

Summary of 4 CAP Continuing Authorities

Purpose	Authority	Feasibility Phase Cost Share Federal / Non-Federal	Implementation Phase Cost Share Federal / Non-Federal	Federal Project Limit
Emergency Stream Bank and Shoreline Protection	Section 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, as amended	100% / 0% for initial \$100,000; 50% / 50% remaining cost	65% / 35% ¹	\$5 million
Flood Damage Reduction	Section 205, 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended	100% / 0% for initial \$100,000; 50% / 50% remaining cost	65% / 35% ^{1 2}	\$10 million
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration	Section 206, 1996 Water Resources Development Act, as amended	100% / 0% for initial \$100,000; 50% / 50% remaining cost	65% / 35%	\$10 million
Project Modifications for Improvements to the Environment	Section 1135, 1986 Water Resources Development Act	100% / 0% for initial \$100,000; 50% / 50% remaining cost	75% / 25%	\$10 million

¹ For structural flood damage reduction purpose, non-Federal share is 35% up to 50% (based on cost of Land, easements, rights of way, relocations, disposal sites-LERRDS), plus 5% must be in cash. ² For non-structural flood damage reduction purpose, non-Federal share limited to 35%, with no 5% cash requirement.

Section 14 - Emergency Stream Bank and Shoreline Protection

Provides the authority to the Corps for emergency streambank erosion protection to prevent damage to public, non-profit or historic facilities endangered by floods or storms.

- **Sample project:** Colorado River, Travis County. Top of eroded 35-foot river bank was within 10 feet of Garfield Water Supply Facility, and within 50 feet of the only access road to a subdivision of 500 persons. Riprap and native plantings along a 500-foot section stabilized the slope.

Section 205 - Flood Damage Reduction

Provides for local protection from flooding by the construction or improvement of flood control works.

- **Sample project:** Little Fossil Creek, Haltom City. Recurring urban floods caused significant losses in life and property. Channel widening, slope stabilization and use of nearby mitigation lands. Design was compatible with city plans for trails and a day-use area.

Section 206 - Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration

Provide authority to the Corps of aquatic ecosystem restoration and protection if the project will improve the quality of the environment, is in the public interest, and is cost effective.

- **Sample project:** Rio Grande-Laredo. 77-acre riparian ecosystem in a wildlife corridor that includes three endangered species that was degraded by sand and gravel mining and unauthorized roads and trails. Project will improved hydrological connectivity, remove invasive species, erect nesting habitat, reduce erosion and boost vegetative structure and diversity.

Section 1135 – Project Modifications for Improvements for Environment Restoration

Provides authority to the Corps to review and modify water resources structures and operations constructed by the Corps for the purpose of improving the quality of the environment.

- **Sample project:** Lewisville Lake-Frisco. Reverse environmental degradation of bottomlands caused by the prolonged impoundment of Lake Lewisville through construction of six wetland cells and planting of native bottomland hardwood and grassland species; build maintenance-recreation paths.

NFIP Training Course

List of Participating Communities/Agencies

DDC, Inc
City of Dallas
Brazos County
City of Cleveland
City of Allen
Town of Flower Mound
Clinton, AR
City of Keene
City Of Plano
City of Navasota
City of Lake Dallas
Corps of Engineers
City of Dallas
City of Ennis, Texas
City of Dallas
Gergens Hydrologic Engineering
CITY OF LAGO VISTA
Professional
Dallas County
CUA/Civil Urban Associates
City of Fort Worth
City of Richardson
City of Frisco
Clinton, AR
CITY OF SAN ANGELO
CITY OF SAN ANGELO
City of Dallas
City of Fort Worth
City of Dallas
Texas Department of Transportation
City of Justin
City of Ennis
Johnson County
City of Arlington