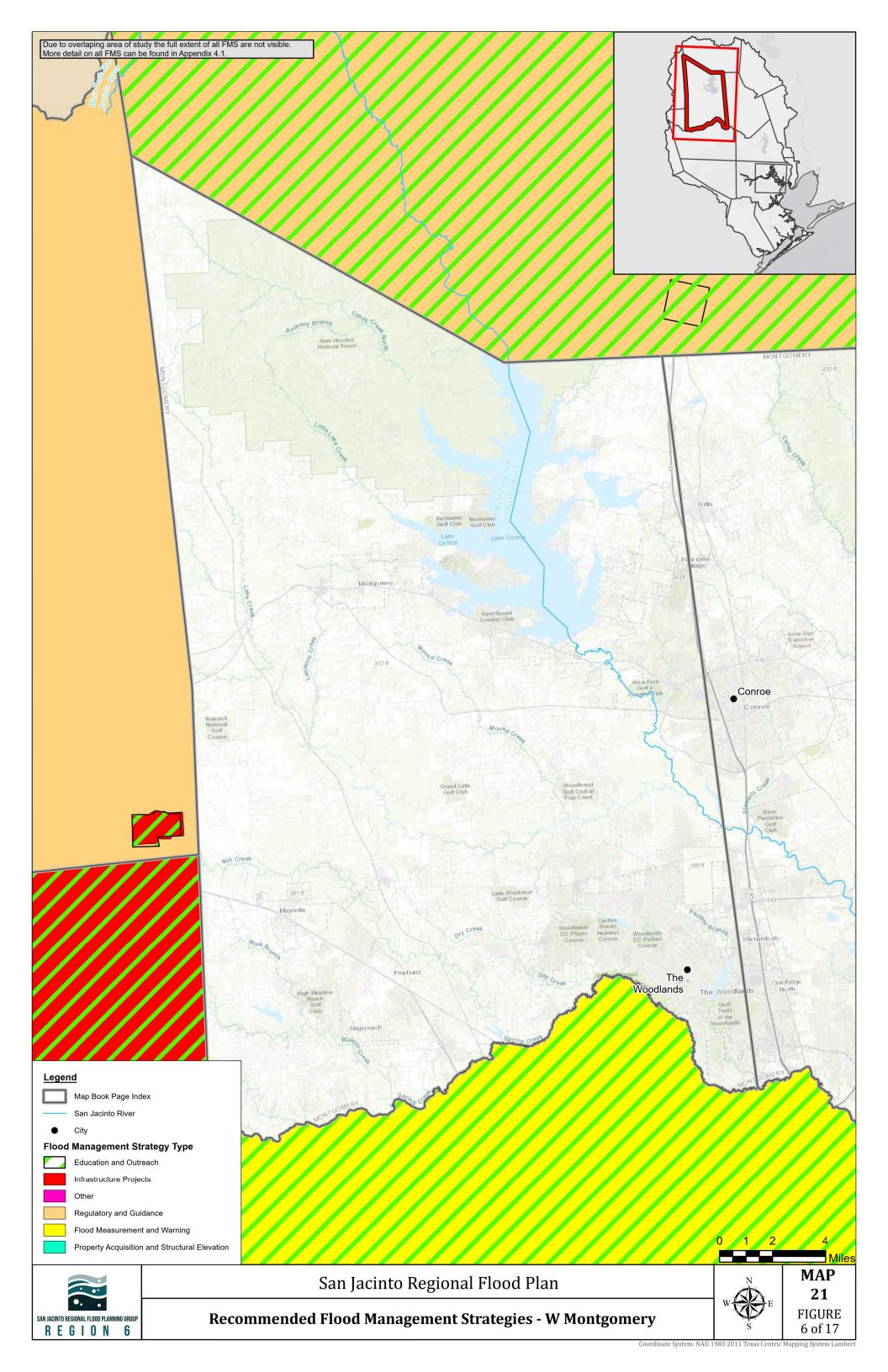


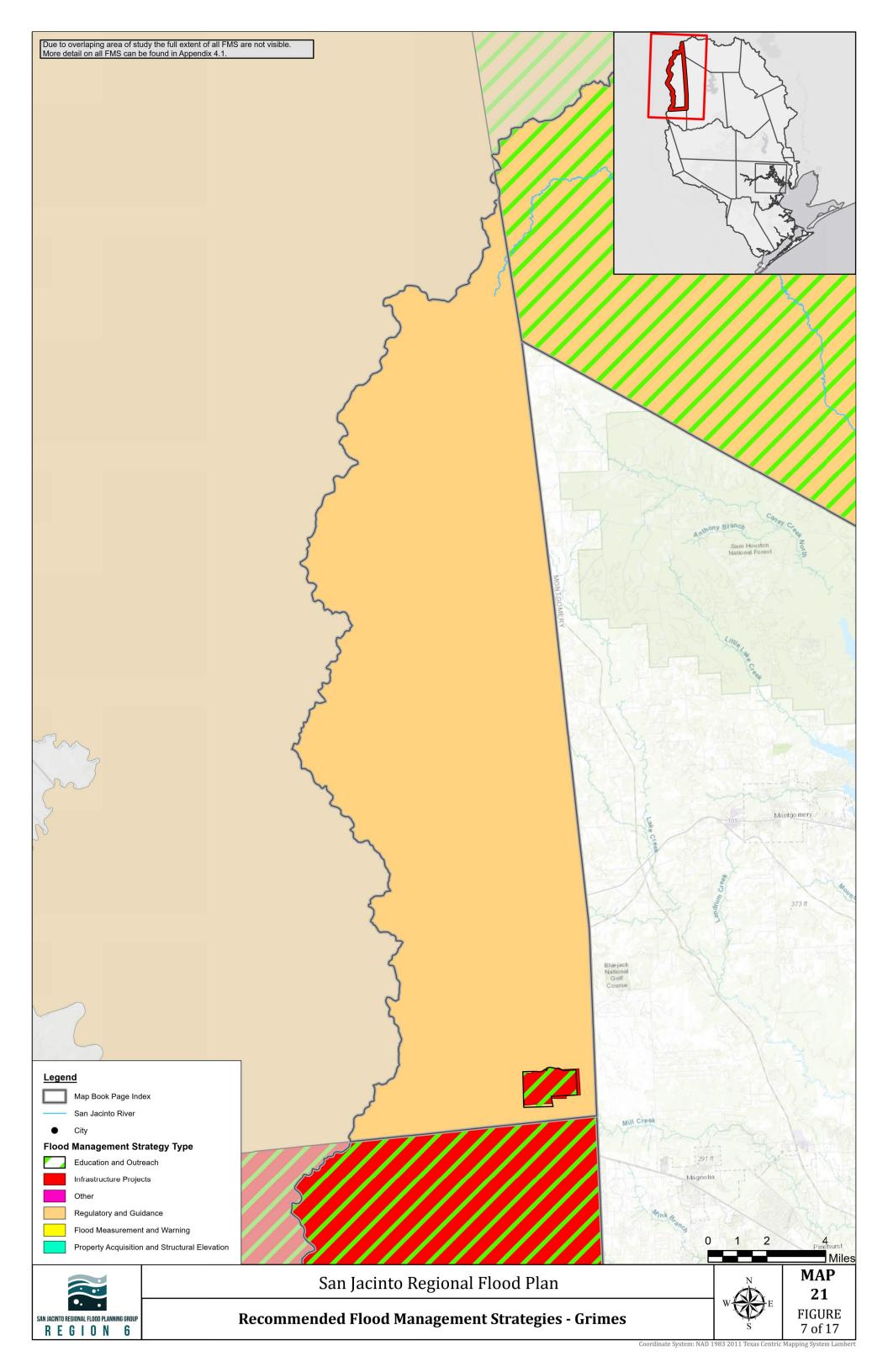


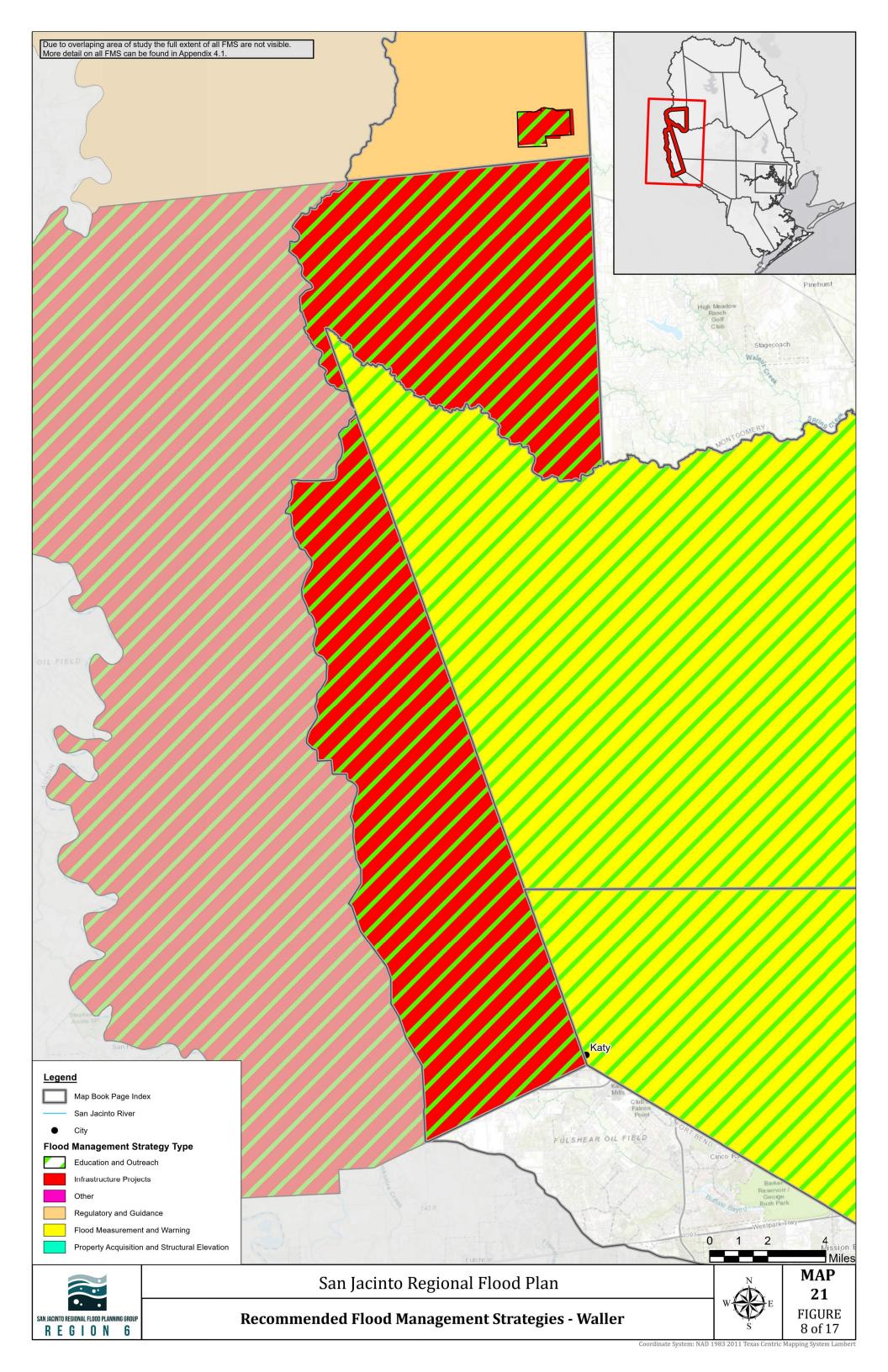


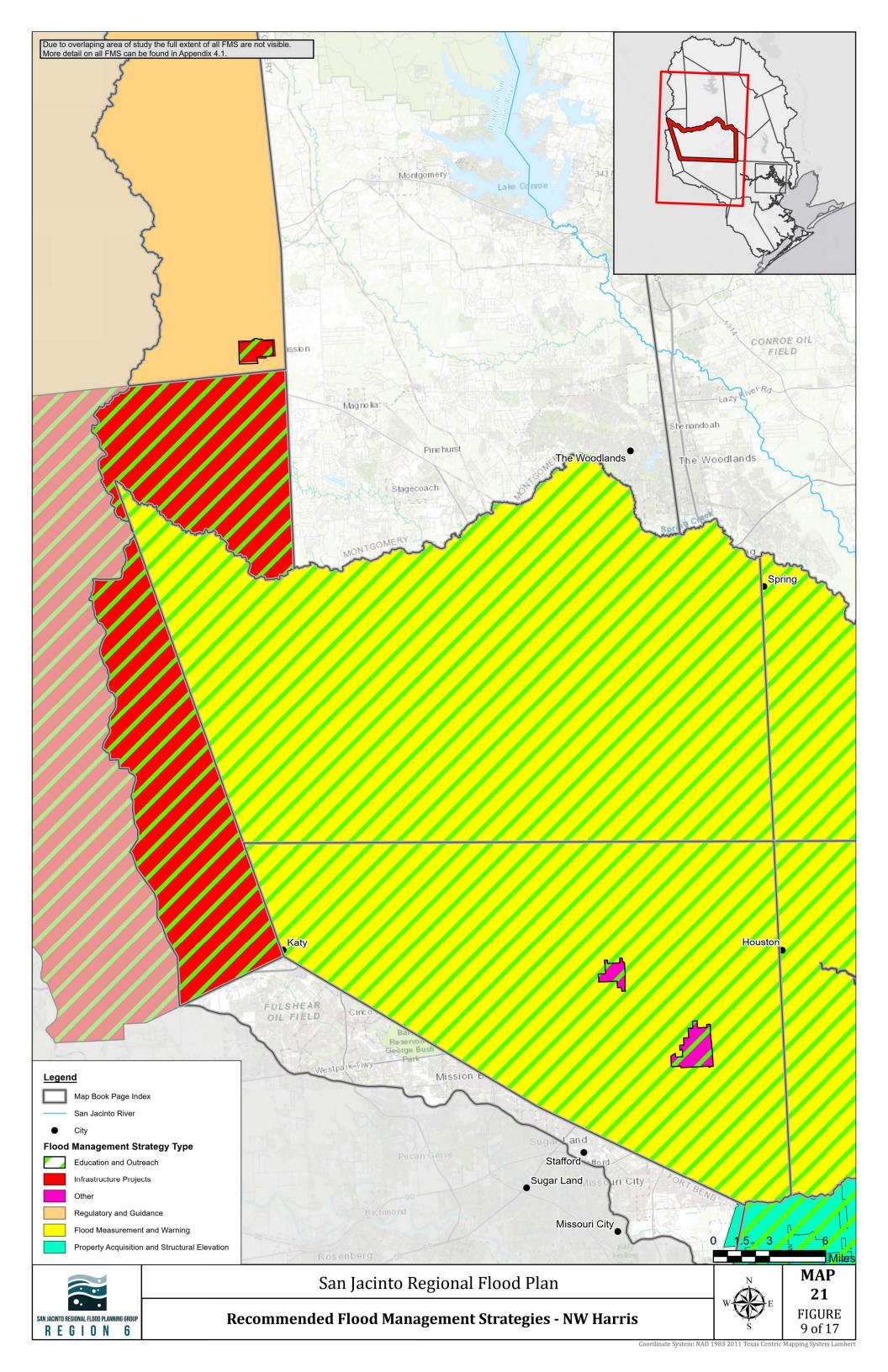


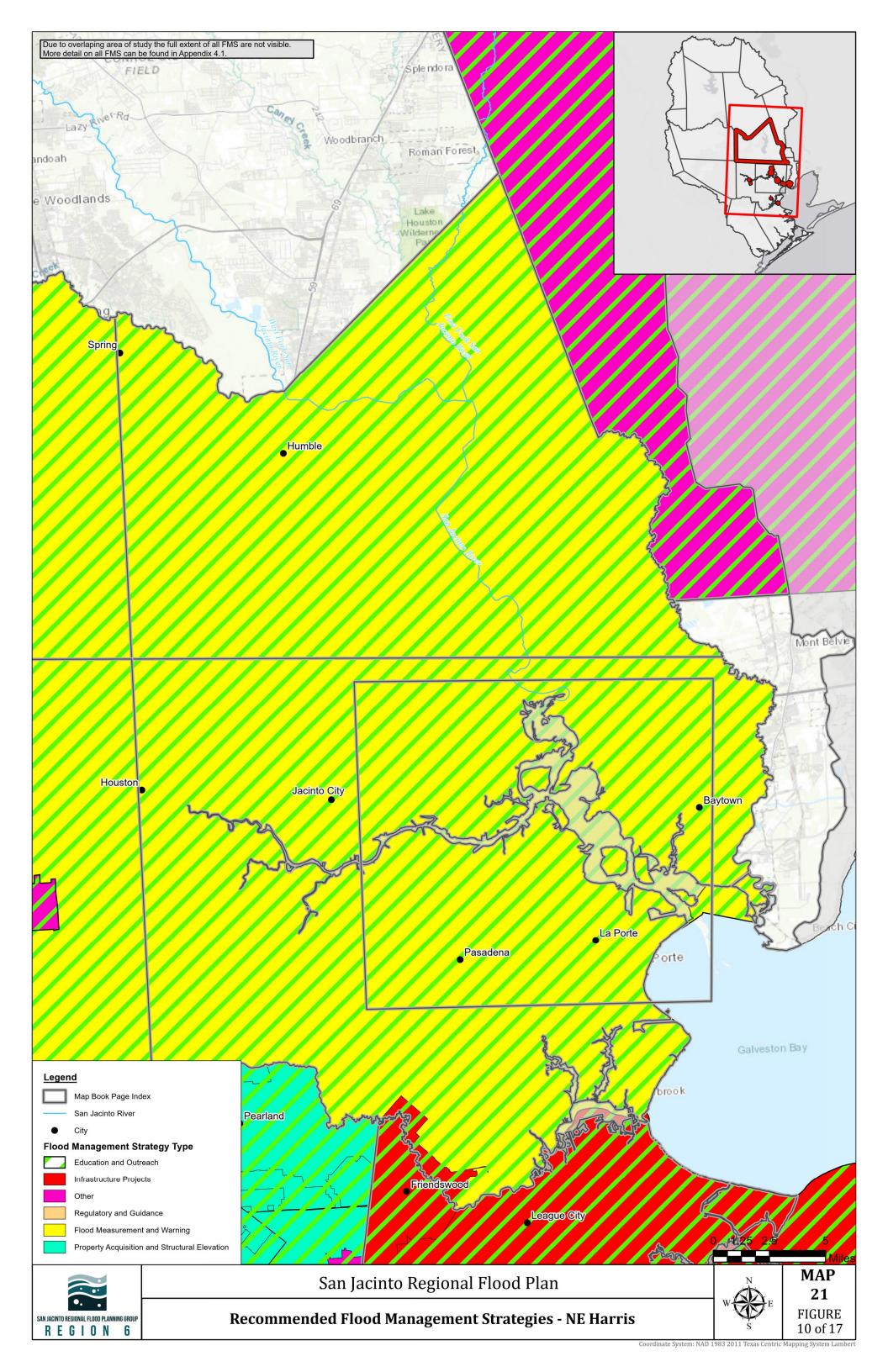


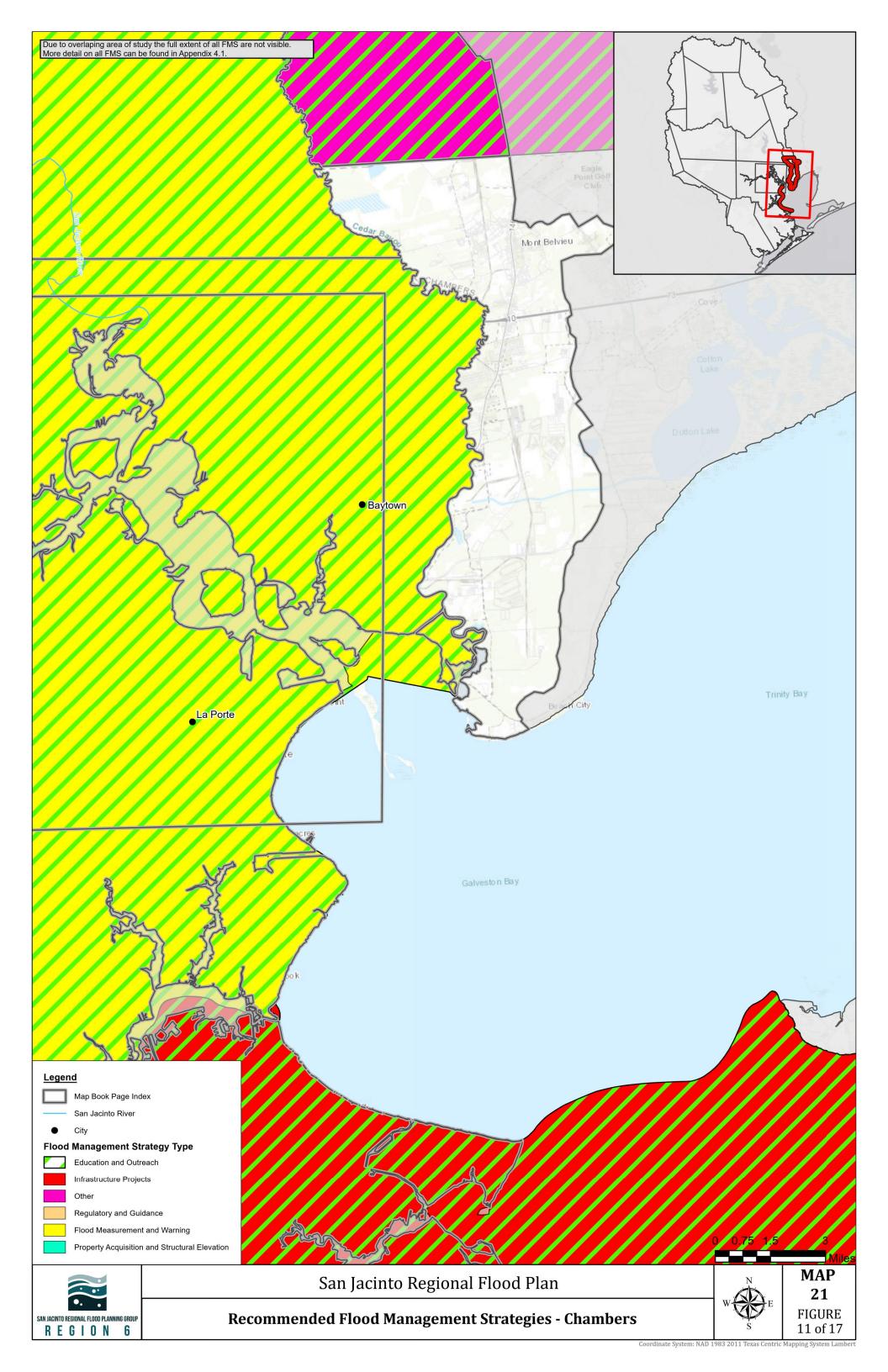


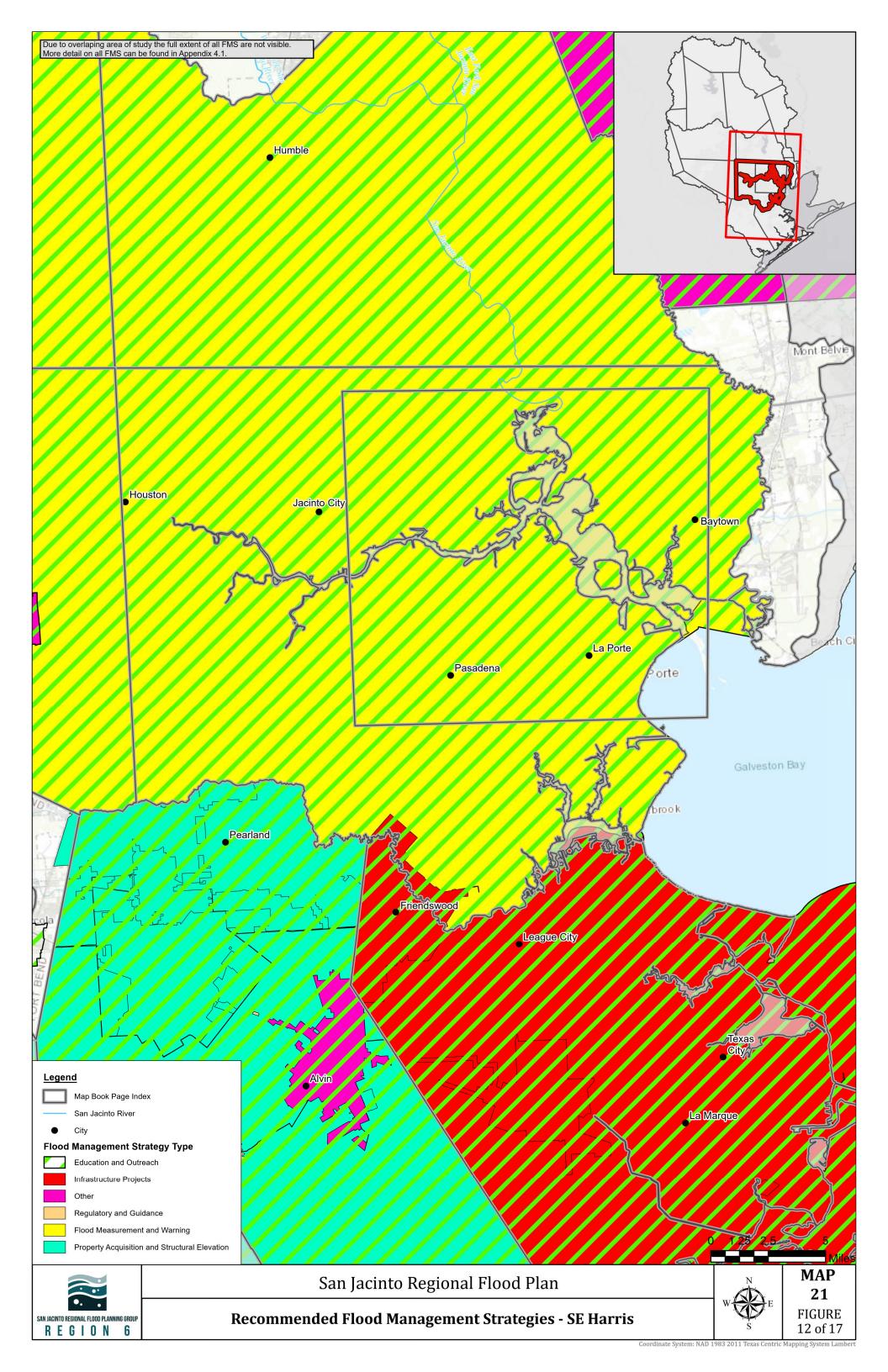


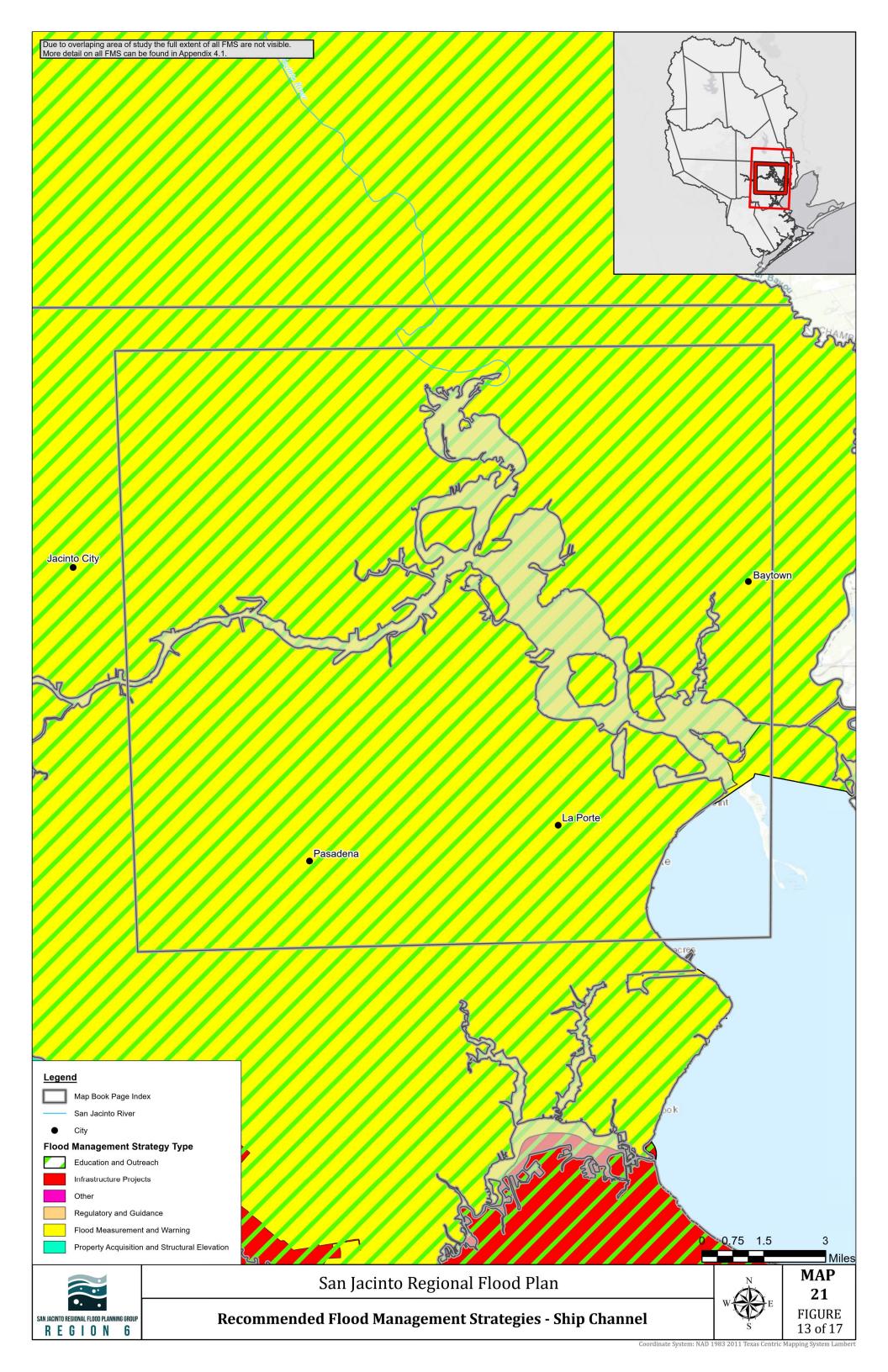


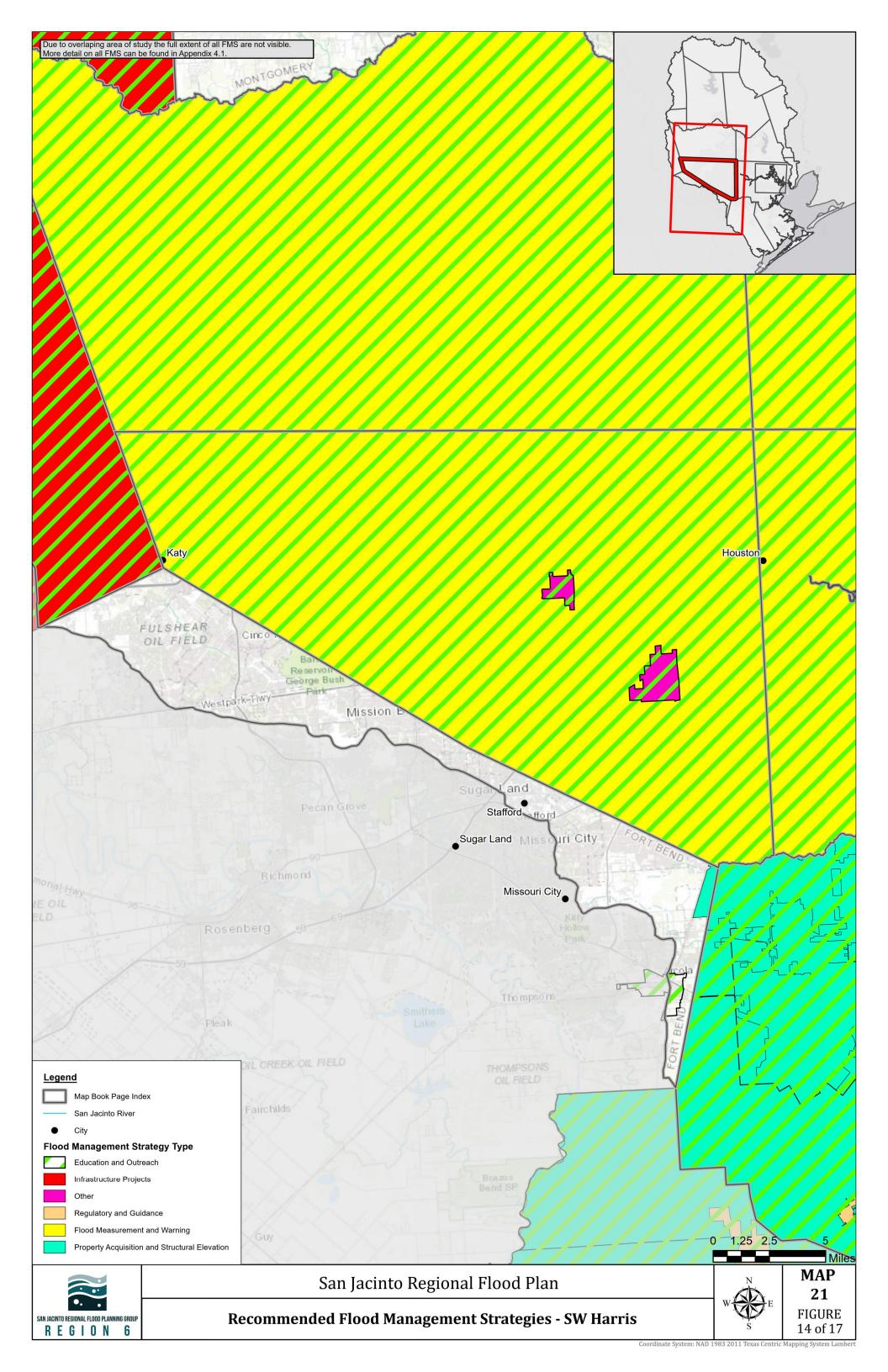


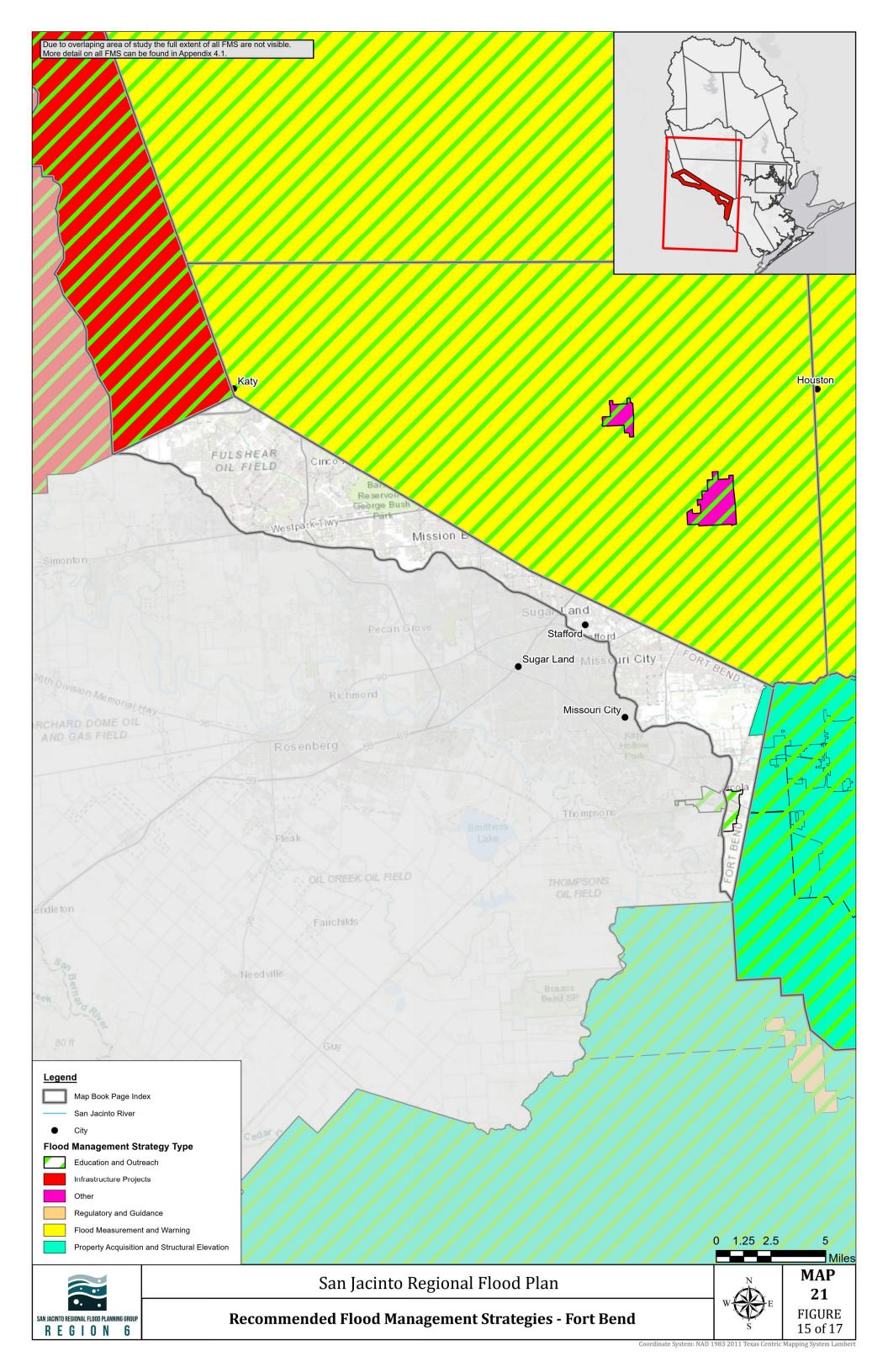


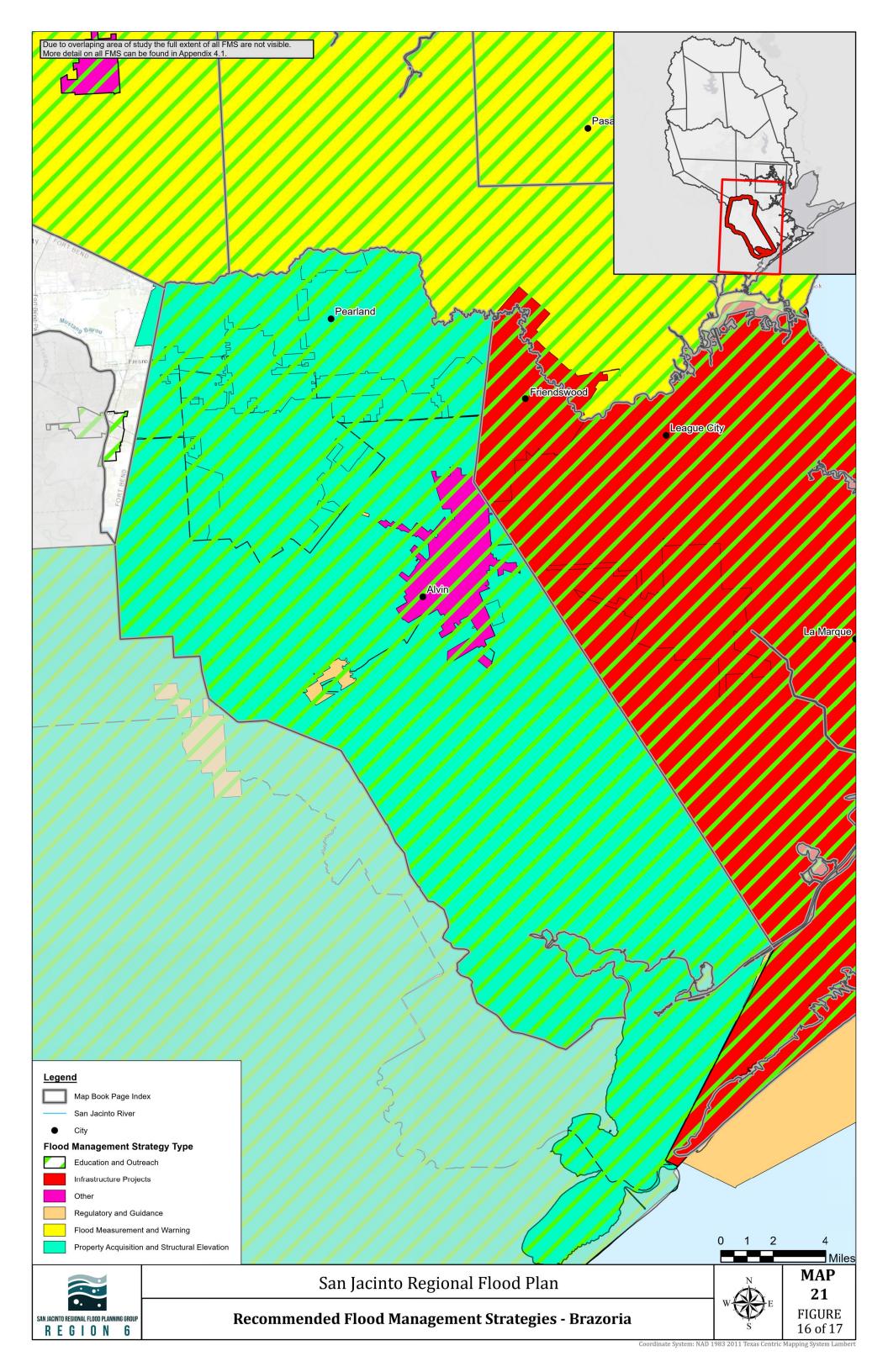


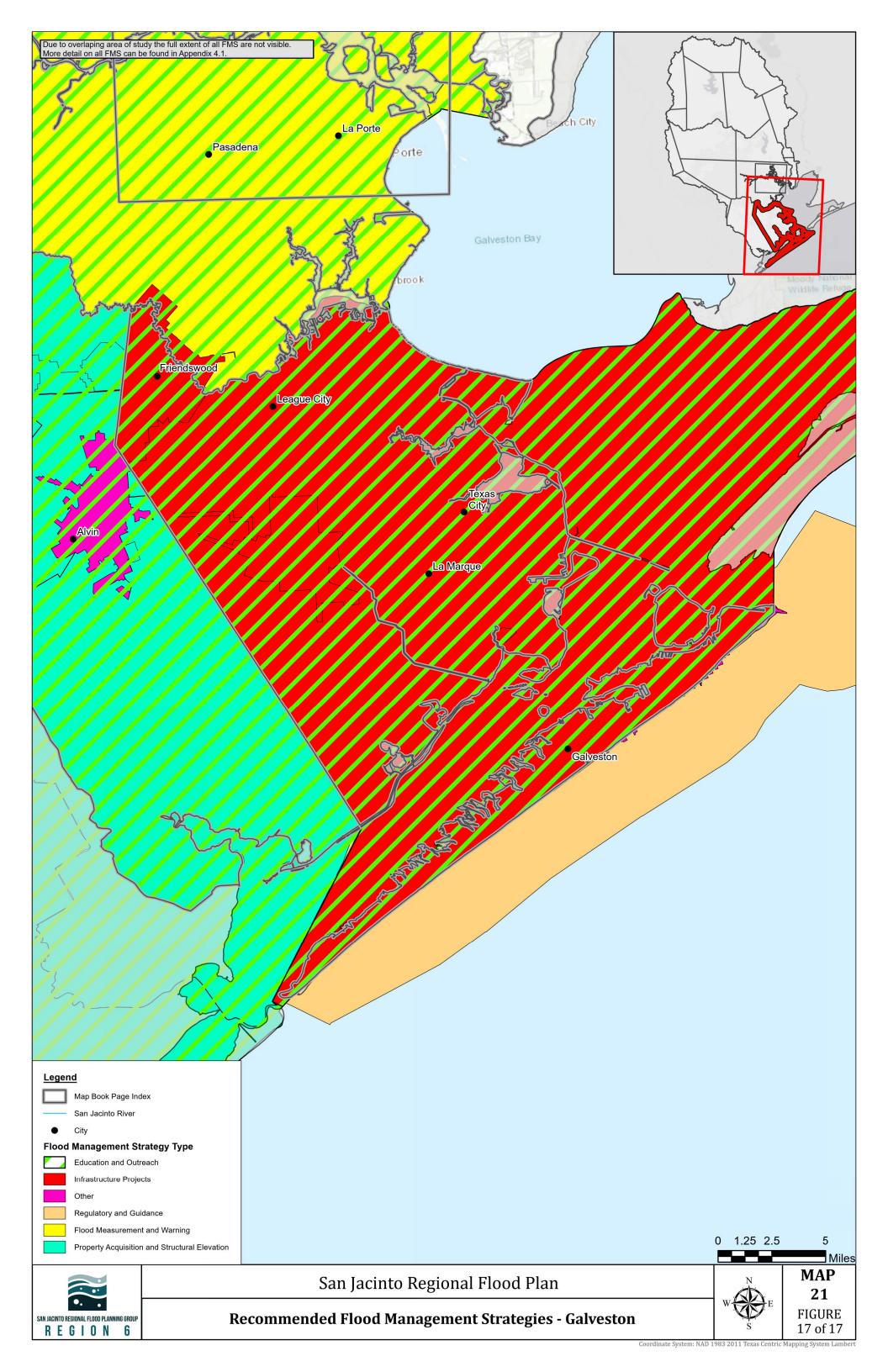


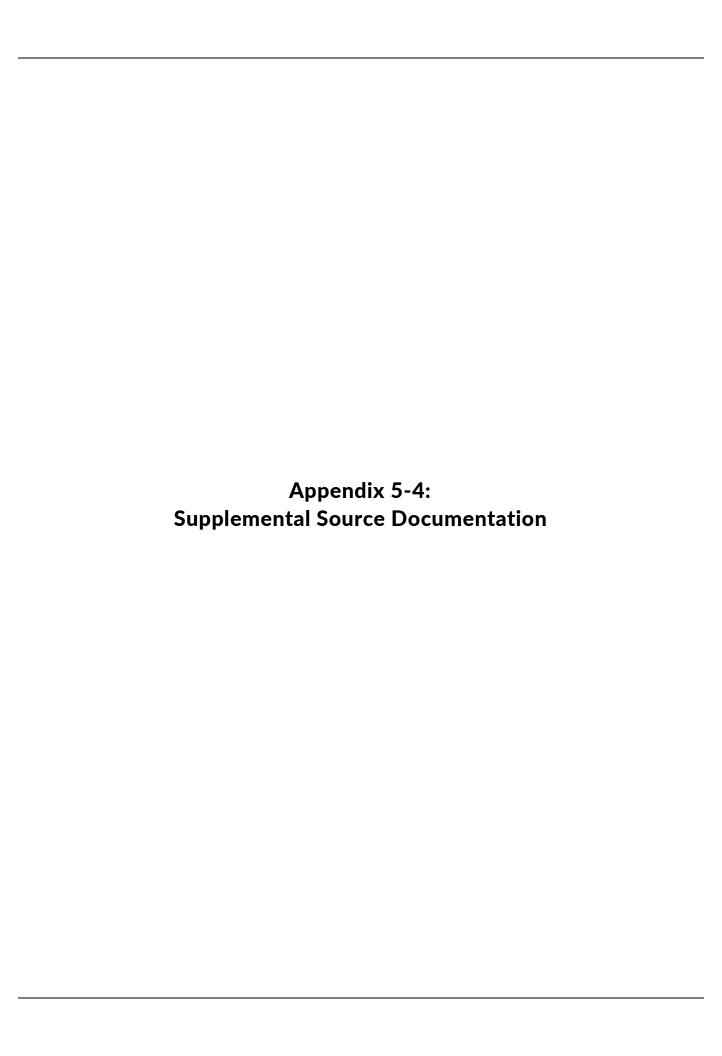


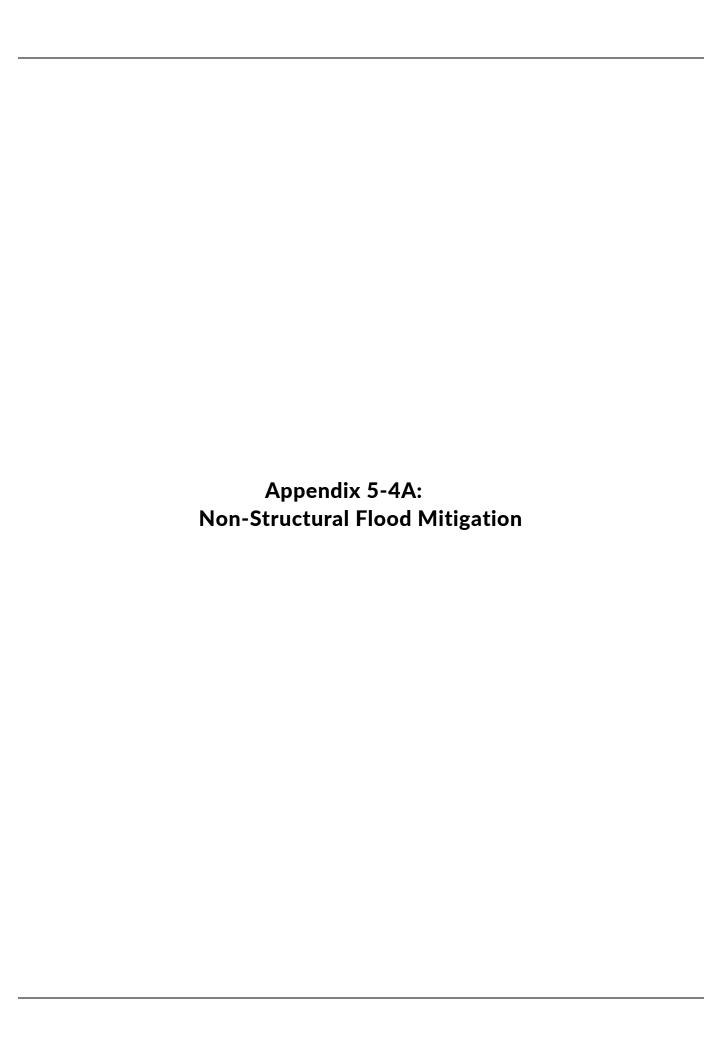












APPENDIX 5-4A NONSTRUCTURAL FLOOD MITIGATION

The referenced report, Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves, can be accessed at the following location.

"Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves." Principal Investigator Porter, K.; Co-Principal Investigators Dash, N., Huyck, C., Santos, J., Scawthorn, C.; Investigators: Eguchi, M., Eguchi, R., Ghosh., S., Isteita, M., Mickey, K., Rashed, T., Reeder, A.; Schneider, P.; and Yuan, J., Directors, MMC. Investigator Intern: Cohen-Porter, A., National Institute of Building Sciences, 2019.https://www.nibs.org/files/pdfs/NIBS_MMC_MitigationSaves_2019.pdf