WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS
The cooperative regional effort to manage the Trinity River Corridor began in the early 1980’s when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began working on a Regional Environmental Impact Statement (Regional EIS) to address the cumulative impacts of individual permitting decisions.

Unprecedented cooperation, combined with state-of-the-art technical tools and on-the-ground implementation projects have produced a decade of stunning achievements—recognized in 1998 by the Trinity River Common Vision being named as one of the top 20 Innovations in American Government by the Ford Foundation.

Texas Water Development Board has been a very important cost-share partner. The TWDB provided almost half of the local cost-share, in the amount of $1.875 million, for the first phase of the Upper Trinity River Feasibility Study.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has conducted weeklong certification training for local governments in cooperation with NCTCOG. These are unique sessions away from their headquarters; as a result, Texas is now leading the nation in Certified Floodplain Managers.
NCTCOG Partners
Trinity River Corridor Interlocal Agreement - 1989

NINE CITIES
- Arlington
- Carrollton
- Coppell
- Dallas
- Farmers Branch
- Fort Worth
- Grand Prairie
- Irving
- Lewisville

TWO SPECIAL DISTRICTS
- Tarrant Regional Water District
- Trinity River Authority

THREE COUNTIES
- Dallas County
- Denton County
- Tarrant County

PROGRAMMATIC PARTNERS
- NCTCOG Environment & Development
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Texas Water Development Board
Timeline & Background
Trinity River Common Vision Program

Pre-1970s
Flood System Construction
Dallas and Fort Worth Floodways and Dams constructed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

1972
Clean Water Act
The CWA made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained.

1980s
Development
Fish kills, dangerous levels of pollution and unnaturally severe flooding were generally regarded as justified costs of urban-industrial growth.

1988
NEPA
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) drives USACE Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) & Record of Decision (ROD)

1988
Common Vision
Member cities come forward to form the NCTCOG Trinity River Common Vision Steering Committee
Timeline & Background
Trinity River Common Vision Program

Regional EIS Trinity River and Tributaries

1988 Cumulative impact of development is “Measurable and Significant”

In response, officials from 14 affected jurisdictions, working under the auspices of the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG), came together in 1988 to declare their support for a cooperative, regional approach to manage the Trinity River Corridor, one that aimed to create a safe, clean, enjoyable, natural, and diverse river corridor for the benefit of all North Central Texas. And thus began the Trinity River Common Vision Program.

Record of Decision (ROD) (1988)
- Applied through 404 permit process
- No rise in 100-yr water surface elevation
- No rise in SPF water surface elevation
- No loss of valley storage for 100 yr
- Up to 5% loss of valley storage allowed for SPF
Timeline & Background
Trinity River Common Vision Program

1990 Upper Trinity River Basin Reconnaissance Report
Interlocal Agreements signed by member cities & Congress authorizes the Upper Trinity River Feasibility Study (UTRFS). These studies by the Corps of Engineers have simulated the cumulative impacts of flooding in the Dallas-Fort Worth area based on different levels of floodplain development.

1990 Flood Management Task Force
Flood Management Task Force formed and CDC criteria developed based on ROD

Record of Decision
Results suggest that damages from a major flood could total more than $11 billion if floodplain development is unregulated. A comprehensive floodplain management program could cut losses to $4 billion.

Corridor Development Certificate (CDC) Manual
1st Edition of the Corridor Development Certificate (CDC) Manual was produced in 1991. We are currently on the 4th edition

As of today, over 100 projects have been permitted along the Trinity River in the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex. Computer models and geographic information systems that accurately reflect the impacts of new construction in floodplains are being continually refined.
CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATE PROGRAM (CDC)

Presented by Jerry Cotter, USACE
Corridor Development Certificate Program (CDC)
Dallas / Fort Worth Floods

1908 Carrollton

1942 Dallas
Corridor Development Certificate Program (CDC)
Dallas-Fort Worth - Flood Control and Water Supply System

✅ Flood Control System
  ✓ Over $79 billion in damages prevented
  ✓ $2-3 billion per year

✅ Water Supply System
  ✓ 6.8 million served
  ✓ Cost = $2.5 billion
Corridor Development Certificate Program (CDC)
Seventh Flood Control Reservoir

ACTIVE FLOOD STORAGE

Benbrook
Joe Pool
Lavon
Grapevine
Lewisville
Ray Roberts
CDC Corridor

Figure is for demonstration purposes only and should not be used in determining exact cover.
Corridor Development Certificate Program (CDC)
Seventh Flood Control Reservoir

FULL FLOODPLAIN CONVEYANCE AND STORAGE
While participating in the CDC Program is required by communities that signed the Interlocal Agreement in 1989 if they want to continue to develop along the Trinity Corridor, there is no requirement for cities outside the main corridor.

Why participate?

Establishment of the CDC Process provides a number of benefits and innovations, including the stabilization of flood risk.
**CDC Program Goals**

**Corridor Development Certificate Program**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Limits Impact</th>
<th>Review Process</th>
<th>Funding Stream</th>
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<td>Limits (but does not eliminate) the impact of floodplain encroachments for regulated streams on downstream areas</td>
<td>Establishes a consistent regional criteria and review process</td>
<td>Provides a funding stream for updates and state-of-the-art models and modeling tools</td>
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CDC Program Goals
Corridor Development Certificate Program

Provides Oversight
Provides oversight for projects constructed in the 100 year floodplain

Allows Development
Allows development in the floodplain

Project Review
Allows all Flood Management Task Force (FMTF) members to review projects for the entire regulatory footprint
QUESTIONS?
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