# Corridor Development Certificate (CDC)

# Fact Sheet – June 2013

Throughout its 22-year history, the CDC program has proven to be an effective tool in minimizing downstream flooding impacts by limiting the loss of valley storage on regulated portions of the Trinity River. The CDC program, however, regulates only development within the Trinity River corridor and does not provide regulatory authority for upland watersheds. While the program has been very effective in limiting the impact of development along the Trinity River corridor, there have been impacts from development within the upland unregulated portions of the watershed. Thus, this study has identified the need for additional regional storm water management criteria.

- The CDC program was established in 1991 to limit the loss of valley storage on the main stem of the Trinity River through the Dallas-Fort Worth corridor. The program mimics restrictions of the Record of Decision (ROD) issued by USACE in 1988.

- The CDC program provides a consistent, transparent regulatory and review process to limit the loss of valley storage along the Trinity River corridor. All member cities benefit from this transparency.

- The CDC program has been a very effective program in limiting the loss of valley storage in the Trinity River.

- Loss of valley storage in the Trinity River, particularly the West Fork Trinity River, would result in an increase in downstream discharges. This was demonstrated by simulating the loss of valley storage in several reaches along the West Fork Trinity River, upstream of its confluence with the Elm Fork Trinity River.

- This CDC update includes revised hydrology for both 2005 conditions and 2055 conditions. The river hydraulics was updated by incorporating approximately 80 approved CDC projects into the hydraulics model.

- Discharges and water surface elevations have increased as a result of development in upstream areas not regulated by the CDC program. Generally, discharges along the Trinity River increased from 10-20%. Generally, water surface elevations along the Trinity River increased from 1 to 2 feet.

- There is a critical need for consistent regional storm water management practices. Without consistent regional storm water management practices, discharges and water surface elevations along the Trinity River will continue to increase as the population of the region increases. This will increase the risk of flood damages.

- USACE methods developed from the 1960's through the 1980's for evaluation of the effects of urbanization on peak runoff values are becoming outdated as storm water management

practices shift and become more restrictive; therefore, there is a critical need for research and stream gaging to update these methods.

- Updated CDC discharges and hydraulic model will become effective on 1 January 2014.

- Projects with active CDC applications will be grandfathered upon implementation of the updated discharges and hydraulic modeling.