

Post Flood Response

The Corps has authority to clear debris from channels or critical access points once water recedes back to bank full if an imminent threat of flooding persists. A FEMA declaration must have been requested, but it does not need approval prior to assistance. A request for post flood response must come from the governor. All work must be completed within 10 days of the assistance request. Close coordination between local, state and Corps should occur prior to the governor requesting the assistance.

Post flood response is 100 percent federally funded.

Requirements for Direct Assistance

To receive Direct Assistance, the sponsoring agency/local interest(s) must be fully authorized to provide requirements of local cooperation and to pay local share of costs, if applicable. Direct Assistance includes the provision of sandbags, pumps, and other types of flood fight materials, and emergency contracting for raising and stabilizing threatened flood risk management projects. The Corps cannot reimburse local interests for incurred flood-fighting expenditures, flood and debris cleanup, nor the removal of temporary flood control structures.

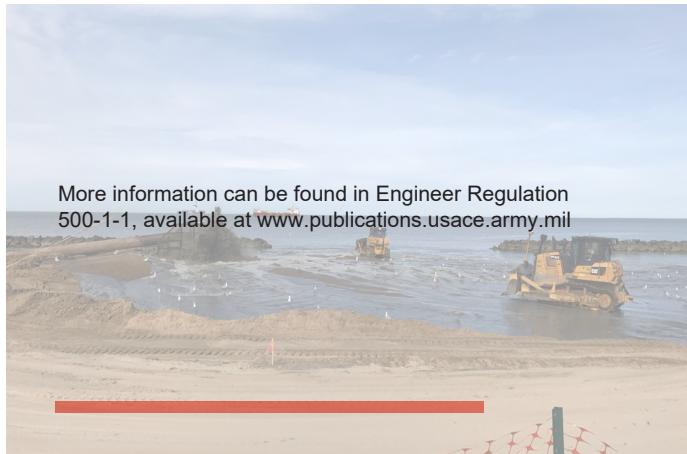
The public sponsor must execute a standard Cooperation Agreement with the Corps for Direct Assistance to include:

(A) Furnishing of lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal sites (LERRD). This provides for sites of structures, for borrow and disposal areas, and for access; also, for all other rights in, upon, through or over private property as needed by the U.S. in connection with the authorized work. Performance by the public sponsor under their assurance to furnish LERRD will normally not be considered a contribution. If more advantageous to the federal government, borrow and disposal areas may be assumed as federal responsibility. Easements must be provided for future federal inspection of maintenance or removal.

(B) Hold and save clause to indemnify the government for certain damages.

(C) The sponsor's agreement to operate, maintain, repair/replace, and rehabilitate the completed work in a manner satisfactory to the government.

(D) The sponsor must comply with applicable provisions of the "Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970" (Public Law 91-646, 84 stat 1894).



US Army Corps
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Flood Emergency Assistance

BUILDING STRONG®



The primary responsibility for reducing flood damages to homes and properties rests with individuals at the local level. Non-federal interests, which include local and state governments, levee and drainage districts, and federally recognized Native American Tribes, share the responsibility to act as the community's first line of defense in reducing flood damages.

Local resources are not always able to manage a flood emergency situation, however. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers flood disaster assistance program is intended to supplement and support local interests when assistance is requested.



Flood Emergency Assistance



Emergency Operations & Flood Fight Assistance

The Corps is authorized to provide technical advice and lend/issue emergency flood-fighting supplies after state and local resources have been used to maximum extent.



Rehabilitation of Damaged Flood Risk Management Projects

Rehabilitation to pre-storm condition of projects damaged by a recent high-water event that are active in the Corps Rehabilitation and Inspection Program.



Advance Measures

Activities performed prior to flooding to reduce loss of life and damage to properties, such as strengthening existing flood risk management projects or constructing temporary levees.

Corps Emergency Involvement

Flood Control & Coastal Emergency Act (PL 84-99)

When flood conditions exceed, or are predicted to exceed response capabilities of levee and drainage districts and local or state governments, the Corps has the authority under Public Law 84-99 to provide emergency flood response assistance without further specific authorization from Congress. The Corps requires a written request for assistance from a public sponsor or entity. No assistance can be provided directly to individuals or businesses.

Robert T. Stafford Act Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster "Relief and Emergency Assistance Act" (Public Law 93- 288 as amended) administers disaster recovery work under the National Response Framework. Corps assistance under this authority is provided only upon mission assignment from FEMA. Typical USACE missions include Debris Removal and Disposal, Temporary Emergency Power, Temporary Roofing, and Infrastructure Assessment.

Emergency Operations & Flood Fight Assistance

Typical preparedness activities by local interests include stockpiling flood-fight supplies like sandbags and polyethylene sheeting; and advance rental or procurement of equipment like pumps, generators, boats and motors. Supplies should be stockpiled to meet the total needs of flash floods, lesser floods of longer duration, as well as the initial requirements of a major flood. The Corps is authorized to supplement these supplies when local resources are exhausted.

Tasks are executed at 100 percent federal expense. Expendable supplies provided by the Corps, such as sandbags, will be replaced (in kind) or paid for by local interests to the extent considered feasible and practicable by the Corps division or district commander.

Assistance is requested at the local level through the state's Emergency Operations Center.

Advance Measures

Emergency work includes strengthening flood risk management projects; constructing temporary levees (removal local responsibility); and clearing and dredging federal channel projects to restore design capacity. Projects will be designed for a specific threat and, unless specifically accepted, will be temporary in nature. Assistance for temporary measures is at 100 percent federal expense. Permanent measures are at 75 percent federal expense and 25 percent public sponsor expense.

Rehabilitation of Flood Risk Management Projects

The Corps has the authority to rehabilitate flood risk management (FRM) projects to pre-storm condition when damaged by a high-water event only if the repairs are clearly beyond the normal operations and maintenance, physical, and financial capabilities of the project sponsor who owns and maintains the project. To receive assistance, the project must be active in the Corps Rehabilitation and Inspection Program.

All outstanding maintenance when damage occurs will be accomplished by or at the expense of the responsible public sponsor either prior to or concurrently with the authorized rehabilitation work. Rehabilitation will not be applied to projects that require substantial reconstruction due to poor maintenance or deterioration. The work must also meet the Corps' criteria for a favorable benefit-to-cost ratio. Structures built primarily for channel alignment, navigation, recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, land reclamation, drainage, or erosion protection are ineligible for rehabilitation.

Federally authorized projects operated and maintained by a public sponsor may be rehabilitated at 100 percent federal expense. Non-federal projects may be rehabilitated at 80 percent federal expense and 20 percent public sponsor expense.

Rehabilitation of FRM Projects

Following major floods, the Corps will notify all levee sponsors on the timeframe for assistance.

Requests for rehabilitation is required to be submitted by the project sponsor to the appropriate Corps district within 30 days of the floodwaters receding to a full bank.

Request letters should contain:

- Name and telephone number of public sponsor
- Point of contact
- Official authorized name of FRM project
- Date and result of last Corps inspection
- Project location by township, section, range, city and county
- Location of damaged section(s), and extent of damage at each
- Name of flooded waterway

Advance Measures Cont'd

Requests for assistance must be submitted to the appropriate Corps district commander via letter signed by state governor and contain the following information: a description of state and/or local efforts undertaken; a statement that the state has committed all available resources; the specific location(s) and types of assistance needed; name of project sponsor; additional commitments to be accomplished by state.