

Dixon Branch QUICK FACTS

- **Freese and Nichols, Inc. (FNI) and the Dixon Branch Flood Study**

- FNI was chosen by the City to perform a study on Dixon Branch between Buckner (Loop 12) and Country Club Road.
- The goal of the Dixon Branch study is to consider flood control solutions (Alternatives) to alleviate the flooding from Dixon Branch along this reach.
- FNI considers cost, environmental impact, and public input to rank Alternatives, which will be used to make a recommendation to the City.
- FNI has no motivation to recommend any particular Alternative. There is no design contract at this time. The City must first fund a design project with a Bond Program, which would be voted upon by the City of Dallas. If approved, the City would then choose a consultant for the design.
- A channel improvement project was recommended in 1993. The design of this project has been placed on the City Needs Inventory since this date. Based on resident opposition, this project has never been placed on a previous Bond Program (1995, 1998, 2003, and 2006)
- The Dixon Branch watershed is the worst area of residential flooding in the City without a flood control solution on a current Bond Program.

- **The results of the existing conditions analysis show that:**

- The March 19th, 2006 storm produced 7,600 cfs (cubic feet per second) at Easton and 9,300 cfs at Peavy.
- The 100-year event produces 13,100 cfs at Easton and 14,700 cfs at Peavy.
- The “channel capacity” is based on the highest flood elevation before homes begin to flood. The Dixon channel capacity is approximately 7,000 cfs at Easton and 4,500 cfs at Peavy.
- The Dixon Branch watershed contributes approximately 3 times the flow than the current channel capacity in a 100-year flood.
- Flood damages in a 100-year event are \$14.5 million. This is based on flood waters entering 132 homes and does not consider damages to yards, streets, etc.
- The backwater of White Rock Lake stops at Buckner. This means that the 132 properties flooding upstream of Buckner are not affected by the lake elevation.

