Customers' Guide 2016

Discover ways the Vicksburg District may help solve your water resources problems...

- **Continuing Authorities**
- **Flood Plain Management**
- **Planning Assistance to States**
- **Specifically Authorized Projects**
- **Environmental Assistance**
- **Support for Others**

US Army Corps of Engineers®
Vicksburg District

Vicksburg District
Value to the Nation

MR&T Project Benefits

Project	Average Annual Costs	Average Annual Benefits
Mississippi River and Tributaries	$210 Million	$1.46 Billion

Mississippi River Ports

MR&T Ports	2013 Commercial Tonnage	Jobs Sustained	Annual Payroll
Greenville,MS	3,474,197	540	$12,600,000
Vicksburg,MS	2,344,971	4,000	$80,000,000

O&M Ports	2013 Commercial Tonnage	Jobs Sustained
Rosedale, MS	1,340,001	325
Yellow Bend, AR	477,221	N/A
Lake Providence, LA	1,595,342	291
Madison Parish, LA	445,6178	300
Claiborne Co., MS	N/A	N/A

JBJ Waterway

Project Benefits

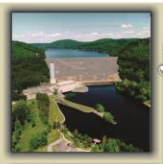
Benefits	Basic Project	With Gaming
Total injection (spending)	$4,629,600,000	$16,410,800,000
Total Sales	8,471,300,000	25,804,700,000
Total Earnings	2,770,200,000	8,110,000,000
Total Taxes	58,200,000	170,300,000
Total Jobs Sustained	25,000	30,000

Ouachita -Black

Project Benefits

Benefit	Value
Transportation Savings	$1,100,000,000,000
Jobs Sustained	28,000
Annual Payroll	$325,000,000
Impact on Economy	$3,900,000,000,000
Taxes Paid	$180,000,000

Lakes



Arkansas Lakes

Project	Generating Capacity
Blakely Mountain Dam / Lake Ouachita	75,000 kw
DeGray Lake	68,000 kw
Narrow Dam / Lake Greeson	25,500 kw

AR Lakes Economic Benefits

- The lakes host nearly 2.5 million visitors a year.
- The 3 lakes support over 700 jobs and provide nearly $48 million in economic benefits to local economies.
- In recent years, the three plants have produced up to 360 million kilowatt hours of electricity, enough to supply the needs of almost 40,000 homes. The power produced represents about 577,000 barrels of oil or 144,000 tons of coal.

Mississippi Lakes

Project	Average Annual Costs	Average Annual Benefits
Arkabutla Lake	$5,000,000	$33,000,000
Sardis Lake	$5,000,000	$34,000,000
Enid Lake	$5,000,000	$22,000,000
Grenada Lake	$5,000,000	$39,000,000

MS Lakes Economic Benefits

- Nearly 5.5 million visitors find their way to one of the lakes' facilities yearly.
- Lake visitors spend nearly $120 million annually with 52% being captured by local economies.
- Visitor spending supports the addition of 1,500 jobs.

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Introduction

Almost everyone knows that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers builds water resources projects.

Not so well known, however, is that the Corps also helps other Federal entities such as General Services Administration (GSA) and National Park Service (NPS) along with States, Indian Tribes, and local governments prepare their own plans and initiate their own actions to manage their water and related land resources.

This book describes three of the Corps most effective and efficient small projects programs, specifically authorized projects along with details of the Environmental Assistance and Support for Others.

- **Continuing Authorities Program (CAP)**
- **Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS)**
- **Planning Assistance to States (PAS)**
- **Specifically Authorized Projects (GI)**
- **Environmental Assistance (Section 592)**
- **Support for Others (SFO)**

Types of information, technical services, and planning guidance these programs provide to help others help themselves are addressed along with instructions on how to request assistance and contact the Vicksburg District to obtain additional information.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Overview

The US Army Corps of Engineers is the Nation's oldest and largest water resources development agency. Congress assigned the Corps this civil works responsibility in an effort to conserve the Nation's most vital natural resources.

The Corps began its water resources program in 1824 when Congress for the first time appropriated money for improving river navigation. Since then, the Corps has been involved in improving commercial navigation and reducing flood damage. Along with these missions, the Corps generates hydropower, supplies water to cities and industries, regulates development in navigable waters, conducts ecosystem restoration and constructs and manages recreation facilities. Today the Corps manages nearly 2,000 water resources projects in the following business lines:

- **Navigation**
- **Flood & Coastal Storm Damage Reduction**
- **Hydroelectric Power**
- **Fish and Wildlife Conservation**
- **Environmental Quality**
- **Recreation**
- **Water Supply**

These activities call for careful coordination of many interests, including consideration of environmental impacts.

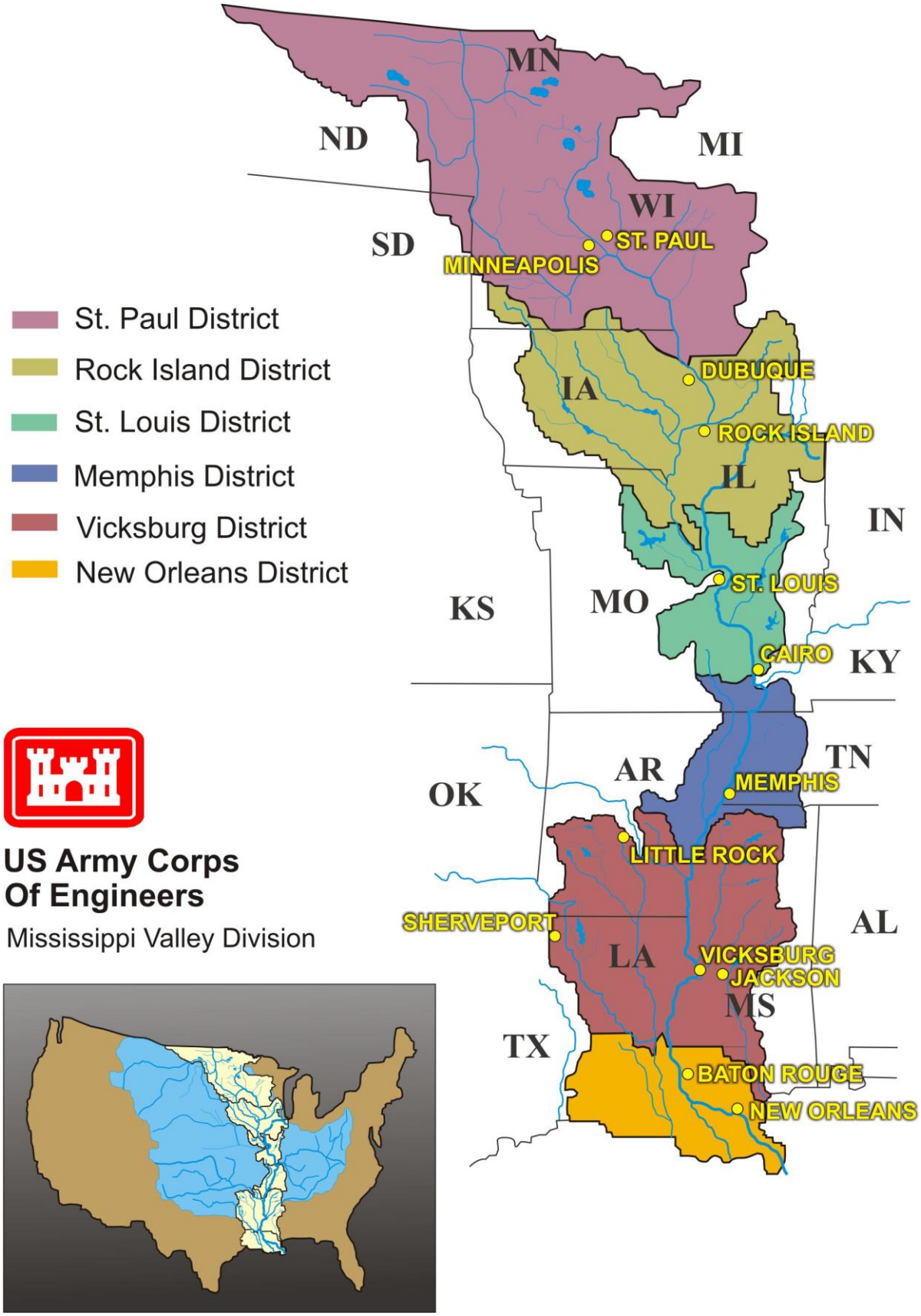
The Corps has 8 Division and 41 District offices located throughout the country. Division and District boundaries are shown on the accompanying maps (see pages 6, 7 & 8). Each of these Division and District offices has a Continuing Authorities Program, a Flood Plain Management Services Program, and a Planning Assistance to States Program Manager who are responsible for drawing on the planning technical resources of the Corps to provide a full range of services and guidance on water resources and related matters to states, local governments, other non-Federal entities and Indian Tribes. The Corps also maintains offices in Afghanistan, Europe, Iraq, Japan, and Korea while managing programs and projects all over the world.

The Corps Mississippi Valley Division encompasses the St. Paul District, Rock Island District, St. Louis District, Memphis District, Vicksburg District and the New Orleans District. The Mississippi Valley Division is responsible for coordinating and managing the above-mentioned programs among each of these district offices.

The Vicksburg District has one manager for each of the following programs: Continuing Authorities Program, Flood Plain Management Services and Planning Assistance to States Program. Planning and technical services of each of these programs are handled within the District's office and managed by the appropriate manager. Everything from environmental to flood damage reduction purposes is covered under these programs.

In addition to the Continuing Authorities, Flood Plain Management Services, and Planning to States Programs, details of Specifically Authorized Projects, Environmental Assistance and Support for Others are also described in this guide.

Civil Works
Divisions & Districts


MN
ND
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ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
St. Paul District
Rock Island District
St. Louis District
Memphis District
Vicksburg District
New Orleans District
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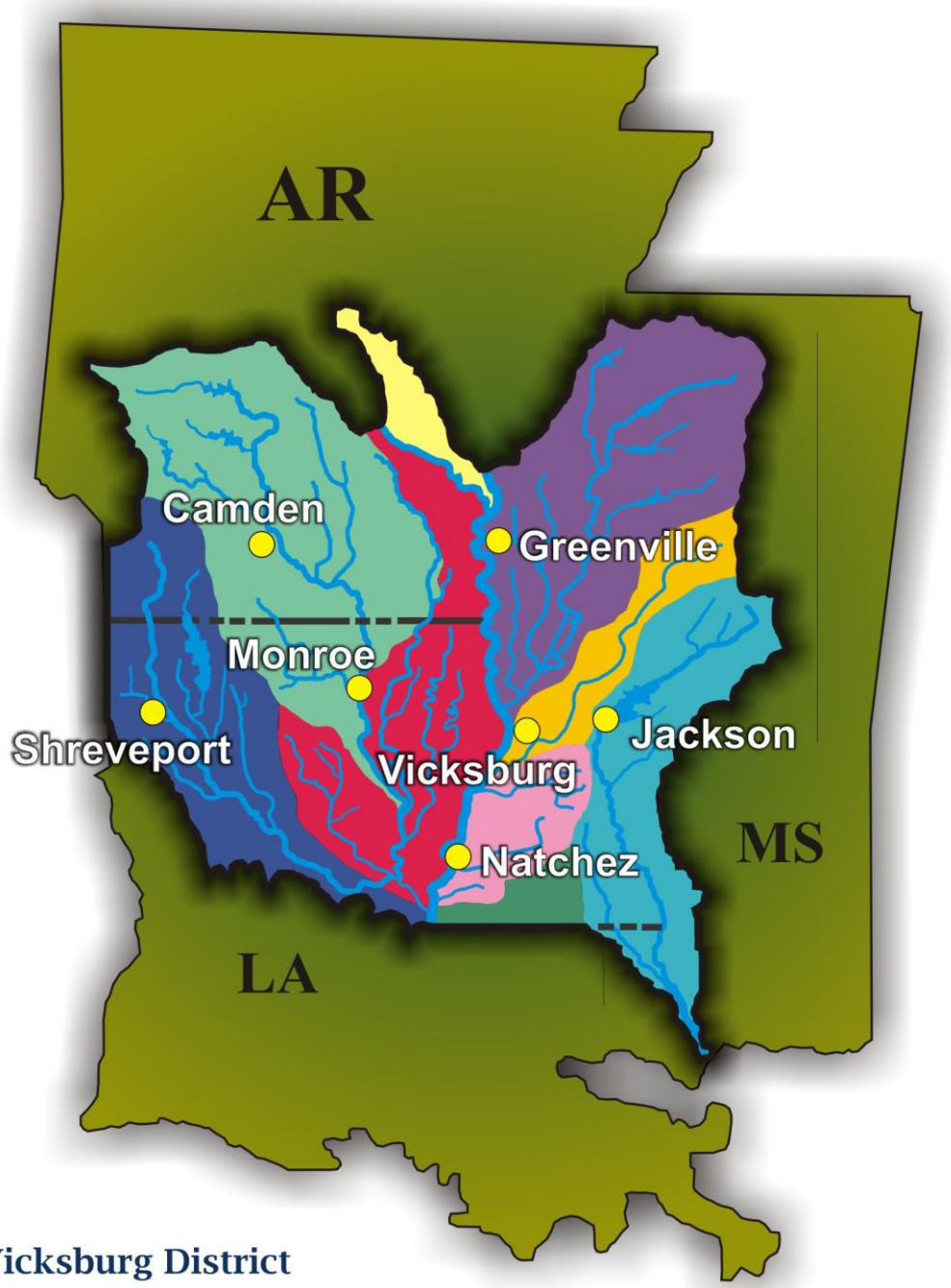
Of Engineers
Mississippi Valley Division



The Vicksburg District

Founded in 1873, the Vicksburg District encompasses 68,000 square miles in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, with a $220-million annual water resources program. Seven major river basins fall into our jurisdiction to include the mighty Mississippi, the Red, Ouachita, Pearl, and Yazoo Rivers. The Vicksburg District employs a diverse profile of professionals, nearly 1100 strong, divided between our Vicksburg headquarters and eleven field offices spread over all three states.

The District owns, operates, and maintains $2.3 billion in real property and projects. This includes:

- **3 hydropower projects**
- **7 drainage basins in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi**
- **9 lakes with 1,709 miles of shoreline**
- **12 locks and dams on the Pearl, Red, and Ouachita Rivers**
- **21 pumping plants**
- **135 recreation areas with 3,215 campsites and 2,028 picnic sites**
- **478 flood control structures**
- **1,252 miles of navigable channel**
- **1,808 miles of levees, including 468 along the Mississippi River**

The Continuing Authorities Program

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the Federal government's largest water resources development and management agency. Its responsibilities include flood risk management, improvements to river navigation, and ecosystem restoration.

At the request of local interests, Corps assistance in developing and implementing solutions to water resources problems is available under one of two Congressional authorities. Problems which are large in scope require specific Congressional authorization; however, in instances where problems are generally "small" in scope, the Corps may act directly under its Continuing Authorities Program, also referred to as the "Small Projects" Program.

The Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) allows the Corps to respond more quickly than is possible through the specific Congressional authorization process. This is because Congress has delegated to the Corps general authority to study and, if proven feasible, approve and construct certain water resources development projects.

The program is comprised of eight different types of projects applicable to the Vicksburg District, each with its own project authority and strict limit on the Federal contribution. With all CAP projects, the initial feasibility study is 100% federally funded up to $100,000. If the feasibility study exceeds $100,000, the sponsor must contribute 50 percent of the study cost exceeding the $100,000 limit. As favorable studies progress towards more detailed design and construction, certain project costs must be shared with the local sponsor including any and all costs in excess of Federal project limits. For this reason, the local sponsor must be a non-Federal entity with the power to raise revenue sufficient to satisfy requirements of local cooperation.

Summary of the Continuing Authorities

Project	Authority	Federal Study Limit ($)	Study Cost Share if exceeds Study Limit	Implementation Cost Share Fed/Non-Fed	Federal Project Limit ($)
Small Flood Control Projects	Section 205, 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended	100,000	50%/50%	65%/35%	10,000,000
Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection	Section 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, as amended	100,000	50%/50%	65%/35%	5,000,000
Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control	Section 208, 1954 Flood Control Act, as amended	100,000	50%/50%	65%/35%	500,000
Small Navigation Projects	Section 107, 1960 River and Harbor Act, as amended	100,000	50%/50%	80%/20%	10,000,000
Mitigation of Shore Damage Attributable to Navigation Works	Section 111, 1968 River and Harbor Act, as amended	100,000	50%/50%	65%/35%	10,000,000
Environmental Restoration	Section 1135, 1986 Water Resources Development Act, as amended	100,000	50%/50%	75%/25%	10,000,000
Ecosystem Restoration in Connection with Dredging	Section 204, 1992 Water Resources Development Act, as amended	100,000	50%/50%	75%/25%	10,000,000
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration	Section 206, 1996 Water Resources Development Act, as amended	100,000	50%/50%	65%/35%	10,000,000

US Army Corps of Engineers®
Vicksburg District

The Eight Authorities

Small Flood Control (Section 205)
This authority provides for local protection from flooding by the construction or improvement of flood control works such as levees, channels, and dams. Nonstructural alternatives are also considered and may include measures such as installation of flood warning systems, raising and/or flood-proofing of structures, and relocation of flood-prone facilities.

Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection (Section 14)
This authority is intended to prevent erosion damage to highways, bridge approaches, public works, and other nonprofit public facilities by the emergency construction or repair of streambank and shoreline protection works.

Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control (Section 208)
This authority provides for local protection from flooding by channel clearing and excavation, with limited embankment construction by use of materials from the clearing operation only.

Small Navigation Projects (Section 107)
This authority is intended to provide improvements to navigation including dredging of channels, widening of turning basins, and construction of navigation aids.

US Army Corps of Engineers
Vicksburg District

The Eight Authorities

Mitigation of Shore Damages (Section 111)
This authority provides for the prevention or mitigation of erosion damages to public or privately owned shores along the coastline of the United States when these damages are a result of a Federal navigation project. This authority cannot be used for shore damages caused by river bank erosion or vessel-generated wave wash. It is not intended to restore shorelines to historic dimensions, but only to reduce erosion to the level that would have existed without the construction of a Federal navigation project. Cost-sharing may not be required for this program. If the Federal cost limitation is exceeded, specific Congressional authorization is required.

Project Modification for Improvements to Environment (Section 1135)
This authority provides for ecosystem restoration through modification to Corps structures or operation of Corps structures or implementation of restoration features when the construction of a Corps project has contributed to degradation of the quality of the environment.

Ecosystem Restoration Projects in Connection with Dredging (Section 204)
This authority provides for protection, restoration, and creation of aquatic and wetland habitats in connection with construction and maintenance dredging of an authorized project.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206)
This authority provides for the restoration and protection of aquatic ecosystems if the project will improve the environment and is in the public interest.

How the Vicksburg District Will Respond to Your Request

Once a request for assistance is received, funds are requested to begin the planning process. Problems are identified, alternatives formulated, and solutions proposed. Before a proposed solution can be approved and constructed, four questions must be answered favorably.

Is the solution feasible from an engineering standpoint?
Thorough analyses of engineering considerations are always made, including soils, seismic, hydrologic and hydraulic, structural design, and materials availability. Alternatives which present serious technical problems are usually eliminated from consideration.

Is the solution economically justifiable?
Economic justification means that a project must have more benefits than costs or for ecosystem restoration projects, the unit cost for the environmental benefits must be reasonable. With few exceptions, all Federal Civil Works projects must be economically justified.

Is the solution environmentally sound?
Environmental analysis involves a thorough review of environmental conditions and the impact that construction would have. In general, adverse impacts must be mitigated and the cost of mitigation is included in project implementation costs. An environmental assessment is required for all Continuing Authorities projects.

Are local authorities willing and able to share in costs of planning and construction, as required by Congress?
If a feasible solution is identified and the project advances, the local authorities may be required to provide certain items of local cooperation. These items include funds for project planning and construction, as well as all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations of utilities, streets, highways, bridges, buildings, storm drains, and other structures and improvements and disposal areas. Specific cost-sharing regulations will be discussed with the local sponsor early in the planning process.

How do you request help?
Assistance through the Continuing Authorities Program begins with a request from a responsible local sponsor such as a city council, county board of supervisors, director of public works, flood control agency, or environmental organization.

To request assistance, contact the Vicksburg District by writing:

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-D
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, MS 39183-3435

or

Call the Continuing Authorities Program Manager at (601) 631-5960 or E-Mail at Barrett.G.Moore@usace.army.mil

Requirements to Serve as a Non-Federal Sponsor

(1) For projects pursued under Sections 14, 103, 107, 111, 204, 205, and 208, non-Federal sponsors must be public agencies able to enter into cost sharing agreements in accordance with the requirements of Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970, as amended. Section 221 specifies that the non-Federal sponsor must be "a legally constituted public body with full authority and capability to perform the terms of its agreement and to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of failure to perform." The non-Federal sponsor's responsibilities include paying its required share of project costs; provision or performance of LERRD (or LERR, as applicable) for the project; and performance of OMRR&R for the project as applicable.

(2) For projects pursued under Sections 206, 1135, and 204 (with ecosystem purpose) a non-Federal sponsor may be an entity that meets the "public body" requirement of Section 221, or may be a non-profit entity. In either event, the non-Federal sponsor must have the full authority and capability to perform the terms of its agreement and to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of failure to perform. As with a public body non-Federal sponsor, a non-profit entity that serves as the non-Federal sponsor must be able to demonstrate not only its capability to participate during design and implementation of the project but also its long-term commitment and capability to finance and perform any necessary OMRR&R activities. Further, as required by Federal statute, the affected local government must consent to a non-profit entity being the non-Federal sponsor for a Section 204, 206, or 1135 project.

APPENDIX A
Small Flood Control Projects
Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act

Authority and Scope
Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended, provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to develop and construct small flood control projects. A project is adopted for construction only after detailed investigations clearly show the engineering feasibility and economic justification of the improvement. Each project is limited to a Federal cost share of not more than $10,000,000. This Federal limitation includes all project-related costs for feasibility studies, planning, engineering, construction, supervision and administration.

How to Request Assistance
The Corps can initiate an investigation of a prospective small project upon receipt of a request from a sponsoring agency fully empowered under state law to provide the required local cooperation.

Division of Work Responsibility
The Federal flood control project alleviates major flooding problems by means of reservoirs, local protection works, or by combinations of both. A local protection project may consist of one or more of the following activities: channel enlargement, realignment or paving; obstruction removal; levee and wall construction; and bank stabilization. The Corps would oversee project construction. Maintenance and operation of the project would be the responsibility of the local sponsor. Utility relocations and alterations of buildings, utilities, highways, bridges and special facilities are entirely local responsibilities to be accomplished at the sponsor's expense. The sponsor must also provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal areas necessary for the construction of the project.

Local Sponsor Responsibility
The local sponsor must be a municipality or public agency fully authorized under state laws to give such assurance and financially capable of fulfilling all measures of local cooperation.

A Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA) must be executed with the sponsoring agency if the feasibility study exceeds $100,000. The sponsor must contribute 50 percent of the study cost exceeding $100,000 in accordance with the FCSA.

Upon study completion, a formal assurance of local cooperation and partnership must be executed with the sponsoring agency. This is done through a Project Partnership Agreement (PPA). In accordance with the PPA, the sponsor must contribute 5 percent of the total project cost in cash. If the value of lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas plus the cash contribution do not equal or exceed 35 percent of the project cost, the sponsor must pay the additional amount necessary so that the sponsor's total contribution equals 35 percent of the project cost.

The sponsoring agency must normally agree to:

a. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal areas necessary for the construction and subsequent operation and maintenance of project.

b. Provide without cost to the United States all necessary alterations of buildings, utilities, highways, bridges, sewers and related and special facilities.

c. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction and subsequent maintenance of the project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the Government or its contractors.

d. Maintain and operate the project works after completion without cost to the United States in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

Small Flood Control Projects, Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act **(continued)**

e. Prevent future encroachment which might interfere with proper functioning of the project for flood control.

f. Assume responsibility for all costs in excess of the Federal cost limitation of $10,000,000.

g. Provide guidance and leadership in preventing unwise future development of the flood plain by use of appropriate flood plain management techniques to reduce flood losses.

h. Provide a cash contribution of 5 percent of the project cost.

i. If the value of the sponsor's contribution above does not equal or exceed 35 percent of the project, provide a cash contribution to make the sponsor's total contribution equal to 35 percent.

Example Section 205 Study Request

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
  Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-D
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Dear Sir:

(Briefly discuss the need for study and nature, extent, and source of flooding and provide any other available information such as number of structures flooded, estimated dollar damage, etc.)

I request that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, undertake an investigation of flooding problems under the authority of Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended. (Local official government entity) hereby expresses our willingness to serve as the non-Federal sponsor.

I understand that the study would be Federally funded up to $100,000 and if exceeded a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement would be executed to be cost shared 50/50. If studies indicate a viable solution, our objective will be to proceed with construction. We are capable of fulfilling our of the total financial obligations for construction and operation and maintenance: in general, providing a minimum of 35 percent project costs, including furnishing lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal areas. We are aware that both the Corps and our responsibilities will be delineated in the Project Partnership Agreement, which both parties will execute before construction commences.

If you need additional information, please contact:

(designee) _____ at (phone number) _____

Sincerely,

Local Official

APPENDIX B
Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection
Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act

Authority and Scope
Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to develop and construct emergency streambank and shoreline protection projects to prevent erosion damages to endangered highways, highway bridge approaches, public and private nonprofit schools and hospitals, and other nonprofit public facilities. Each project is limited to a Federal cost of $5,000,000.

How to Request Assistance
An investigation of a prospective small emergency streambank or shoreline project under Section 14 can be initiated upon receipt of a request from a sponsoring agency empowered under state law to provide required local cooperation.

Local Sponsor Responsibility
A Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA) must be executed with the sponsoring agency if the feasibility study exceeds $100,000 and must contribute 50 percent of the study cost exceeding $100,000.

Upon completion of the feasibility study formal assurance of local cooperation and partnership must be executed with the sponsoring agency. This is done through a Project Partnership Agreement (PPA). The local sponsor must be a municipality or public agency fully authorized under state laws to give such assurance and financially capable of fulfilling all measures identified in the PPA. The sponsor must contribute 5 percent of the total project cost in cash. If the value of lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas plus the cash contribution do not equal or exceed 35 percent of the project cost, the sponsor must pay the additional amount necessary so that the sponsor's total contribution equals 35 percent of the project cost.

The sponsoring agency must normally agree to:

a. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal areas necessary for the construction and subsequent operation and maintenance of project.

b. Hold and save the United States free from claims for damages which may result from construction and subsequent maintenance of the project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors.

c. Assume full responsibility of all project costs in excess of the Federal cost limitation of $5,000,000.

d. Assure maintenance and repair during the useful life of the works as required to serve the project's intended purpose.

e. Provide a cash contribution of 5 percent of the project cost.

f. If the value of the sponsor's contribution above does not equal or exceed 35 percent of the project, provide a cash contribution to make the sponsor's total contribution equal to 35 percent.

Example Section 14 Study Request

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-D
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Dear Sir:

(Briefly discuss the need for study and nature, extent, and source of problem and provide any other available information such as structures threatened, estimated impacts if failure occurs, etc.)

I request that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, undertake an investigation of this streambank erosion problem under the authority of Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended. (Local official government entity) hereby expresses our willingness to serve as the study sponsor.

I understand that the study would be Federally funded up to $100,000 and if exceeded a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement would be executed to be cost shared 50/50. If studies indicate a viable solution, our objective will be to proceed with construction. We are capable of fulfilling our total financial obligations for construction and operation and maintenance: in general, providing a minimum of 35 percent project costs, including furnishing lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal areas. We are aware that both the Corps and our responsibilities will be delineated in the Project Partnership Agreement, which both parties will execute before construction commences.

If you need additional information, please contact:

(designee) _____ at _____ (phone number)

Sincerely,

Local Official

APPENDIX C
Snagging and Clearing
Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act

Authority and Scope
Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act provides for the Corps of Engineers to make improvements for flood control by removing accumulated snags and other debris, and clearing and straightening of the channels in streams in the interest of flood control. Each project is limited to a Federal cost of not more than $500,000. This Federal cost limitation includes all project-related costs for feasibility studies, planning, engineering, construction, supervision, and administration.

How to Request Assistance
The Corps can initiate an investigation of a small snagging and clearing project upon receipt of a request from a prospective sponsoring agency fully empowered under state law to provide required local cooperation.

Local Sponsor Responsibility
Local cooperation for such projects will be the same as for small flood control projects.

Example Section 208 Study Request

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-D
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Dear Sir:

(Briefly discuss the need for study and nature, extent, and source of problem and provide any other available information such as estimated dollar damage, etc.)

I request that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, undertake an investigation of flooding problems under the authority of Section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, as amended. (Local official government entity) hereby expresses our willingness to serve as the local sponsor.

I understand that the study would be Federally funded up to $100,000 and if exceeded a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement would be executed to be cost shared 50/50. If studies indicate a viable solution, our objective will be to proceed with construction. We are capable of fulfilling our total financial obligations for construction and operation and maintenance: in general, providing a minimum of 35 percent project costs, including furnishing lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal areas. We are aware that both the Corps and our responsibilities will be delineated in the Project Partnership Agreement, which both parties will execute before construction commences.
.

If you need additional information, please contact:

(designee) (phone number)
_____ at _____

Sincerely,

Local Official

APPENDIX D
Small Navigation Projects
Section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act

Authority and Scope
Section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960, as amended, provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to develop and construct small navigation projects. The Corps adopts a project for construction after detailed investigation clearly shows the engineering feasibility and economic justification of the improvement. Each project is limited to a Federal cost of not more than $10,000,000. This Federal cost limitation includes all project-related costs for feasibility studies, planning, engineering, construction, supervision and administration.

How to Request Assistance
The Corps can initiate an investigation of a small navigation project upon receipt of a request from a prospective sponsoring agency fully empowered under state law to provide required local cooperation.

Division of Work Responsibility
The Federal project can provide only general navigation facilities. These may include a safe entrance channel protected by breakwaters or jetties if needed, anchorage basin, turning basin, and a major access channel leading to the anchorage basin or locally provided berthing area. General navigation facilities are constructed and maintained by the Corps of Engineers. Construction and maintenance of docks, landings, piers, berthing and fleeting areas, boat stalls, slips, mooring facilities, launching ramps, access roads, parking areas, and interior access channels needed for maneuvering into berths are entirely a local responsibility, provided at non-Federal expense. The project sponsor also provides all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal areas including dikes, alterations, as well as all servicing facilities, including policing and other services. The project sponsor must also assure availability of a public landing or wharf.

Local Cooperation
A Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA) must be executed with the sponsoring agency if the feasibility study exceeds $100,000 and must contribute 50 percent of the study cost exceeding $100,000.

Upon completion of the feasibility study formal assurance of local cooperation and partnership must be executed with the sponsoring agency. This is done through a Project Partnership Agreement (PPA). The local sponsor must be a municipality or public agency fully authorized under state laws to give such assurance and financially capable of fulfilling all measures identified in the PPA. The project sponsor must pay 20 percent of the cost of the general navigation facilities costs. Ten percent of the general navigation facilities cost must be paid during construction. The sponsor may also pay the additional 10 percent of the general navigation facilities costs over a 30-year period with interest. The value of lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal areas shall be credited toward this payment.

The sponsoring agency must normally agree to:

a. Contribute in cash the local share of project construction cost, determined in accordance with existing policies.

b. Provide, maintain, and operate without cost to the United States any adequate public landing or wharf with provisions for the same of motor fuel lubricants and potable water open and available to the use of all on equal terms.

c. Provide without cost to the United States all necessary lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal areas required for construction and subsequent maintenance of the project, including suitable dredged material disposal areas with any necessary retaining dikes, bulkheads and embankments.

d. Hold and save the United States free from damages that may result from construction and subsequent maintenance of the project, except damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors.

e. Accomplish without cost to the United States alterations and relocations as required in sewer, water supply, drainage, and other utility facilities.

f. Provide and maintain berthing and fleeting areas, floats, piers, slips, and similar marina and mooring facilities as needed for transient and local vessels as well as necessary access roads, parking areas, and other needed public use shore facilities open and available to all on equal terms. Only minimum basic facilities and services are required as part of the project. The actual scope or extent of facilities and services provided over and above the required minimum is a matter for local decision. The manner of financing such facilities and services is a local determination.

g. Assume full responsibility for all project costs in excess of the Federal cost limitation of $10,000,000.

h. Establish regulations prohibiting discharge of untreated sewage, garbage, and other pollutants to the waters of the harbor. The regulations shall be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of Federal, state and local authorities responsible for pollution prevention and control.

Yazoo Diversion Canal, Vicksburg, Mississippi
Widening and straightening canal to allow safe passage of four-barge tows to Vicksburg Harbor during all river conditions.

Example Section 107 Study Request

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-D
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Dear Sir:

(Briefly discuss the need for study and nature, extent, and source of interest in navigation needs and provide any other information justifying those needs.)

I request that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, undertake an investigation of a port at (location) under the authority of Section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960. (Local official government entity) hereby expresses our willingness to serve as the non-Federal sponsor.

I understand that the study would be Federally funded up to $100,000 and if exceeded a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement would be executed to be cost shared 50/50. If studies indicate a viable solution, our objective will be to proceed with construction. We are capable of fulfilling our financial obligations for construction and operation and maintenance; in general, providing a minimum 20 percent of the total project cost for the general navigation facilities, including furnishing lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, dredge material disposal areas, and berthing and fleeting areas. We are also aware that the Corps and our responsibilities will be delineated in the Project Partnership Agreement, which both parties will execute before construction commences.

If you need additional information, please contact:

(designee) _____ at _____ (phone number)

Sincerely,

Local Official

APPENDIX E
Mitigation of Shore Damage Attributable to Navigation Work Section 111 of the 1968 River and Harbor Act

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Authority and Scope
Section 111 of the 1968 River and Harbor Act of provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to develop and construct projects for prevention or mitigation of damages caused by Federal navigation work. This applies to both publicly and privately owned shores located along the coastal and Great Lakes shorelines of the United States. Each project is limited to a Federal cost of not more than $10,000,000.

How to Request Assistance
The Corps can initiate an investigation of a prospective mitigation of damages project upon receipt of a request from a sponsoring agency empowered under state law to provide required local cooperation.

Limitations of Authority
This authority may not be used for the following purposes:

a. To construct works for prevention or mitigation of shore damage caused by river bank erosion or vessel-generated wave wash.

b. To prevent or mitigate shore damage caused by non-Federal navigation projects.

Criteria for a Favorable Recommendation
A recommendation to construct a project to prevent or mitigate shore damage attributable to a Federal navigation project may be considered when both of the following conditions exist:

a. The navigation project has been determined to be the cause of the damage and abandonment of the navigation project is not the most viable solution.

b. Analysis based on sound engineering and economic principles clearly demonstrates the feasibility of the proposed work.

Shore Damage Attributable to Federal Navigation Work Section 111 of the 1968 River and Harbor Act (continued)

Cost Sharing - Study
A Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA) must be executed with the sponsoring agency if the feasibility study exceeds $100,000 and must contribute 50 percent of the study cost exceeding $100,000.

Cost Sharing - Construction
The requirements for Federal cost sharing are as follows:

a. If the work recommended is confined to mitigation work where erosion is totally attributable to the Federal navigation works, costs are shared in the same manner as the project causing the erosion or shoaling.

b. If the work recommended is a combination of mitigation and restoration of beaches eroded due to other causes, mitigation work will be shared in the same manner as the project causing the erosion or shoaling and the remaining work will be 100 percent local, unless it qualifies as a Federal beach erosion control project.

Example Section 111 Study Request

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-D
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Dear Sir:

(Briefly discuss the need for study and nature, extent, and source of problem and provide any other information such as estimated impact if failure occurs, etc.)

I request that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, undertake an investigation under the authority of Section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968, as amended. (Local official government entity) hereby expresses our willingness to serve as the study sponsor.

I understand that the study would be Federally funded up to $100,000 and if exceeded a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement would be executed to be cost shared 50/50. If studies indicate a viable solution, our objective will be to proceed with construction. We are capable of fulfilling our financial obligations for construction and operation and maintenance; in general, provide cost sharing of the total project costs (percentage correlates to existing navigation project) including furnishing lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas. We are also aware that the Corps and our responsibilities will be delineated in the Project Partnership Agreement, which both parties will execute before construction commences.

If you need additional information, please contact:

(designee) _____ at _____ (phone number)

Sincerely,

Local Official

APPENDIX F
Project Modification for Improvements to the Environment
Section 1135 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act

Authority and Scope
Section 1135 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act, as amended, provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to restore degraded ecosystems. If the construction or operation of a Corps of Engineers project has contributed to the degradation of the quality of the environment, measures for restoration through modifications of the structure or operation of the structure may be undertaken at the project site. Measures at other locations that have been affected by the construction or operation of the project can be undertaken if such measures do not conflict with the authorized project purpose.

How to Request Assistance
An environmental improvement project under Section 1135 can be initiated upon receipt of a request from a prospective local sponsor.

Local Sponsor Responsibility
A Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA) must be executed with the sponsoring agency if the feasibility study exceeds $100,000 and must contribute 50 percent of the study cost exceeding $100,000.

Upon completion of the feasibility a formal assurance of local cooperation and partnership must be executed with the local sponsoring agency. This is done through a Project Partnership Agreement (PPA). The local sponsor must be a municipality or public agency fully authorized under state law to give such assurance and financially capable of fulfilling all measures identified in the PPA. If the value of lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas (LERRDs) plus the cash contribution is less than 25 percent of the project cost, the sponsor must pay the additional amount necessary so that the sponsor's total contribution equals 25 percent of the project cost.

The sponsoring agency must normally agree to:

Project Modifications for Improvements to the Environment Section 1135 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act

(continued)

a. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas necessary for the construction and subsequent maintenance of the project.

b. Maintain and operate the project after completion without cost to the United States.

c. Assume responsibility for all costs in excess of the Federal cost limitation of $10,000,000.

d. The non-Federal share may be provided with "work-in-kind" contributions from the sponsor.

e. If the value of the sponsor's contribution is less than 25 percent of the project cost, provide a cash contribution to make the sponsor's total contributions equal to 25 percent.

Example Section 1135 Study Request

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-D
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Dear Sir:

(Briefly discuss the nature and extent, and Corps project's relationship to the problem and provide any other available information such as species impacted, magnitude of impact, ecological significance, etc.)

I request that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, undertake an investigation of this degrading ecosystem under the authority of Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended. (Local official government entity) hereby expresses our willingness to serve as the non-Federal sponsor.

I understand that the study would be Federally funded up to $100,000 and if exceeded a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement would be executed to be cost shared 50/50.
I understand that non-Federal cost sharing would be required for the Ecosystem Restoration Report, plans and specifications, and project construction. We are capable of fulfilling our financial obligations; in general, providing 25 percent of the total project cost which includes furnishing lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas, and we will operate and maintain the project upon completion. We are also aware that the Corps and our responsibilities will be delineated in the Project Partnership Agreement, which both parties will execute before construction commences.

If you need additional information, please contact:

(designee) _____ at (phone number) _____

Sincerely,

Local Official

APPENDIX G
Ecosystem Restoration Projects in Connection with Dredging
Section 204 of the 1992 Water Resources Development Act

Authority and Scope
Section 204 of the 1992 Water Resources Development Act, as amended, provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to restore, protect, and create aquatic and wetland habitats in connection with construction or maintenance dredging of an authorized project.

How to Request Assistance
Investigations of an environmental improvement project under Section 204 can be initiated upon receipt of a request from a prospective sponsoring agency.

Local Sponsor Responsibility
A Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA) must be executed with the sponsoring agency if the feasibility study exceeds $100,000 and must contribute 50 percent of the study cost exceeding $100,000.

Upon completion of the feasibility study formal assurance of local cooperation and partnership must be executed with the local sponsoring agency. This is done through a Project Partnership Agreement (PPA). The local sponsor must be a municipality or public agency fully authorized under state law to give such assurance and financially capable of fulfilling all measures identified in the PPA. If the value of lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas (LERRDs) plus the cash contribution is less than 25 percent of the project cost, the sponsor must pay the additional amount necessary so that the sponsor's total contribution equals 25 percent of the project cost. Local expenditures in excess of the 25 percent contribution will be reimbursed.

The sponsoring agency must normally agree to:

a. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas necessary for the construction and subsequent maintenance of the project.

b. Maintain and operate the project after completion without cost to the United States.

c. If the value of the sponsor's contribution above is less than 25 percent of the project cost, provide a cash contribution to make the sponsor's total contributions equal to 25 percent.

d. Assume responsibility for all cost in excess of the Federal cost limitation of $10,000,000.

Example Section 204 Study Request

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-D
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Dear Sir:

(Briefly discuss the nature, extent, and source of problems and provide any other available information such as species impacted, magnitude of impact, ecological significance, etc.)

I request that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, undertake an investigation of this degrading ecosystem under the authority of Section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended. (Local official government entity) hereby expresses our willingness to serve as the non-Federal sponsor.

I understand that the study would be Federally funded up to $100,000 and if exceeded a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement would be executed to be cost shared 50/50 and if studies indicate a viable solution, non-Federal cost sharing would be required for the feasibility report, plans and specifications, and project construction. We are capable of fulfilling our financial obligations; in general, providing a minimum of 25 percent of the total project cost, including furnishing lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas, and we will operate and maintain the project upon completion. We are also aware that the Corps and our responsibilities will be delineated in the Project Partnership Agreement, which both parties will execute before construction commences.

If you need additional information, please contact:

(designee) _____ at (phone number) _____

Sincerely,

Local Official

APPENDIX H
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Section 206 of the 1996 Water Resources Development Act

Authority and Scope
Section 206 of the 1996 Water Resources Development Act, as amended, provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to restore degraded aquatic ecosystems. A restoration project is adopted for construction only after investigation shows that the restoration will improve the environment, and/or elements and features of an estuary, is in the public interest, and is cost effective. A project may include removal of a dam. Each project is limited to a Federal cost of not more than $10 million. This Federal limitation includes all project-related costs for feasibility studies, planning, engineering, construction, supervision and administration.

How to Request Assistance
An aquatic restoration project under Section 206 can be initiated upon receipt of a request from a prospective local sponsor.

Local Sponsor Responsibility
A Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA) must be executed with the sponsoring agency if the feasibility study exceeds $100,000 and must contribute 50 percent of the study cost exceeding $100,000.

Upon completion of the feasibility study formal assurance of local cooperation and partnership must be executed with the local sponsoring agency. This is done through a Project Partnership Agreement (PPA). The local sponsor must be a municipality or public agency full authorized under state law to give such assurance and financially capable of fulfilling all measures identified in the PPA. If the value of lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas is less than 35 percent of the project cost, the sponsor must pay the additional amount necessary so that the sponsor's total contribution equals 35 percent of the project cost.
The sponsoring agency must normally agree to:

a. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas necessary for the construction and subsequent maintenance of the project.

b. Maintain and operate the project after completion without cost to the United States.

c. The entire local sponsor's share of project costs may be provided as "Work-In-Kind" contributions. Credit for work-in-kind may not result in any reimbursement to the local sponsor.

d. If the value of the sponsor's contribution is less than 35 percent of the project cost, the sponsor must pay the additional amount necessary so that the sponsor's total contribution equal 35 percent of the project costs.

e. Assume all responsibility for all costs in excess of the Federal cost limitation of $10,000,000.

Example Section 206 Study Request

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-D
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Dear Sir:

(Briefly discuss the nature, extent, and source of problems and provide any other available information such as species impacted, magnitude of impact, ecological significance, etc.)

I request that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, investigate this degrading ecosystem under the authority of Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, as amended. (Local official government entity) hereby expresses our willingness to serve as the non-Federal sponsor.

I understand that the study would be Federally funded up to $100,000 and if exceeded a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement would be executed to be cost shared 50/50 and non-Federal cost sharing will be required for the Ecosystem Restoration Report, plans and specifications, and project construction. We are capable of fulfilling our financial obligations; in general, providing a minimum of 35 percent of the total project cost, including furnishing lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas, and we will operate and maintain the project upon completion. We are also aware that the Corps and our responsibilities will be delineated in the Project Partnership Agreement, which both parties will execute before construction commences.

If you need additional information, please contact:

(designee) _____ at _____ (phone number)

Sincerely,

Local Official

Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS)

Authority, Objective, and Scope

The program's authority is provided by Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960, as amended. Its objective is to foster public understanding of the options for dealing with flood hazards and to promote prudent use and management of the Nation's flood plains.

Land use adjustments based on proper planning and the employment of techniques for reducing flood damages provide a rational way to balance the advantages and disadvantages of human settlement on flood plains. These adjustments are the key to sound flood plain management.

Types of Assistance

The FPMS Program provides the full range of technical services and planning guidance that is needed to support effective flood plain management.

a. **General Technical Services**. The program develops or interprets site-specific data on obstructions to floodflows, flood formulation, and timing; flood depths or stages; floodwater velocities; and the extent, duration, and frequency of flooding. It also provides information on natural and cultural flood plain resources before and after the use of flood plain management measures.

Ford Subdivision
Vicksburg, MS

Deer Park, Louisiana

Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS)

(continued)

b. **General Planning Guidance**. On a larger scale, the program provides assistance and guidance in the form of "Special Studies" on all aspects of flood plain management planning including the possible impacts of off-flood plain land use changes on the physical, socioeconomic, and environmental conditions of the flood plain.

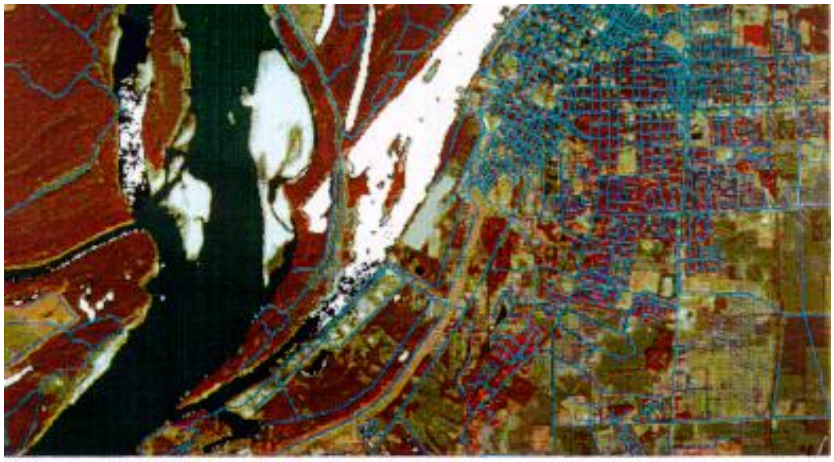
This can range from helping a community identify present or future flood plain areas and related problems, to a broad assessment of the various remedial measures that may be effectively used.

Some of the most common types of Special Studies include:

- Flood Plain Delineation/Flood Hazard Evaluation Studies
- Dam Break Analysis Studies
- Hurricane Evacuation Studies
- Flood Warning/Preparedness Studies
- Regulatory Floodway Studies
- Comprehensive Flood Plain Management Studies
- Flood Damage Reduction Studies
- Urbanization Impact Studies
- Stormwater Management Studies
- Floodproofing Studies
- Inventory of Flood-prone Structures

This program also provides guidance and assistance for meeting standards of the National Flood Insurance Program and for conducting workshops and seminars on nonstructural flood plain management measures, such as floodproofing.

c. **Guides, Pamphlets, and Supporting Studies.** Studies are conducted under the program to improve the methods and procedures for mitigating flood damages. Guides and pamphlets are also prepared on floodproofing techniques, flood plain regulation, flood plain occupancy, natural flood plain resources, and other related aspects of flood plain management.



Use of GIS in flood plain mapping

Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS)

(continued)

The study findings and the guides and pamphlets are provided free of charge to Federal agencies, Indian Tribes, state, regional, and local governments and private citizens for their use in addressing the flood hazard.

Charges for Assistance

Upon request, program services are provided to state, regional, and local governments, Indian Tribes, and other non-Federal public agencies without charge.

Program services also are offered to non-water resource Federal agencies and to the private sector on a 100 percent cost-recovery basis. For most of these requests, payment is required before services are provided. A schedule of charges is used to recover the cost of services taking up to one day to provide. Letter requests or signed agreements are used to charge for those that take longer.

All requestors are encouraged to furnish available field survey data, maps, historical flood information and the like to help reduce the cost of services.

Kings Area
Vicksburg, MS

How to Request Assistance

Agencies, governments, organizations, and individuals interested in flood-related information or assistance should contact the Vicksburg District's FPMS Program Manager Barry Moore at (601) 631-5450, e-mail at: Barrett.G.Moore@usace.army.mil or write to the address in the sample letter request (see next page).

Information that is readily available will be provided in response to a telephone request. A letter request is required for assistance that involves developing new data, making a map, or preparing a report.

Jackson, Mississippi

Waltersville Area
Vicksburg, MS

Example of FPMS Request

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-D
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Dear Sir:

This is in reference to your Flood Plain Management Services Program. We understand that Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960, as amended, authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to help others mitigate flood losses. The (requesting agency or private entity) requests assistance for (body of water or waterway), located in (city, and/or county and state).

(Add brief paragraph describing problem or need.)

Property descriptions (site plans, maps and/or photographs) are enclosed. Upon your review of this initial request, we would like to discuss the availability of information, required schedule, and level of effort required (to negotiate the appropriate charge if applicable). Please contact (name, title, phone number) to arrange a further discussion of this request.

Signature of Cooperating Agency or Individual

Planning Assistance to States

Authority and Scope
Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1974, as amended, provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to assist the states, local governments, and other non-Federal entities in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development, utilization, and conservation of water and related land resources. Section 208 of the WRDA of 1992 amended the WRDA of 1974 to include Native American Tribes as equivalent to a state.

Funding
The Planning Assistance to States (PAS) Program is funded annually by Congress. Federal allotments for each state or tribe from the nationwide appropriation are limited to $2,000,000 annually, but typically are much less. Individual studies, of which there may be more than one per state or tribe each year, generally cost $25,000 to $75,000. These studies are cost shared on a 50 percent Federal - 50 percent non-Federal basis.

In-Kind Services
Section 208 of WRDA 1992 as amended per Section 2013 (4) of WRDA 2007 allows the acceptance of in-kind products or services from study sponsors for up to 100 percent of their share of the PAC study cost. In-kind products and/or services may be provided at any time subsequent to execution of the cost share agreement.

Program Development
The required planning assistance is determined by the individual States and Indian Tribes. Every year, each State or Indian Tribe can provide the Corps of Engineers performing district its request for studies under the program, and the Corps then accommodates as many studies as possible within the funding allotment. The District PAS Programs Manager will be responsible for compiling and coordinating with their respective States and/or Indian Tribes, The District's PAS program, as well as the prioritization of projects within each State and/or Indian Tribe.

Typical Studies
The program can encompass many types of studies dealing with water resources issues. Types of studies conducted in recent years under the program include the following:

- Water Supply and Demand Studies
- Water Quality Studies
- Environmental Conservation/ Restoration Studies
- Wetlands Evaluation Studies
- Dam Safety/Failure Studies
- Flood Damage Reduction Studies
- Flood Plain Management Studies
- Coastal Zone Management/Protection Studies
- Harbor/Port Studies

How to Request Assistance
State, local government, and tribal officials who are interested in obtaining planning assistance under this Program can contact Barry Moore at (601) 631-5450, e-mail at: Barrett.G.Moore@usace.army.mil
or write to the address in the following sample letter request.

Example of Planning Assistance to States Request

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-D
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Dear Sir:

This is in reference to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Planning Assistance to States Program. We understand that the provisions of Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, as amended, provides authority for the Corps to assist in the preparation of comprehensive plans for development, utilization, and conservation of water and related land resources. The (name of state, Indian tribe, local government, or other non-Federal entity) requests planning assistance for (briefly describe problem or need, including if appropriate, the name of the body of water or waterway, and city and/or county and state).

We would like to discuss the availability of information, required schedule, and level of effort required in order to negotiate the appropriate Letter of Agreement to initiate a Section 22 study. Please contact (name, title, phone number) to arrange further discussion of this inquiry.

Signature of Cooperating Agency

Specifically Authorized Projects

Introduction
The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 made numerous changes in the way Corps projects are developed. It established a framework for partnerships between the Federal government, represented by the Corps, and non-Federal interests, represented by project sponsors. This Act gives sponsors a key role in project planning and design, balanced by requirements for greater non-Federal financial shares in the costs of studies and projects.

The Water Resources Development Act of 2014 also made numerous changes to the study phase in order to streamline the process. A Civil Works project evolves from an idea about how to solve a problem to a functioning solution that reflects both the Nation's and local community's interests. During its lifetime, a project passes through five basic phases: reconnaissance, feasibility, preconstruction engineering and design, construction including real estate acquisition and performance of relocations; and operations and maintenance. General Investigations (GI) is limited to feasibility, and preconstruction engineering and design.

Who Can Be A Sponsor?
A sponsor can be a state or any other political subpart of a state or group of states, an Indian Tribe, or a port authority, which has legal and financial authority. A sponsor must be able to provide the cash and real estate requirements needed for the project. A sponsor can also be an interstate agency, established under a compact between two or more states with the consent of Congress under Section 15 or Article 1 of the Constitution.

The Sponsor's Role
The sponsor’s role in the life of the project changes as the project progresses from phase to phase. A particular responsibility for a sponsor is to participate in many of the day-to-day jobs that lead to a project. In general, it is expected for the sponsor to play a very active role in such activities as:

- Attending meetings about the project.
- Preparing documents about the project

The major Corps documents that are written over a project’s life are described within this document, and you are encouraged to help prepare them. The feasibility cost-sharing and Project Partnership Agreements are usually the most important documents to the local sponsor.

- Making joint decisions about the project, including project costs and schedules; the type and mix of project objectives; formulation and selection of alternative plans; project design, including environmental and esthetic features; construction phasing; and other factors that affect sponsoring communities.

Specifically Authorized Projects

(continued)

- Acquiring real property and performing relocations of utilities and public facilities.

The Corps/sponsor partnership is the foundation for many relationships needed to produce a project. The people involved represent local, state and Federal government agencies, homeowner's associations, sporting clubs, industrial plants, businesses, and others. These sources provide a wide range of professional opinions, political positions, and personal views. With a number and a diversity of views to consider, some conflict among participants may occur. However, the discussion and resolution of disagreements usually produce new and better ideas that will improve the final outcome.

First Steps Toward a Project

All of the projects originate with a request from a local community for assistance. The following six steps will initiate the process that results in a reconnaissance investigation.

1. A local community experiences a water resources problem that is beyond their ability to solve.

2. Community representatives meet with their local Corps district staff to discuss available forms of help, including Federal programs. Before the Corps can get involved in providing assistance, there are two types of authority needed from Congress--study and budget authority. A study authority authorizes the Corps to conduct an investigation of the identified problems. Once the study authority is available, a budget authority can be provided in an annual Appropriation Act. In certain cases, technical assistance or relief through some smaller studies or projects without further Congressional authorization can be provided.

3. If there is no available authority for the Corps to investigate the problem, the community representatives may contact their Congressional delegation to request a study authority.

4. A member of Congress may then ask the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure, or the House of Representatives Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, for an authority for the Corps to study a problem. The subcommittees then send a Docket letter to the Corps requesting information about the study area, problems, and potential solutions. If we have previously investigated and reported on water resource problems in the area, the committee may adopt a study resolution to provide the necessary authority to take another look at the area and review the earlier study.

Specifically Authorized Projects

(continued)

5. Once a Congressional study authority is available, the study will be assigned to the local Corps District. The District may then ask for money to conduct the first phase of the study: the reconnaissance.

6. When Federal funds to conduct the feasibility phase are included in an Annual Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, the local Corps district may begin the study of the community's water resource problem.

Feasibility Phase

Section 1001 of WRRDA 2014 provides that to the extent practicable the feasibility report be complete in 3 years, have a maximum Federal cost of $3 million and the District, Division and HQUSACE review concurrently. The purpose of this phase is to describe and evaluate alternative plans and fully describe a recommended project. The feasibility phase is cost shared equally between you and the Corps (except for inland navigation projects which are 100 percent Federal). You may provide your share by in-kind services instead of cash.

The feasibility phase begins when the local District receives both the sponsor's funds and the Federal funds needed to initiate the feasibility study and after the feasibility cost-sharing agreement has been signed.

Feasibility phase planning is guided by requirements of the "Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies" (often called the "Principles and Guidelines," or P&G). The Guidelines define the Federal objective of the Corps project planning, which is to contribute to national economic development consistent with protecting the Nation's environment, pursuant to national environmental statutes, applicable executive orders, and other Federal planning requirements. The Principles and Guidelines also describe the major steps to be followed in planning and repeated throughout the feasibility phase. The Guidelines are:

- Specify the problems which are relevant to the planning setting, and which are associated with the Federal objective and specific state and local concerns.

- Inventory, forecast, and analyze conditions in the area that are relevant to the identified problems and opportunities.

- Formulate alternative plans that would resolve the identified problems and realize the identified opportunities.

- Evaluate the economic, environmental, and other effects, both beneficial and adverse, of each alternative plan.

- Compare alternative plans and their effects.

- Select a recommended plan based on the comparison of alternative plans.

The major documents prepared during this phase are the feasibility report which is supported by several technical reports for project engineering, real estate, and other factors, and the project management plan which describes the project schedule and cost estimate.

The sponsor must take a very active role in feasibility phase work for it is during this time that a variety of solutions are investigated and the project takes shape. The Real Estate Plan is developed during this time, and it includes a description of the minimum real property interests needed for the project. The sponsor is also encouraged to participate as a member of the study team and must participate on the study executive committee which oversees study costs, schedules and other aspects of work progress. Decisions made during this phase are based on the views of the sponsor and what is best for the rest of the project's life.

Preconstruction Engineering and Design

The preconstruction engineering and design phase (PED) follows the feasibility study. The purpose of this phase is to complete all of the detailed, technical studies and designs needed to begin construction of the project. This phase usually requires about 2 years to complete and usually overlaps with the end of the feasibility phase. Soon after PED begins, the Division Commander's public notice is issued so that technical studies and design may proceed while the Washington level review of the feasibility report is ongoing. This phase ends with the completion of the first detailed construction drawings and specifications.

Preconstruction engineering and design is cost shared between the Corps and the sponsor. Upon execution of the Project Partnership Agreement (PPA), the sponsor shall begin contributing their share of the PED phase.

The major documents prepared during this phase are the Design Memorandum (DM), which includes the results of technical engineering studies and design; the plans and specifications, which are the detailed drawings and instructions for building the project; and the PPA, which describes sponsor and Corps responsibilities for project construction, operation, and maintenance.

Construction

The construction phase brings the project into being. During construction, the features that have been agreed to by the Corps, the sponsor, and other project interests are built and begin to function as needed. Since the Corps does not have its own construction workforce or equipment, contractors are needed to actually build a project. This phase begins soon after the Congress appropriates funds specifically for initiation of construction, and these funds are allotted to the local Corps district. Then the Project Partnership Agreement is signed, which may be the most important project document from your perspective. Jointly signed by you and the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), the agreement sets forth the partner's responsibilities and commitments for what will be built, cost sharing, real estate acquisitions and relocations, and other factors.

Specifically Authorized Projects

(continued)

Real estate acquisitions begin when the Corps provides you with written descriptions and/or final right-of-way drawings that show the area and estates required for the project and notify you in writing to begin acquisition. The types of real property interests to be acquired will vary from project to project. Usually, some type of standardization easement estate is required, and acquisition is by lease, purchase, donation, or condemnation. Formal notification to proceed will occur at the same time as, or soon after, the PPA is signed.

Ordinarily, sponsors acquire any necessary real property interests; however, you may request the Corps to acquire them on your behalf. If the Corps elects to perform this service, the sponsor will be solely responsible for all costs of the requested services and must provide sufficient funds in advance of the Corps incurring any financial obligations associated with this work. However, the sponsor is ultimately responsible for acquiring the necessary real estate, seeking assistance when needed, and seeing to it that all legal requirements are met. In either case, title to real property interests is normally retained by the sponsor. The time required for real estate acquisition varies from project to project depending upon the acreage, number of tracts and ownerships, and experience and capability of sponsors. Advertisements of the construction contract may proceed when we certify that you have obtained adequate real property interests. You only need to provide the Corps with authorization for entry and proof that you have sufficient interest in the necessary lands. In addition, you will be responsible for:

- Preparing surveys, maps, and legal descriptions
- Performing individual tract appraisals
- Obtaining title evidence and performing curative work
- Conduct of negotiations and eminent domain proceedings
- Providing relocation assistance services and processing relocation assistance claims and appeals by displaced persons
- Performing or ensuring the performance of relocations of utilities and public facilities
- Submitting lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas credit requests for approval and documenting same

Construction work begins soon after the PPA is approved and executed, the real estate is acquired, and a contract is awarded. The job of building the project may take several years to complete if the project consists of large or complex structures. Smaller projects, such as shorter stretches of channels, can often be finished in much less time. Construction is considered to be complete when the project has been inspected and accepted from the contractor, and it is turned over to you for use, usually including operation and maintenance.

Specifically Authorized Projects

(continued)

The cost to build a project is shared between the Corps and the sponsor in accordance with the requirements of various Federal laws, especially the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. Different cost-sharing requirements apply to projects with different purposes.

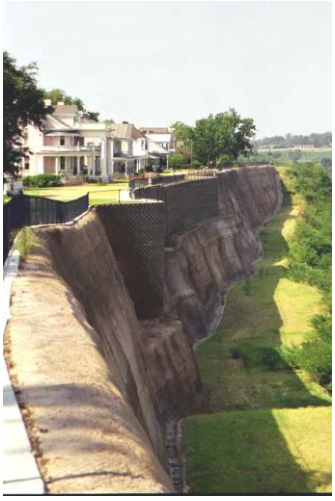
Two major documents are also prepared during this phase: the construction contract(s), which is the agreement between the Corps and the contractor(s) about how the project will be built, and the project operation and maintenance (O&M) manual, which contains the instructions for the sponsor to follow for project use after construction is finished.

As construction proceeds, you should be actively involved in reviewing contract documents, and monitoring fiscal and physical progress as work is conducted. You must also work very closely with the Corps in reviewing the O&M manual to ensure that it reflects the needs and limitations of the sponsor, and that it is easily understood and helpful to its future users.

Operation and Maintenance

Once a Corps Civil Works project is built, it is usually turned over to the sponsor for ongoing operation and maintenance including repair, rehabilitation, and major replacement. During this phase, all of the activities needed to make the project work are conducted. These activities range from day-to-day maintenance, such as trash removal, to long-term or less frequent jobs, such as repairing access roads. It also includes final certification of necessary real estate for operation and maintenance. Unlike most other projects, navigation projects are usually maintained by the Corps.

The sponsor's responsibility for the project operation and maintenance begins when the project is turned over following construction, and continues indefinitely. The sponsor must pay for all operation and maintenance costs, except for navigation, fish and wildlife enhancement projects where the Corps has some responsibility for funding. The funding requirements for work following construction can be explained by the Project Manager. The Corps involvement after construction normally will consist of periodic routine inspections to ensure that the project is being properly maintained and is functioning as intended. In certain circumstances, such as if there is a need to correct a design or construction deficiency, the Corps may return to the project to restudy a situation or to take additional action.



Natchez, Mississippi
Bluff Stabilization

Specifically Authorized Projects
Cost Sharing

Introduction
The costs of Corps water resource studies and projects are shared between the Federal government (the Corps) and non-Federal interests (sponsors) in accordance with the cost-sharing requirements outlined in Federal laws, primarily the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. By combining non-Federal money with Federal funds, limited Federal dollars can be spread further to support a larger volume of construction nationwide. The Corps share of the costs is provided through the Federal budget process. The sponsor's share of the costs can be provided by a variety of means available to local governments, such as local taxes, bonds, and grants from other sources.

The following discussion of cost sharing applies to individually authorized projects. Under the Continuing Authorities Program, which can be used to design and build projects under standing authorities, the same cost-sharing arrangements apply.

The discussions of cost sharing and Federal and local project financing are very general and do not reflect all of the potentially applicable legal and financial requirements and procedures. They are intended to provide an overview of a subject that may have very complex applications for some projects. The sponsor should discuss cost sharing and financing with their Project Managers to understand the full range of requirements and how they would apply in their case.

Cost Sharing and Timing
The foundation for building a project or conducting a study is a description of what must be done to complete the job, along with estimates of how long that will take and what it will cost. The sponsor plays a critical role in working with the Corps to accomplish this.

Cost sharing between you and the Corps is based on formulas in Federal law that are usually stated as percentages for the shares. Different rules about sharing costs and when funds must be made available apply to each phase of project development. Different cost-sharing rules also apply to various project purposes, such as flood damage reduction, navigation and environmental restoration. The amount of money needed from each partner depends on the total estimated cost of each individual study and project and is calculated by applying the applicable rules to the total estimated cost.

Specifically Authorized Projects Cost Sharing

(continued)

Feasibility Phase
The cost of this second phase of the project planning is equally shared (50/50) between the sponsor and the Corps. The sponsor may provide their share in the form of in-kind services. In-kind services could include attendance at meetings, document review, technical studies that the sponsor conducts, or analyses performed by a contractor hired by and working for the sponsor. Study cost sharing applies for all Corps studies except feasibility studies of navigation on inland waterways, which the Corps fully funds.

Preconstruction Engineering and Design
The cost of design following the feasibility phase is shared in the same proportion as the cost of project construction, as explained in the next paragraph.

Construction
The cost to construct a project is shared based on the project's purpose(s). In general, the sponsor must provide, at their own expense and prior to construction, all lands, easements, and right-of-way required to implement the project. Also, the sponsor must provide at their expense any improvements determined to be necessary for the proper disposal of dredged or excavated material and perform any necessary relocations of utilities and public facilities. In addition, the sponsor must provide a certain portion of the total project construction cost in cash. However, the value of lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal areas (LERRDs) may be credited toward this cash contribution, with certain exceptions.

The timing of when the cash contribution for construction is required varies with each purpose and the circumstances of a particular project. As a general guideline, you must pay the Corps all the required funds throughout the construction period. You should discuss the timing of making funds available and other cost-sharing issues, such as reimbursement for advance work, with the Project Manager.

Operation and Maintenance Phase
In most cases, cost for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation (OMRR&R) for new completed projects are 100 percent sponsor costs. Exceptions to this are made for commercial navigation, where the Corps usually pays 100 percent of OMRR&R costs for projects with depths at 45 feet, and 50 percent of increased OMRR&R costs for depths in excess of 45 feet.

A project's cost estimate and cost-sharing requirements and timing for the project construction phase are described in each project's Project Partnership Agreement (PPA) which is negotiated and jointly signed by you and the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) (or District Commander) before construction starts. Costs for the preconstruction engineering and design phase and the operation and maintenance phase are also covered in the agreement.

Specifically Authorized Projects
Sponsor Financing

How can Sponsors Raise Funds for Their Share of a Civil Works Project?
Sponsors can use any one, or a combination, of a number of means to fund their cash share of a project or study. These include:

- Revenues and/or tax receipts.
- Bonds, including general obligation bonds, limited or special obligation bonds, and revenue bonds.
- Grants and loans from Federal, state, or other government agencies, or financial institutions. We can accept Federal funds from a local sponsor for construction only if the statute under which the funds are provided to you specifically authorizes use of the funds for that purpose.
- Donations and contributions from potential project beneficiaries.
- Cash on hand.

Sponsors may also use various methods to acquire necessary real estate interests, including:

- Purchase or condemnation, which would require a source of funds as described above.
- Donation by, for example, potential project beneficiaries.

If the sponsor borrows funds to purchase or condemn real estate or provide the cash contribution, money to repay the lender may be raised through taxes, special assessments, and user charges. These methods are also widely used after project construction to pay for ongoing project operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs that are the sponsor's responsibility.

Specifically Authorized Projects Sponsor Financing

(continued)

How can Sponsors Provide Their Cash Share of a Civil Works Project to the Corps?
Sponsors may provide their share of project or study costs to the Corps by one of the following means:

- Direct Cash Payment: projects completed in one year require a direct cash payment
- Escrow or Similar Account: the sponsor may deposit their funds in an interest-bearing account that the Corps can draw on as needed
- Letter of Credit: the sponsor may deposit their funds in a financial institution that guarantees the Corps that funds are available to meet cash outlays
- Federal Repayment Districts: Section 916 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 provides that the Assistant Secretary may enter into a contract with a Federal Repayment District, or other political subdivision of a state, for the payment or recovery of a share of a project prior to the project's construction, operation, improvement, or financing.

During the period of study or construction when funds are needed, the sponsor has considerable flexibility in payment of funds for the project. The sponsor does not need to provide their total cash share before construction begins unless the project is to be built under a single contract fully obligated at the start of construction. However, before we obligate Federal funds for a project or study, you must either pay your share of the funds to be obligated, place the funds in an escrow account or other account acceptable to the Corps, or provide some other irrevocable commitment of payment. To the extent possible, projects and studies are scheduled to permit an incremental obligation of both the sponsor and Corps funds, and cash contributions should be provided in the same proportion. If you request the Corps to perform any real estate services, you must provide the full amount of the funds required to pay for such work in advance of the Corps incurring any financial obligation associated with it.

What is the Sponsor's "Financial Analysis"?
Prior to signing any agreement such as Feasibility, Design, PPA and MOA or decision documents, the sponsor is required to sign a self-certification of financial capability.

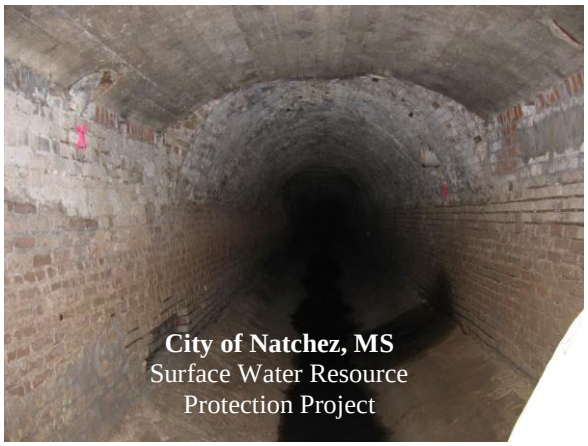
Environmental Assistance
Section 592 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, as amended

Project Scope

Section 592 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, as amended, provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to conduct design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Mississippi, such as sewer systems, wastewater treatment, and water supply systems.

- Project must be publicly owned
- Cost Sharing - 75 percent Federal/25 percent non-Federal
- O&M - 100 percent non-Federal
- Execute Project Partnership Agreement
- Non-Federal sponsor receives credit for lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations provided for the project
- Non-Federal sponsor receives credit for design and construction work
- Dependent upon annual appropriations

Point of Contact is Phillip Rogers (601) 631-5936, e-mail at: Phillip.C.Rogers@usace.army.mil



City of Natchez, MS
Surface Water Resource
Protection Project

Madison County Wastewater Authority
Beatties's Bluff
Wastewater Treatment Facility

Support for Others (SFO)

Support for Others (SFO) includes reimbursable work performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under applicable Federal law and funded by non-Department of Defense Federal agencies, and state and/or local governments of the United States. Support is provided under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) executed between agencies.

Design/Construction
Bank Stabilization
Multipurpose Buildings
Bridges/Tunnels
Highways/Pavements
Transmitter Facilities
Flood Control Structures
Disposal Sites
Water Treatment
Waste Treatment
Shore/Harbor Protection
Port Facilities
Intrusion Detection Systems
Power Production Facility
Rehabilitation/Renovation
Railroad Relocations
Recreational Facilities

Program/Project Management
Scope/Schedule
Network Analysis
Life Cycle Costs
Performance Monitoring
Reports

Disaster Recovery
Emergency Response
Preparedness Planning
Restoration of Services
Damage Appraisal
Expedient Construction
Cleanup
Claims Revaluation

Information Management
Systems Administration
Applications Development
Desktop Support
Visual/Graphics Products
Network Management

Real Estate
Acquisition/Disposal
Management
Appraisal
Leasing

Engineering and Other Disciplines
Site Selection/Development
Surveying/Mapping
Geotechnical/Subsurface Investigations
Seismic Analysis and Design
Civil
Structural
Mechanical
Electrical
Architecture
Transportation
Hydraulic
Cost/Engineering
Environmental
Marine Vessel
Water Resources
Value Engineering
Sciences
- Geology
- Hydrology
- Archeology
- Biology
- Chemistry

Support for Others (SFO)

(continued)

Procurement and Contracting
Construction
Architect/Engineering Services
Inspection Services
Equipment/Supplies
Partnering
Third Party Contracting
Job Order Contracting

Training
Water Resource Related
Dam Safety
Safety
  Water
  Construction
Quality Assurance
Quality Control

Operation and Maintenance
Lock/Dam/Ports
Flood Control Structures
Recreation Sites
Hydropower
Masonry Restoration
Secure Facilities
Intrusion Protection Systems
Power Production
Facility Rehabilitation
Railroad Relocations
Recreational Facilities
Expedient Construction
Cleanup
Claims Evaluation

Environment
Survey/Audits
Inventories
Habitat Mitigation
Wetlands Protection
Compliance Documentation
Impact Assessments
Impact Statements
Remedial Designs/Action
Air/Water Quality
Hazardous Waste Response

Planning
Multi-objective Planning
Strategic/Long Range Planning
Alternatives Analysis
Master Planning
Economic Analysis
Water Resources
Recreation
Cultural Resource Investigations
Flood Plain Management
Planning Assistance to States
Architect/Engineer Contract Management

Dredging
Dredge Design/Procurement
Excavation
Maintenance

VA Cemetery, Natchez, Mississippi
Work for Department of Veterans Affairs (National Cemetery Administration) – Phase II Cemetery Expansion

National Park Service
Vicksburg National Military Park
U.S.S. Cairo Protective Canopy

Connecting with the Corps

Request Letter should be sent to:

District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Vicksburg District
ATTN: CEMVK-PP-B
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183-3435

Continuing Authorities Program Manager

Barry Moore
Phone: (601) 631-5450
Email: Barrett.G.Moore@usace.army.mil

Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) Program Manager

Barry Moore
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Email: Barrett.G.Moore@usace.army.mil

Planning Assistance to States (PAS) Program Manager

Barry Moore
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Section 592

Phillip Rogers
Phone: (601) 631-5936
Email: Phillip.C.Rogers@usace.army.mil

Support for Others (SFO)

Jacob Brister
Phone: (601) 631-5163
Email: Jacob.G.Brister@usace.army.mil

Emergency Streambank
and Shoreline Protection
(Section 14)

Mitigation of Shoreline Damages
(Section 111)

Snagging and Clearing
for Flood Control
(Section 208)

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
(Section 206)

Small Navigation Projects
(Section 107)

Water Treatment Facility
(Section 592)

Flood Plain
Management Services
(Section 206)

Support for Others
(SFO)

Small Flood Control Projects
(Section 205)

Project Modifications for
Improvements to the
Environment
(Section 1135)