



River Basin Flood Studies

Understanding and Addressing Flood Risk

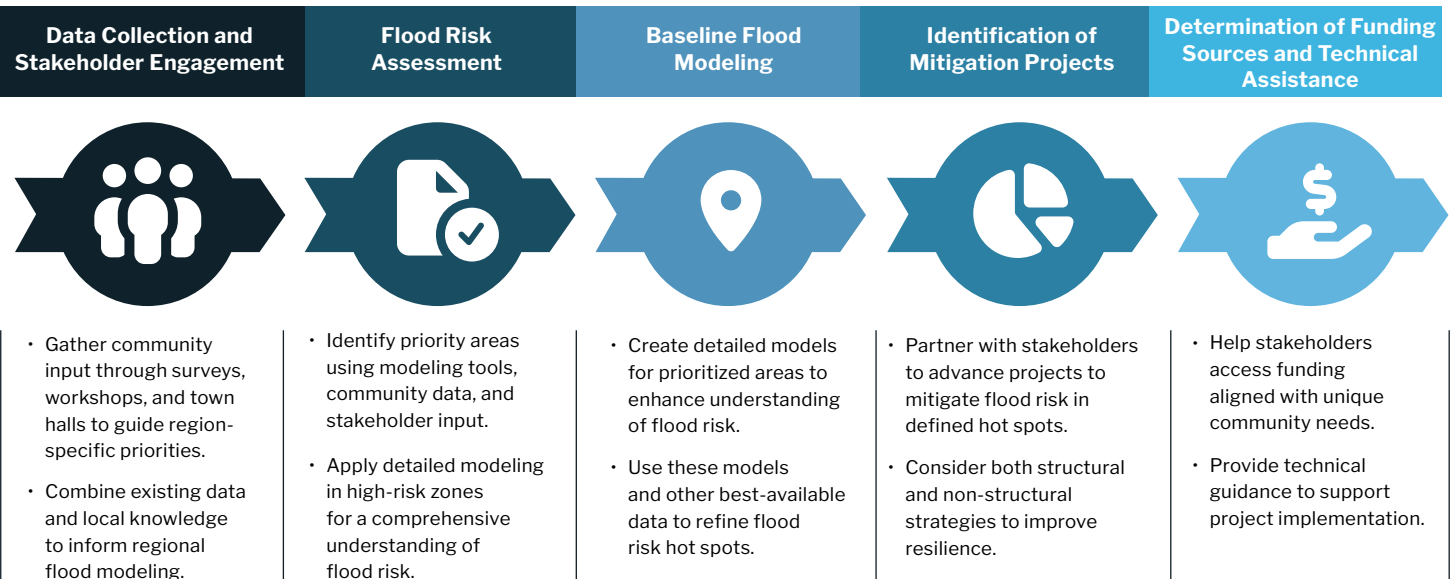
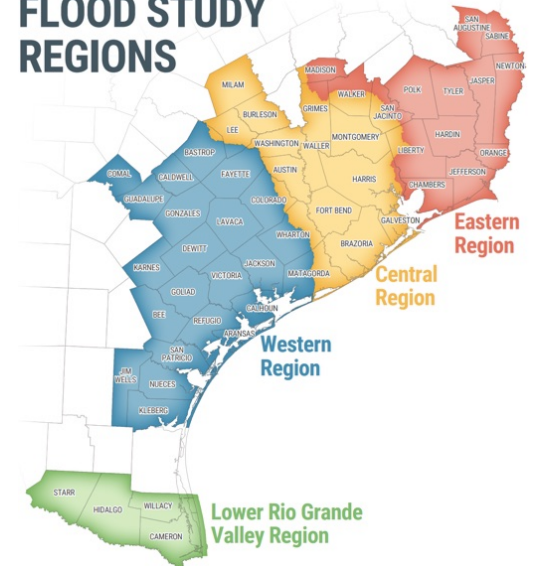
Technical Process Fact Sheet

At A Glance

Since 2020, the Texas General Land Office's River Basin Flood Study (RBFS) has sought to **improve flood resilience through a unified approach to understanding and mitigating flood risk**. All four RBFS regions implemented the same core process of assessing flood risk, prioritizing relatively high risk areas, and developing potential flood mitigation projects for those areas. Throughout this process, each region tailored their approach based on local data, vulnerabilities, and needs to support the development of flood mitigation projects in the most susceptible areas.

Below is the technical process that each RBFS region followed.

FLOOD STUDY REGIONS



How were the High Risk Flood Areas Determined?

The RBFS relied on core datasets such as social vulnerability, critical infrastructure, repetitive loss properties, and flood insurance claims to determine high risk areas, as well as flood risk data from FEMA's National Risk Index. Each region then tailored their approach to their communities, emphasizing different factors in their risk assessment.

Regional Tailoring to Assess Flood Risk

WEST

Supported rural and fast-growing coastal communities to build resilience in a data-sparse region.

CENTRAL

Leveraged available data and model detail commensurate with flood risk for full model coverage of the region.

EAST

Organized risk assessments by river basin to address distinct basin-specific flood risks.

LRGV

Combined cumulative risk scoring with emphasis on urban density, coastal surge, agricultural lands, structures, and roads.



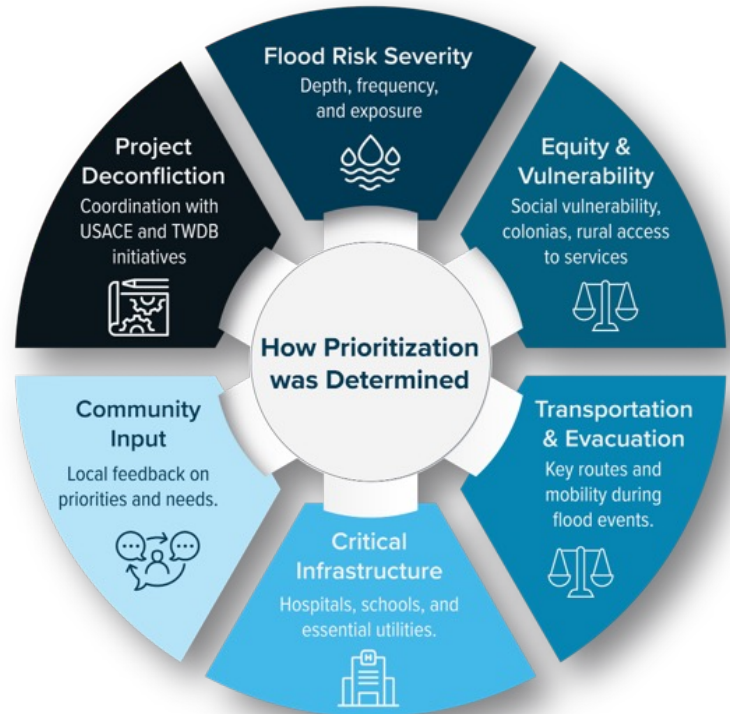
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From Baseline Flood Modeling to Action

In determining flood risk “hot spots” where potential projects will be developed, risk assessments took numerous factors into account.



Key Factors Driving RBFS Decision-Making



Program-Wide Standards

All regions followed the same Standard Operating Procedures and tailored approaches to meet unique needs of each region.



Risk Analysis Backbone

Initial risk assessments informed where and at what detail baseline models would be developed.



Hot Spot Based Prioritization

Flood risk “hot spot” analyses were used to move from broad watershed risk to prioritized areas to focus development of regional-scale mitigation projects.



Equity & Access

Protecting vulnerable populations, ensuring critical facility access, and addressing community-identified concerns were central objectives across all RBFS phases.



Funding Integration

Prioritization was designed to align with FEMA, TWDB, GLO and USACE programs to increase competitiveness of projects for implementation funding.

Regional Email Contacts

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Questions?

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