

By: Lopez of Cameron, González of El Paso,
Longoria, Guerra, Martinez, et al.

H.B. No. 4329

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

relating to a study by the Texas Water Development Board on the costs of developing flood infrastructure in this state.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS. In this Act:

(1) "Artificial drainage system" means a man-made system used to remove floodwater in a community that lacks topographic relief, slope, or naturally defined floodways.

(2) "Board" means the Texas Water Development Board.

(3) "High-cost drainage zone" means an area where the construction, maintenance, or improvement of flood infrastructure requires significant financial investment due to natural, regulatory, or logistical factors.

SECTION 2. STUDY. The board, in coordination with the Texas Department of Transportation, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, the General Land Office, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and regional flood planning groups, drainage districts, and local governments, shall conduct a study on the costs of developing flood infrastructure in this state. The study must:

(1) identify and map high-cost drainage zones across this state;

(2) analyze flood infrastructure cost drivers that affect the development and maintenance of flood infrastructure by

1 contributing to the cost of planning, constructing, or maintaining
2 flood mitigation systems, including:

- 3 (A) right-of-way acquisition;
- 4 (B) soil conditions and topographic limitations;
- 5 (C) regulatory compliance and permitting;
- 6 (D) material and labor costs; and
- 7 (E) long-term maintenance and sediment control;

8 (3) analyze historical flood infrastructure project
9 costs and compare variations across regions in this state;

10 (4) based on the data gathered under Subdivision (3),
11 develop a flood infrastructure cost heat map that visually
12 represents the cost variation in developing flood infrastructure
13 across the state;

14 (5) include cost estimates and evaluate the return on
15 investment for various flood mitigation strategies, including:

- 16 (A) expanding artificial drainage systems;
- 17 (B) restoring natural drainage features;
- 18 (C) implementing regional flood water detention
19 facilities;

20 (D) enhancing flood water conveyance
21 infrastructure; and

22 (E) improving the regulatory framework for
23 floodplain management;

24 (6) establish projections for future flood mitigation
25 costs, urbanization, and regulatory updates by incorporating
26 precipitation frequency estimates from the 14th and 15th volumes of
27 the Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States published by

1 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

2 (7) provide recommendations for cost-effective flood
3 mitigation strategies and potential funding mechanisms to support
4 communities located in high-cost drainage zones.

5 SECTION 3. REPORT. Not later than September 1, 2026, the
6 board shall:

7 (1) prepare and submit to the legislature a written
8 report of the findings of the study and the recommendations
9 required under Section 2 of this Act; and

10 (2) make the report required by Subdivision (1)
11 publicly available by publishing the report on the board's Internet
12 website.

13 SECTION 4. EXPIRATION. This Act expires January 1, 2027.

14 SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Act takes effect September
15 1, 2025.