

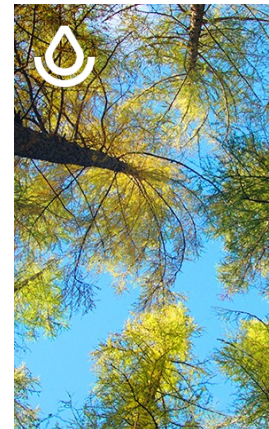


United States Department of Agriculture



Missouri

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Emergency Watershed Protection Program - EWPP

March 2020

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The EWP Program is USDA NRCS's primary method of providing financial and technical assistance to help communities recover from sudden watershed impairments caused by natural disasters.

- Natural disasters can be of several types:
 - **Floods**
 - Fire
 - Drought
 - Windstorms
 - Earthquakes
- Recovery measures must reduce threats to life or property
- Must be economically, environmentally, and socially defensible
- Includes Recovery Assistance and Floodplain Easements
- Recovery Assistance must be through eligible project sponsors



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Typical repairs include:

- Levee repair
 - Non-Federal,
 - Non USACE PL-84-99 eligible levees or
 - Non-FEMA Public Assistance eligible levees
- Sediment removal from drainage ditches
- Streambank stabilization near roads, bridges and buildings
- Logjam removal from channels



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Eligible Sponsors:

- State Governments
- Cities
- Towns
- Counties/Parishes
- Districts organized under State law (i.e. Drainage, Levee, Irrigation . . .)
- Municipal Authorities
- Native American Tribes and Tribal organization



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Sponsor Responsibilities:

- Make application for EWP Assistance (60 days)
- Obtain Land rights
- Secure Permits
- Provide design services (optional)
- Administer local contract for repairs or do the work with own Forces
- Provide sponsor contribution - 25% of Construction Cost (10% LRA)
- Complete post project Operation and Maintenance (O&M)



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Eligible Measures:

- **Reduce threat to life or property**
- Provide protection from additional flooding or erosion
- Remove debris that affects runoff or erosion
- Restore hydraulic capacity to channels
- Disposal of animal carcasses when carcasses meet the definition of debris
- Repair of damaged PL 83-156, PL 83-566, PL 78-534 or PL 97-98 structures (*NRCS Watershed Programs*)
- **Are economically, socially, and environmentally defensible and technically sound**



Non-Eligible Measures:



- Providing assistance on any Federal lands
- Providing assistance to Federal Aid Highways
- Repairing the same structure more the 2 times in 10 years
- Performing normal O&M activities
- Correcting pre-disaster damage
- Repairing transportation facilities
- **Repairing levees on channels with more than 400 square miles of drainage area or systems active in the PL 84-99 program (MOU USACE)**
- Increasing capacity or protection level



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Performance Time:

– Exigent Situations

- Loss of life or property is imminent
- Expedited application and approval
- 10 days to complete work from funding

– Non-Exigent Situations

- Threat to life and property is not imminent
- 220 days to complete work from funding



EWP Assistance Process:



Disaster Declaration

EWPP Activated
(EDR)

Coordinate with
FEMA
(Stafford Act)
and Other Partners

Sponsor Requests Assistance

Damage Survey
Report
(DSR)

DSR Review and
Approval

Funding Allocated
for the DSR

Cooperative Agreement with Sponsor

Plans, Permits and
Land Rights

Work is Completed

Sponsor is
Reimbursed
for approved costs

Project Closeout



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Emergency Watershed Protection Program



EWPP Floodplain Easement (FPE)



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EWPP Floodplain Easement (FPE)



Voluntary Perpetual Easement:

- Purchased by the Federal Government and held by USDA
- One-time easement payment.

Landowners retain fee title and rights to:

- Control of public access
- Undeveloped recreational use of land

Eligible Land:

- Floodplain lands damaged by flooding once in previous calendar year.
- or**
- Floodplain lands damaged by flooding twice in previous 10 years.
 - The land must be privately owned or owned by State or Local Government.

Restoration on floodplain easements will:

- Include all necessary conservation practices required to restore the floodplain functions of the site.
- NRCS may pay up to 100 percent of the restoration costs.



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EWPP Floodplain Easement (FPE)



- Landowner receives the lowest of one of the three following values as an easement payment:
 - (i) the fair market value based on an individual appraisal or for agricultural lands only, an areawide market analysis;
 - (ii) a corresponding geographic rate established by the NRCS state conservationist; or
 - (iii) an offer made by the landowner.





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