



Emergency Bank Protection

Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, as amended, permits the Corps to construct bank protection projects. The work must be to protect endangered highways, highway bridge approaches and other essential, important public works, such as municipal water supply systems and sewage disposal plants, as well as churches, hospitals, schools and other nonprofit public services and known cultural sites endangered by flood-caused bank or shoreline erosion. In addition, work can be performed for endangered habitat. Repair, restoration and/or modification of the eroding stream bank are allowed. Section 14 covers only protection of important and essential public facilities serving the general public. In addition to major highway systems of national importance, eligible highways may also include principal streets and roads of special and significant importance to the local community.

Flood Plain Management Services

The Corps' Flood Plain Management Services Program is authorized by Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960, as amended. Under this program, the Corps is authorized, upon request by other federal, state, local or individual entities or Indian Tribe, to provide a full range of technical services and planning guidance on floods and floodplain issues. These services typically include providing flood hazard evaluations to any and all interests; interpreting existing flood data; developing data on the extent, depth and frequency of flooding; and disseminating and developing information on nonstructural options, such as flood proofing and flood plain evacuation. In addition, the Corps can develop emergency evacuation plans for cities and counties, develop comprehensive flood-warning systems, post signs in the floodplains of communities or counties indicating the 100-year flood elevation and determine flood susceptibility of structures for flood insurance purposes.

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Flood Risk Management Projects (Small)

The Corps of Engineers has the authority, provided by Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended, to plan, design and construct certain small flood risk management projects that have not already been specifically authorized by Congress. Both structural solutions, such as levees, and nonstructural solutions, such as evacuation, can be considered. A project may also include features for other purposes, such as water supply, provided local interests indicate a need and are willing to contribute the amount

representing the added costs incurred as a result of the addition. Each project selected must be economically justified – that is, the benefits resulting from constructing a project must exceed the cost incurred to build the project. It also must be environmentally acceptable and a complete project within and by itself. Each separate project is limited to a total federal cost of not more than \$7 million, including studies, plans and specifications, and construction.

Emergency Operations

One of the Army Corps of Engineers' main missions is to provide assistance when natural disasters or other emergencies occur. Emergency preparedness and response is primarily a state and local responsibility. However, in instances when the disaster exceeds the capabilities of state and local interests, the Corps of Engineers may provide help to save human life, prevent immediate human suffering or mitigate property damage. An imminent threat of unusual flooding must exist. The threat must be established by the National Weather Service's forecasts or by the Corps' determinations of unusual flooding from adverse conditions. A written request from a state's governor for Corps assistance is required. The request must be technically feasible and economically justified.