

# **US Army Corps of Engineers Authorities and Programs**

- **Section 206; Flood Plain Management Services Program**
- **Section 22; Planning assistance to States**
- **General Investigations (large-scale flood risk reduction)**
- **Continuing Authorities Program**
  - **Section 205; Flood Damage Reduction**
  - **Section 14; Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection**
  - **Section 206; Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration**



# Section 206; Flood Plain Management Services Program

**Authority and Scope:** Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960, as amended, provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to provide a full range of flood risk information, technical services and planning guidance to support and promote effective flood risk and floodplain management.

The Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) program is to advise, recommend, educate, inform and provide technical support to others, both external and internal, so informed decisions with respect to floodplain management.

Under Section 206, the Corps of Engineers can provide:

- technical services
- planning assistance and guides and pamphlets for floodplain management

The purpose of floodplain management is to help prevent or reduce flood damage by using either structural or nonstructural mitigation measures or a combination of the two.

For additional information on nonstructural measures, visit:

[www.usace.army.mil/missions/civilworks/projectplanning/nfpc.aspx](http://www.usace.army.mil/missions/civilworks/projectplanning/nfpc.aspx).



# Principles of FPMS Program

- Provide technical assistance that is focused on reducing flood risk
- Development of guides, pamphlets for education of flood risk
- Proper use of the flood plains both coastal and riverine
- Support of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

**“Many communities are not aware of their risk of flooding”**



# Section 22; Planning Assistance to States Program

**Authority and Scope:** Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, as amended, provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to assist states, local governments, federally-recognized Indian Tribes and other non-federal entities in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development, utilization and conservation of water and related land resources.

**Under the Section 22 Program, the Corps of Engineers can provide:**

- **technical planning assistance in all areas related to water resources development**

**Studies are only planning level of detail; they do not include detailed design for project construction.**

**The studies generally involve the analysis of existing data for planning purposes using standard engineering techniques, although some data collection is often necessary.**

**Sample request letters can be found at:**

**[www.nwo.usace.army.mil/html/pd-p/Plan\\_Formulation/TAP/TAP\\_22\\_letter.html](http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/html/pd-p/Plan_Formulation/TAP/TAP_22_letter.html)**



# Principles of PAS Program

- Broad coverage – “water and related resource” planning
  - Study authority – not implementation authority
- Annual reporting requirements
- Study Sponsors
  - Non-Federal: must be recognized body of the State/Tribe
  - Non-profits not allowed to cost-share PAS Studies
- Yearly limit of \$2 Million per State (when funds are available)





# General Investigations

**General Investigation (GI) studies refer to the traditional and most common way for USACE to assist a community in addressing large-scale, complex water resource problems.**

**These types of studies are typically conducted in partnership with a non-federal entity (sponsor). A GI study often begins with a request for assistance from a community or a local or state government entity with a water resource need (e.g., navigation, flood protection or ecosystem restoration) beyond its capability.**

**There are three phases that a project passes through before construction begins using GI funding:**

- **Feasibility**
- **Preconstruction engineering and design.**

**Preconstruction engineering and design initiates with the negotiation of a Design Agreement (DA) and can last until completion of plans and specifications or receipt of Construction General (CG) funding. It is during the PED phase that the Project Partnership Agreement (PPA) is developed, which outlines the sponsor's and Corps' responsibilities for project construction and operation and maintenance after construction is complete. The execution of the PPA cannot occur until after Congress has authorized the project for construction**



# Continuing Authorities Program

## **Flood Damage Reduction • Authority: Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended**

- **Allows for construction of projects (structural or nonstructural) to reduce damages caused by flooding and focuses on solving local flood problems in urban areas, towns and villages**
- **Cost share for Design and Implementation is 65% federal, 35% non-federal**
- **Maximum federal share for planning, design and construction - \$10,000,000**

## **Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection • Authority: Section 14**

- **Allows for construction of emergency streambank and shoreline protection to prevent erosion from damaging nonprofit public facilities**
- **Maximum federal share for planning, design and construction - \$1,500,000**

## **Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration • Authority: Section 206**

- **Allows for structural or operational changes to restore historic habitat conditions of aquatic ecosystems at any location to benefit fish and wildlife resources**
- **Maximum federal share for planning, design and construction - \$5,000,000**



# USACE Flood Risk Management Authorities

## Studies

- **Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS)**
  - **Cost Share: 100% Federal**
- **Planning Assistance to States (Section-22)**
  - **Cost Share: 50% Federal 50% Sponsor**

## Studies to Construction

- **Continuing Authorities Program (\$15.5M Limit)**
    - **Cost Share Study: 50% / 50%**
    - **Cost Share Construction: 65% Federal 35% Sponsor**
  - **General Investigations Program (> \$20M)**
    - **Cost Share Study: 50% / 50%**
    - **Cost Share Construction: 65% Federal 35% Sponsor**
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