



United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Emergency Watershed Protection Program Emergency Recovery Plan



Natural Resources Conservation Service
101 South Main
Temple, Texas 76501
June 2013

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Primary NRCS Contacts	2
Project Sponsor Responsibilities	3
Emergency Recovery Flow Chart	4
Description of Typical Recovery Measures	5
Contracting Procedures	6
State and Local Water Quality Permits	8
Clean Water Act, Sec. 404 Permits	8
Endangered Species Act	10
Essential Fish Habitat	12
Wild and Scenic Rivers	13
Cultural Resources	14
Tribal Consultation	15
Interagency Coordination	15
EWP Program Implementation Plan	Appendix A
Sample Assistance Request Letter	Appendix B
Damage Survey Report	Appendix C
Pictures and Designs of Typical Recovery Measures	Appendix D

INTRODUCTION

Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) assistance may be made available when sudden watershed impairment occurs that creates an imminent threat to life or property, as determined by the NRCS State Conservationist. The EWP Program provides recovery assistance consisting of emergency measures for repair and restoration of eligible sites. The EWP Program helps project sponsors implement emergency recovery measures to relieve imminent hazards to life or property created by a natural disaster that causes a sudden impairment of a watershed.

An eligible project sponsor must be a legal subdivision of State government or State agency or Native American Tribe or Tribal organization. The project sponsor must also have the legal interest in, or responsibility for, the areas threatened by a watershed emergency.

EWP technical and financial assistance may be made available if funding is available when:

1. The President has declared an emergency under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
2. The STC has declared a local or State emergency.
3. The Secretary of Agriculture has declared a drought emergency.

Assistance available under the EWP Program consists of installing emergency measures, including the purchase of floodplain easements to reduce hazards to life or property.

Eligible recovery measures include practices that:

1. Reduce threats to life or property from a watershed impairment, including sediment and debris removal.
2. Provide protection from additional flooding or soil erosion by retarding runoff.
3. Remove debris deposited by a natural disaster that would affect runoff or erosion.
4. Restore the hydraulic capacity to the natural environment to the maximum extent practical based upon pre-event conditions.
5. Are economically, socially, and environmentally defensible and technically sound.
6. Measures must also provide immediate, adequate, and safe relief from the hazard
7. Be limited to measures or practices that to the greatest extent possible use the least damaging practical construction techniques and equipment that retain as much of the existing characteristics of the landscape and habitat.
8. Conform to all applicable statutes, published regulations, and Executive orders.

The Damage Survey Report (DSR) is the primary document in the planning process to record all assessments, evaluation, and planning decisions for EWP recovery measures. A DSR must be completed for every site determined eligible for EWP assistance. The DSR must include sufficient data and information to document eligibility. A DSR must be completed within 60 days of the formal request for assistance from the sponsor. See Appendix C.

A Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) has been developed in compliance with Public Law 91-190, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (83 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. Section 4321 et seq.). The PEIS was developed, in part, to facilitate NEPA compliance at the NRCS State level by allowing tiering by the State for certain EWP measures and activities.

The DSR includes an evaluation of all alternatives considered, including environmental, social, and economic considerations, as well as estimates of the cost of project installation. The NRCS and the project sponsor are responsible for fully completing the DSR to identify the environmental effects or impacts that will result from the proposed action. In many cases, the effects of the proposed actions are sufficiently described in the PEIS. In such cases, no additional analysis is required for purposes of NEPA compliance because the site-specific activities will be addressed or tiered to the PEIS. Additional analysis or documentation may be required, however, to comply with the Endangered Species Act (ESA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), or other environmental requirements. If significant impacts are found as a result of the EWP environmental evaluation process and the proposed actions have not been sufficiently described in the PEIS, it is possible that an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement will be required.

The EWP Floodplain Easements (EWP-FPE) Program provides an alternative measure to traditional EWP recovery. Where sites are eligible and it can be determined that acquiring an easement in lieu of recovery is the more economical and prudent approach to reducing a threat to life or property. NRCS will only purchase floodplain easements from landowners on a voluntary basis. Floodplain easements are held and administered by the NRCS on behalf of the United States and are perpetual. The easement must be restored to the extent practicable to the natural environment and may include both structural and nonstructural practices to restore the flood storage and flow, erosion control, and improve the practical management of the easement. Structures, including buildings, within the floodplain easement must be demolished and removed, or relocated outside the 100-year floodplain or dam breach inundation area.

Following a declared natural disaster, the NRCS State Conservationist or his or her designee must submit a written request for floodplain easement funding to the NRCS Chief. The letter must include the nature and location of the event, the anticipated funding required, and appropriate rationale for using floodplain easement in lieu of recovery. If funds are being requested for the purchase of easements on lands with residences or other nonagricultural structures, the STC must provide confirmation that the acquisition is part of a strategy that will facilitate the restoration of an entire reach of the floodplain.

PRIMARY NRCS CONTACTS

Salvador Salinas, NRCS State Conservationist
101 South Main
Temple, Texas 76501
Fax: 254-742-9819
Phone: 254-742-9800

General Program Administration
Claude Ross, Program Manager
Phone: 254-742-9822
Claude.Ross@tx.usda.gov

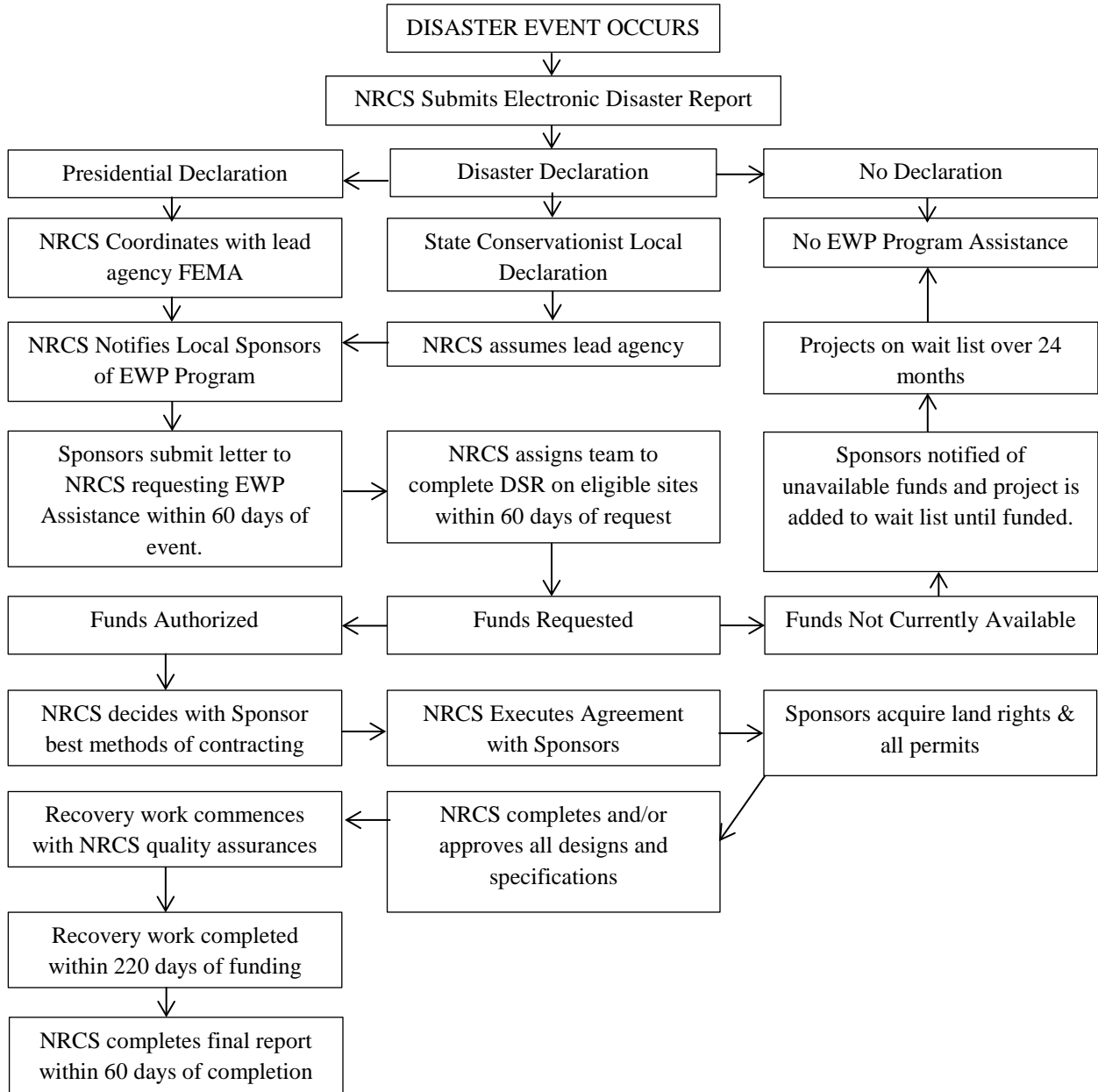
NRCS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

See Emergency Watershed Protection Program Implementation Plan revised April 2013, Appendix A.

PROJECT SPONSOR RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Submit written request to the NRCS State Conservationist requesting NRCS assistance within 60 days after the event. See example in Appendix B. Letter should include:
 - a. A description of the problems encountered and the assistance needed, including the following:
 - i. Nature of the problem
 - ii. Location
 - iii. Scope of the problem
 - b. Commitment by the project sponsor to assume the following responsibilities:
 - i. Provide local cost share
 - ii. Land rights acquisition
 - iii. Permits
 - iv. Operation and maintenance (O&M), if required
 - c. A statement indicating funds have either been exhausted or insufficient to provide adequate recovery measures from the applicable hazards.
 - d. A statement identifying other State or Federal funding received or application submitted.
2. Accept requests for assistance from private property/land owners.
3. Possess legal authority and certify land rights (including any rights needed for the relocation of fences, bridges, etc.) with a legal opinion and a signed NRCS-ADS-78 form.
4. Acquire all necessary Federal, State and local permits before construction begins. Ensure all utilities are located and removed or relocated within the work area prior to construction.
5. Ensure appropriate easements have been acquired.
6. Publicize the availability of the EWP Program and conduct outreach to underserved populations.
7. Participate on a DSR team as needed and assist to establish priorities for work.
8. Accept the completed work for projects installed using locally awarded contracting procedures as appropriate
9. Submit a SF 424 “Application for Federal Assistance” with SF 424A and 424B for non-construction projects and SF 424 C and SF 424D for construction projects.
10. Enter into a written agreement with NRCS outlining responsibilities and obligations.
11. Agree to provide operation and maintenance of completed structural measures.
12. Provide 25 percent of project costs (cash and/or approved in-kind). Matching EWP funds with other Federal funds is not permitted without express statutory authority, i.e., Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

EMERGENCY RECOVERY PROCESS FLOW CHART



DESCRIPTION OF TYPICAL RECOVERY MEASURES

In the state of Texas, typical recovery measures include damage caused by flooding and high winds. EWP assistance may also be available to fire and drought damaged areas; however, assistance for resulting damage has not typically been requested. Eligible measures shall meet the criteria specified in the EWP Program Manual, Section 511.3- Eligibility for Recovery Assistance, paragraph D. Eligible measures. For more information on recovery measures and program eligibility, please contact the EWP Program Manager.

Below are descriptions of typical watershed impairments and the associated repairs:

- (1) Streambank Protection and Stabilization – Rigid and flexible facings and structural devices to resist erosion or scour adjacent to eligible sites. Typical sites to be protected would include road ways, city utilities and water impoundment structures.
 - a. Rock riprap bank armor
 - b. Rock riprap barbs and or weirs
 - c. Stacked concrete bags
 - d. Gabions (with or without shotcrete)
 - e. Sheet pilings
 - f. Grouted rock riprap bank armor
 - g. Bio-engineering with native vegetation
- (2) Road Crossings – Abutment and armor protection at the intersection of existing roadways and concentrated stream flows.
 - a. Timber headwalls
 - b. Low water crossings (does not include repair of road surface)
 - c. Stacked concrete bag headwalls
 - d. Sloped rock riprap armor
 - e. Grouted rock riprap armor
 - f. Ditch stabilization measures (check dams, rock chutes, abutments, etc.)
 - g. Bridge abutment stabilization
- (3) Sediment and Debris Removal – Removal and disposal of watershed obstructions for the purpose of restoring pre-storm channel capacity.
 - a. Removal of accumulated woody debris from stream channels
 - b. Removal of aggregate from stream channels and road crossings
- (4) PL-534 and PL-566 watershed structures – Shaping, earthwork and/or rock riprap to repair damage to existing structures caused by an eligible storm event.
 - a. Floodwater Retarding Structures Sites
 - i. Auxiliary spillway repairs
 - ii. Plunge basin repairs
 - iii. Embankment shaping
 - b. Channelization project repairs
 - c. Grade stabilization structure repairs
- (5) Drainage channels, dikes, and irrigation canals
 - a. Repair slope slides
 - b. Repair scour around rigid structures
 - c. Repair erosion from overtopping

Design requirements shall be pursuant to EWP Program Manual, Section 512.4 - Technical Adequacy Recovery. The measures shall correct the watershed impairment to either a stable or pre-disaster condition that will not cause increased adverse impacts. All recovery measures must be technically adequate. All work subject to NRCS standards must be carried out in accordance with the 210-NEM, Section 501.24; Title 180, National Planning Procedures Handbook (NPPH); Title 190, National Agronomy Manual (NAM); and the Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG). Prior to contract, technical documents shall be reviewed by the State Conservation Engineer for his approval and seal if necessary.

Photographs of NRCS typical installations and EWP standard drawings are located in Appendix C. For the most current drawings, specifications, quality assurance plans, cost estimates, time estimates, drafting aids and design templates contact the EWP Program Manager or State EWP Engineer.

CONTRACTING PROCEDURES

NRCS uses four methods for implementing EWP projects listed in order of priority: Federal contracts, contracting local organization (CLO), locally-led contracting and force account. All Sponsors must have a DUNS number and be registered at www.SAM.gov in order to receive Federal funding.

Federal contract

NRCS enters into a Project Agreement with the Sponsor in which NRCS will provide the engineering services, contract administration and quality assurance (inspection) services, at no cost to the sponsor. The contracting procedures follow the Federal Acquisition Regulation, USDA Acquisition Regulations, NRCS Acquisition Regulations and local policies to install the emergency watershed protection measures. The sponsor is required to provide their share of the total cost of the works of improvement with cash and/or approved in-kind contributions. The Sponsor may be requested to provide an advance of funds for up to 90 percent of their matching funds prior to the award of the contract. NRCS will issue a bill of collection or a refund to the Sponsor based on the final contract costs.

Contracting Local Organization (CLO)

NRCS will enter into a cooperative agreement with the Sponsor who then contracts out some or all of the engineering services, contracting administration and quality assurance. The cooperative agreement provides financial assistance (FA) funding for the construction or other approved emergency work and any technical assistance (TA) funding approved up to a fixed amount based on the estimated construction costs. All funding types must be stated in the agreement prior to the Sponsor's request for reimbursement. Approved technical funding applies to engineering designs/surveys, contract administration and quality assurance.

FA is generally 75% NRCS' and 25% Sponsor's cost share. Approved TA is funded at 100% NRCS' cost share. NRCS will reimburse the Sponsor up to the approved amount upon receipt of an acceptable request for reimbursement (Standard Form 270). No reimbursement allowed prior to the execution of the agreement.

FA may include in-kind credit in the form of goods, services or both that directly relate to the physical construction of the works of improvement. Examples include: materials, labor, equipment used in the construction and debris disposal (chipping, burning or tipping fees). FA in-kind credit must be approved in the Agreement prior to the Sponsor's submitting a request for reimbursement. Proper documentation is required for reimbursement. The Sponsors must follow State and local regulations plus any terms and conditions in the agreement. See 7CFR 3015 and 3016 for further guidance.

The Sponsors must submit quarterly accrual reports no later than the 15th of the last month of each quarter, stating the amount of Federal funds earned, federal funds invoiced and federal funds not invoiced, until project completion. Accrual reports apply to CLO, locally-led and force account agreements.

Locally-led

This is similar to the CLO above however the Sponsor does the contracting, engineering and quality assurance with their workforce.

Force Account

This is the least preferred method. The Sponsor performs the work of improvements using their own personnel, materials and equipment. The sponsor may supplement its own personnel, materials and equipment through temporary hire, material purchases and equipment rental not to exceed 15% of the total estimated project costs. State/local regulations and procedures are used. An approved plan of operation is required which details the three major components: materials, equipment and personnel. Current FEMA hourly equipment rental rates will apply for reimbursement. Only the hours of equipment operations are allowed, no stand-by fees. Personnel shall be identified by name, title, hourly wage with benefits and overtime. Overtime shall be paid for over 40 hours less benefits.

Generally a Force Account agreement is limited to \$150,000. Requests for additional funding require approval from NRCS National Headquarters Acquisition Division. In all agreements NRCS will provide project oversight by the Contracting Officer, the project Engineer and/or a construction inspector. These services are at 100% NRCS' costs.

In-Kind Contributions:

Provisions for in-kind is covered in 7 CFR 3016 and 3015 and as limited by the EWP Program Manual, Title 390. In-kind services include labor, equipment, design, surveys, contract administration and construction inspection.

Ineligible Sponsor Contributions

The following activities are not eligible as sponsor contributions:

- Activities related to land rights
- Legal opinions related to land right activities
- Construction easements
- Project permit activities

STATE AND LOCAL WATER QUALITY PERMITS

The discharge of wastewater and certain types of storm water into or adjacent to water in the state (HTML) must be authorized by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This authorization may come in the form of an individual discharge permit or a general permit. Applicants requesting a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit in Texas must also receive 401 Water Quality Certification from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality as specified in Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. The 401 Certification can cover both the construction and operation of the proposed project. Most nationwide USACE 404 permits have water quality certification issued concurrently with the permit; however, if a standard individual permit is required for authorization, the conditions of the 401 Water Quality Certification become part of the USACE 404 permit. Counties or other local entities may also require additional permits such as fill and grade, shorelines, etc. The sponsor is responsible for obtaining all of the necessary permits to complete the project. There are instances when NRCS needs to be involved in the process. It should be noted that failure of a sponsor to obtain necessary permits that results in contractor delay or termination of a contract, generally, will result in the excess costs being the responsibility of the sponsor as the permits are equivalent to property-rights.

PERMITS FOR CLEAN WATER ACT, SECTION 404

The Regulatory Division of the USACE administers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Federal law (Section 404 of the Clean Water Act) prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States which includes wetlands, without a Department of Army permit issued by the USACE. Under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, no work may commence that might affect traditional navigable waters of the U.S. without a permit from the USACE. Applicants requesting a 404 permit must also receive 401 Water Quality Certification from the appropriate certifying agency (TCEQ) as specified in Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. The 401 Certification can cover both the construction and operation of the proposed project. Most nationwide permits have water quality certification issued concurrently with the permit; however, if a standard individual permit is required for authorization, the conditions of the 401 Water Quality Certification become part of the USACE 404 permit. USACE personnel can provide assistance with the procedure to acquire a 404 permit, a Section 10 Permit if required, and water quality certification. Additionally, any activity that disturbs more than 5 acres would require a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan also issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Nationwide Permits (NWP) are issued nationally or regionally for a category or categories of activities that are similar in nature and cause only minimal individual and cumulative adverse

impacts. NWP always include terms and conditions for compliance and may require preconstruction notification to the USACE. A list of the current nationwide permits can be found on any of the USACE websites. To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with all of the terms and applicable general conditions of the nationwide permit program in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer. There are currently 31 general conditions that include, but are not limited to, requirements for no impacts to wild and scenic rivers, cultural and historic properties, and/or threatened and endangered species. Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP.

USACE NWP 37 specifically addresses the NRCS EWP Program activities when dealing with “exigency” and “emergency” situations. When EWP recovery efforts require working in “waters of the U.S. and/or near navigable waters of the U.S.” the NRCS Environmental Specialist will coordinate all EWP activities and any needed mitigation with the USACE. The project sponsor will obtain all necessary permits prior to commencement of emergency EWP actions. Additionally, most USACE districts have procedures in place for special and emergency situations to streamline and/or expedite permit issuance. The USACE regulations define an “emergency” as “a situation which would result in an unacceptable hazard to life, a significant loss of property, or an immediate, unforeseen, and significant economic hardship if corrective action requiring a permit is not undertaken within a time period less than the normal time needed to process the application under standard procedures.”

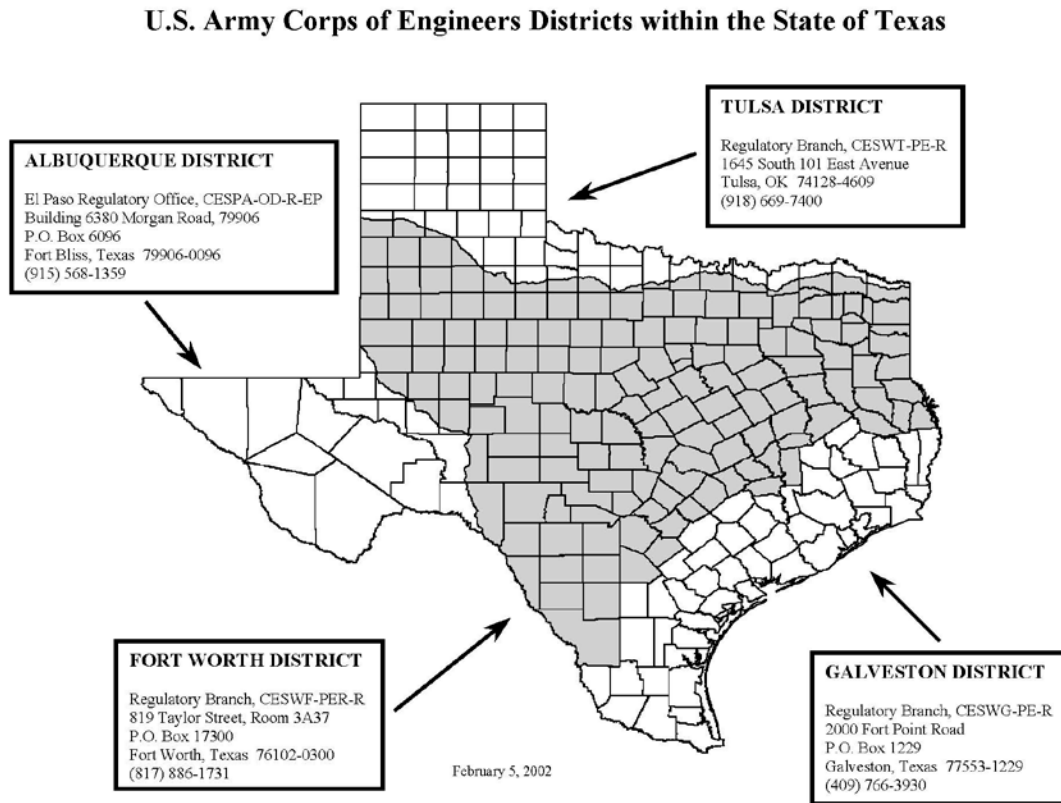
In general, the prospective permittee (project sponsor) should wait until the USACE district engineer issues a NWP verification or 45 calendar days have passed before proceeding with the watershed protection and rehabilitation activity. However, in EWP cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately, and the district engineer will consider the information in the pre-construction notification and any comments received as a result of agency coordination to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked. The local sponsor with assistance from NRCS will notify the USACE verbally and in writing as soon as possible with the following items:

1. Name of applicant;
2. Location of work (vicinity map showing location);
3. Wetland determination for the site;
4. Purpose of the project;
5. Description of work/project including basic dimensions and drawings. The drawings may be approximations and do not have to be to scale or be detailed engineering drawings;
6. Cause of emergency (describe when and how the emergency occurred);
7. Urgency of work (describe why the situation is an emergency using USACE definition and explain what would happen if emergency permitting procedures are not used);
8. Time to complete emergency work (estimate beginning and end);
9. Direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project may cause;
10. Summary of resource agency coordination;

11. Other permits the EWP Program sponsor is seeking.

If the USACE determines that the proposed EWP activity is not authorized by a nationwide permit, the project sponsor should immediately consult the appropriate USACE website and the assigned regulatory district to start the standard individual permit process. Any activities undertaken by the sponsors that are not a part of the EWP project would not be authorized by Nationwide Permit 37 and might require additional authorization by USACE

There are four USACE districts in Texas: Albuquerque District, Fort Worth District, Galveston District, and Tulsa District. A map with contact information and the boundaries of each district is included.



ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT AND EMERGENCY CONSULTATION WITH USFWS

Following a natural disaster, NRCS will assess the damage and required emergency response to restore damage as identified within the NRCS EWP Program. NRCS must make an initial effects determination for any endangered or threatened species, designated critical habitats,

proposed species or habitats, candidate species, or State or Tribal species of concern protected by State or Tribal law or regulation present, or potentially present, within the project area. Once the effects determination has been completed, there may be a need to initiate consultation with the USFWS or NMFS that would result in the development of negotiated “reasonable and prudent measures” (RPMs) to mitigate potential negative impacts. During emergency events, the primary objective of the responding agency must be to protect human life and property and this objective takes precedence over considerations for minimizing adverse effects to listed species under the ESA. The protection of listed species and designated critical habitat is initiated when it would not interfere with the emergency response to protect human life and property. Consequently, the first action is to initiate a response to the emergency and then to determine if there are actions that can be taken to protect or reduce effects to listed species.

NRCS must make an initial effects determination for any endangered or threatened species, designated critical habitats, proposed species or habitats, candidate species, or State or Tribal species of concern protected by State or Tribal law or regulation present, or potentially present, within the project area. Once the effects determination has been completed, there may be a need to initiate consultation with the USFWS or NMFS that would result in the development of negotiated RPMs to mitigate potential negative impacts.

The ESA process for handling emergencies:

STEP 1 (Initiating Contact)

During any emergency response, the Federal agency will contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) by telephone or facsimile (as quickly as possible following the onset of the emergency). Hopefully, the responding agency would have previously established a list of emergency contacts that includes the appropriate Service office responsible for the area where the emergency exists. The Federal agency will provide the Service the project location, a description of the emergency response action and timelines.

STEP 2 (Service Recommendations)

During this initial contact, the Service will recommend actions that may be implemented to minimize the impacts to any listed species or critical habitat in the area. The emergency response agency will proceed with all necessary actions to stop the imminent threat to human life or property. At the same time, the Service will provide the agency, within 48 hours, a letter to explain the protective procedures that were identified during the initial contact.

STEP 3 (Service Evaluation)

The Service will continue to evaluate the emergency. If this evaluation indicates that the emergency response procedures may result in jeopardy/adverse modification, and no means of reducing or avoiding this impact are available, the Service will advise the responding agency of this and document this conclusion. The agency will not stop or delay their emergency response because of this notification. In such a situation, the Federal agency and the Service will discuss actions to remediate the effects following conclusion of the emergency.

STEP 4 (Emergency Over)

Once the emergency is under control, the action agency will identify any incidental take of a species or an adverse effect to critical habitat that resulted from the emergency response action and initiate formal consultation. This formal consultation follows standard procedures, includes a description of what action the agency took to respond to the emergency, and identifies the final impacts to listed species.

STEP 5 (Consultation Completed)

The Service will prepare an after-the-fact biological opinion to cover any incidental take that occurred during the emergency response and document the final impacts to the listed species. This biological opinion could contain suggestions for after-the-fact remediation in the form of reasonable and prudent alternatives, or reasonable and prudent measures when incidental take of listed species or adverse modification of critical habitat attributable to the emergency response occurred. With the finalization of the biological opinion, the action agency has completed their compliance with the ESA.

The compliance with the ESA for an emergency action only requires a short telephone call at the beginning of the emergency. After that, the response agency does not have to contact the Service until the emergency is over. We are currently working with Federal agencies to provide technical assistance, coordination, and, in some instances, Section 7 consultation for proactive projects to reduce the need for contacts prior to emergency events. These efforts will eliminate the need for the Federal agency to contact the Service following the onset of an emergency response activity because we will have already provided them with needed species information and the means to avoid or minimize adverse effects to listed species/critical habitats. In these situations, the Federal agency will only contact the Service after the emergency is over.

US Fish and Wildlife Service Contact Information: [USFWS Region 2 Field Offices](#)

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

Following a natural disaster, NRCS will assess the damage and required emergency response to restore damage as identified within the NRCS EWP Program. NRCS must first assess whether a proposed action or alternative will result in short or long-term disruptions or alterations that may result in an “adverse effect” to Essential fish habitats (EFHs). If yes, NRCS may first consider if and how the action or alternative can be modified to mitigate potential adverse effects. If that is not possible, NRCS will have to consult with NMFS to determine measures to conserve such habitat. Following consultation, NRCS is responsible for detailing the measures that will be taken to mitigate any adverse effects to EFH and explain reasons for any actions inconsistent with the NMFS EFH recommendations.

EFHs are areas identified as being vital for sustaining marine or anadromous fish populations. They include the waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity. As amended in 1996, the Act requires Federal or

State agencies proposing, funding, or undertaking actions that would adversely affect any EFH to devise measures for avoiding, mitigating, or offsetting the impact of the activity on the habitat.

Habitat Areas of Particular Concern Identified in the 2005 Fishery Management Plan Amendment of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council.

Texas/Louisiana Topographic Features (Reefs and Banks)

- West Flower Garden Banks
- East Flower Garden Banks
- Stetson Bank
- 29 Fathom Bank
- MacNeil Bank
- Rezak Sidner Bank
- Rankin Bright
- Bank Geyer Bank
- McGrail Bank
- Bouma Bank
- Sonnier Bank
- Alderdice Bank
- Jakkula Bank
- Additional information may be found at:
 - [NOAA Essential Fish Habitat and Texas](#)
 - [Essential Fish Habitat Mapper](#)
- NOAA Marine Fisheries Service Contact Information:
- [NOAA Galveston Texas Lab](#)

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

NRCS must consider the values of these segments prior to taking actions that could exclude them from future wild, scenic, or recreational status. Generally, timber harvests and agricultural operations on privately owned lands are unaffected in wild, scenic, and recreational river designations. However, some activities may require permits or may be covered under special provisions of the management plan. The Federal river manager (each designated river has a manager) may assist and cooperate with States or local organizations, landowners, and individuals to plan, protect, and manage river resources. The assistance may include limited financial assistance.

The designation of a river or river segment under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides legal protections from adverse development and provides a mechanism for management of the river's resources. In addition to the river segments designated as wild and scenic, many more segments are believed to possess one or more outstanding or remarkable natural or cultural values judged to be of more than local or regional significance. Texas has approximately 184,797 miles of river,

of which 191.2 miles are designated as wild & scenic—1/10th of 1% of the state's river miles. The designated reach is along the Rio Grande River where the segment on the United States side of the river from river mile 842.3 above Mariscal Canyon downstream to river mile 651.1 at the Terrell-Val Verde County line. This reach is within the boundaries of the Big Bend National Park. Designation: Wild — 95.2 miles; Scenic — 96.0 miles; Total — 191.2 miles.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

A formal notification from the NRCS State Conservationist to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is made when official commitment of NRCS funds is made to local sponsors. NRCS, as the lead federal agency, is responsible for consideration of cultural resources in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The State Level Agreement between NRCS and the Texas SHPO addresses how cultural resources consideration is handled in emergencies, including when EWP assistance is provided.

Exigent emergencies pose an immediate threat of damage to life or property. An exigency continues to exist as long as the probability of damage to life or property continues.

Undertakings associated with exigent emergencies consist of actions (e.g., repairs) which

- (i) have the potential to impact cultural resources; and
- (ii) are integral to alleviating the threat of damage.

Procedures for exigent emergencies are as follows:

1. Repairs or other activities will start as soon as possible and must be completed within 10 days after funds are received.
2. As soon as possible after the beginning of an emergency, NRCS will notify SHPO. To the extent possible given the circumstances, SHPO will provide NRCS with information about cultural resources that could be impacted by the undertaking. Potential impacts to cultural resources are to be considered as carefully as possible given the nature of the emergency.
3. As soon as emergency conditions permit, cultural resources field inspections will be made and the impacts to cultural resources, if any, will be assessed.

Non-exigent emergencies pose a near-term threat of damage to life or property that is high enough to constitute a continuing hazard, but not high enough to constitute an immediate threat. Procedures in GM State Supplement Title 420, Part 401, TX401.21 (NRCS Texas Policy for Cultural Resources Consideration) will be followed.

Cultural resources reviews are completed for all proposed EWP measures. DSRs are routed to the cultural resources specialist (CRS) in the state office for review. The review determines the presence of previously recorded cultural resources in the vicinity of proposed EWP measure, the potential for as yet unidentified cultural resources, and makes an assessment of the scope and level of disturbance of the measure.

In most cases the scope of the EWP measures is comparable to practices designed and implemented at the field office level. If there are no items of concern, such as previously

recorded sites in close proximity, the CRS notifies the field office indicating results of the review and specifying that NRCS personnel having received training in identification of cultural resources will conduct a cultural resources field inspection of the area of potential effect that will be disturbed by the proposed measure(s). In cases where the proposed measure will involve more complex design, high level of disturbance in areas with relatively good potential for cultural resources, or previously recorded sites in close proximity, the CRS notifies the field office indicating results of the review and that a cultural resources survey should be completed by the CRS. NRCS will consult with the SHPO and the NRCS archeologist will conduct a survey of the area of potential effect.

NRCS and the Texas SHPO, in the existing State Level Agreement, agreed that debris and sediment removal itself would not be considered an undertaking unless activities associated with these actions (e.g. vehicle/equipment access, staging areas) have the potential to impact undisturbed deposits. It is NRCS policy when assisting with debris removal to utilize existing access when possible and avoid any new disturbances. Potential impacts to cultural resources should be minimal with debris removal.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

A Project Sponsor can include any Native American tribe or tribal organization as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b). NRCS will encourage Tribal entities to develop procedures for use during emergency programs when responding to a disaster or emergency declared by the President, a tribal government, or State Governor when responding to other immediate threats to life or property. These procedures will be developed in consultation with the SHPO, THPO, and federally recognized Tribes as part of each State-level agreement and Tribal consultation protocol or a stand-alone pre-disaster agreement that will be incorporated into the emergency recovery plan.

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

In a State or locally declared disaster where the STC determines that a watershed impairment exists, NRCS will assume the lead in providing assistance and coordinating work with the appropriate State office of emergency preparedness, as well as with other Federal, Tribal, or local agencies involved with administering emergency programs as appropriate and as outlined in this Emergency Recovery Plan. For major disasters, NRCS staffs will participate at the Joint Field Office as needed for coordination with other state and federal agencies.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Under Public Law 93-288, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, as amended., when the President declares an area a major disaster area, all emergency work will be coordinated with FEMA or its designee (7 CFR

Section 624.5(a)). FEMA will not coordinate NRCS' work unless conflicts arise from adjacent sites where FEMA has responsibility.

Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)

When disasters occur of a magnitude that state and federal assistance might be needed, the Recovery Section coordinates damage surveys with local and federal agencies, prepares disaster declaration requests for the Governor's signature, and deploys staff to the affected area to coordinate the overall recovery process. For major disasters, state and federal recovery staffs are collocated in a Joint Field Office. The TDEM Recovery staff includes: specialists who carry out disaster recovery programs for individual disaster survivors (Individual Assistance), as well as specialists who aid local governments and public entities, such as school districts and hospitals (Public Assistance), with programs to repair or reconstruct facilities that were damaged or destroyed. The TDEM staff will notify local governments that EWP assistance may be available. The TDEM staff will also inform the NRCS State Conservationist of the natural disaster and the potential request for assistance.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

The USACE has the primary responsibility for the removal of debris from federally maintained navigable channels and waterways. For Stafford Act disasters, FEMA Recovery Policy RP9523.5, dated October 30, 2012, will be followed for determining the eligibility of debris removal from navigable waterways, the coastal and inland zones and wetlands under the Public Assistance Program.

Assistance for levees and flood control works, the USACE and NRCS will follow an existing Memorandum of Agreement. NRCS will generally be responsible for repairing flood control works in watersheds with contributing drainage areas less than 400 square miles. The USACE would be responsible for repairs to eligible non-federal flood control works in urban areas regardless of watershed area.

**EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

Action Item	Action	PREPAREDNESS											Sponsor	Time Line (Days)
		EWP Program Manager	ASC(FO)	Field Office	DSR Team	Appropriate Specialist	EWP Program Engineer	Field/Zone Engineer	Contracting Officer	State Con. Eng.	COTR/GR/Inspector	NRCS Time Charge		
PREPAREDNESS														
1	Maintain communication with Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM).	R											CTA	
2	Notify Zone & Field Offices of potential damages from major storm events	R											CTA	
3	Monitor TDEM Situation Reports	R											CTA	
STORM EVENT														0
4	Provide State Office with report of storm and potential damages.		R										CTA	
5	Notify NHQ of event and damages for potential funding through the Electronic Disaster Report	R											CTA	5
6	As soon as conditions allow, contact local official (County, City, Emergency Management Coordinator, SWCD, Special Districts, etc.) inquiring about damages			R									CTA	
7	Notify EWP Program Manager of any exigent situations that warrant immediate attention		R	A									CTA	
8	Conduct preliminary assessment to determine if EWP can assist with recovery efforts and forward report to Program Manager. Collect any information that will assist in completion of DSR.			R			A	A					CTA	
9	Provide general information on EWP and the process to request assistance to the potential project sponsor (Sponsor's Guide, web site, etc)	A		R				A					CTA	
10	Submit letter requesting EWP assistance to State Conservationist													R Within 60 days of event
11	Notify Zone & Field Office of official request for assistance received from Governor's office or local sponsor	R											CTA	
12	Monitor efforts relating to official disaster declarations and advise STC on declaring local disasters	R											CTA	
13	Monitor and coordinate response efforts with FEMA, DEM and other agencies.	R											CTA	

**EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

Action Item	Action	EWP Program Manager ASC(FO) Field Office DSR Team Appropriate Specialist EWP Program Engineer Field/Zone Engineer Contracting Officer State Con. Eng. COTR/GR/Inspector NRCIS Time Charge Sponsor												Time Line (Days)
14	Assign appropriate staff to DSR team to assist FO. Request additional assistance from State Office Staff if necessary. The DC will assume the DSR Team Leader.		R										CTA	Commence within 21 days of request letter
15	Schedule and complete DSR with representative from entity requesting assistance.				R				A				CTA	Competition within 60 days of request
16	Compile information from DSRs and request project code and funding	R											CTA	
17	Review planned treatment in DSRs for the following:	R						A	A				CTA	
	General Program Requirements	R												
	Engineering					Hrebik								
	COE 404 Permit Needs/NWP					Kelly								
	Cultural Resources					Sanders								
	T&E Species (Consulation Needs)					Castro								
PROJECT FUNDED													0	
18	Upon approval from NHQ, notify FNM of project code and available funds. Notify Sponsors of project being funded.	R											EWP	
19	Arrange meeting with Sponsors to discuss: 1. Methods of contracting 2. Available funding (FA & TA) 3. Responsibilities for Designs & QA 4. Land Rights, Vendor, POC, etc.	R		A				A		A			EWP	
20	Secure: 1. Land Rights 2. Applicable Permits 3. Engineering Services (as applicable)						A						R	
21	Assign COR, GR and Inspector as appropriate	A	A							R	A		EWP	
22	Prepare Scope of Work (SOW)							A	A			R	EWP	
23	Prepare Plan of Operations for Force Account							A	A				EWP	R
24	Review designs, drawings, Plan of Operations (Force Acct) or Scope of Work (CLO) and provide to CO							A	R	A			EWP	
25	Provide O&M requirements to CO							R	A				EWP	

512.1 B.

**EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

Action Item	Action	EWP Program Manager	ASC(FO)	Field Office	DSR Team	Appropriate Specialist	EWP Program Engineer	Field/Zone Engineer	Contracting Officer	State Con. Eng.	COTR/GR/Inspector	NRCS Time Charge	Sponsor	Time Line (Days)
26	Monitor funding levels (FA & TA) of project codes and take appropriate actions	R											EWP	
27	Maintain active dates for project codes	R											EWP	
28	Review designs and QA plans from Sponsors					R				A			EWP	
29	Develop Project Agreement (Force Acct. & CLO). Funding obligated with signatures of sponsor and STC.	A				A		R					EWP	
30	Prepare solicitation for Federal Contract							R					EWP	
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION														
31	Review Sponsors solicitation and bid package.					A		R		A			EWP	
32	Monitor project for Contracting Officer					A				R			EWP	
33	Approve request for extension and additional funding (30 day prior to expiration)	R											EWP	
34	Close out project								R	A			EWP	
PROJECT COMPLETED														
														220
35	Compile and maintain project results & outcomes	R											CTA	
36	Send Project Code Final Report to NHQ	R											CTA	280
37	Coordinate with Public Affairs to develop publicity materials on project accomplishments.	R	A										CTA	

NOTES:

DSR Team members and leader will be assigned by the ASC(FO). The inter-disciplinary team should include the Field Office Staff, Field Engineer and any others with technical and area-wide planning experience. Local representatives from the entity will assist the team.

R - Responsible for action

A - Assist with action

Appendix B
Sample Letter for Requesting EWP Assistance

Date

Salvador Salinas
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
101 South Main
Temple, Texas 76501

Mr. Salinas;

We request Federal assistance under the provisions of Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1950, Public Law 81-516 or Section 403 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, Public Law 95-334, to restore damages sustained in _____ County by storms of <<Enter name and/or type of disaster that occurred>> on <<Enter date disaster occurred>>. This work is needed to safeguard lives and property from an imminent hazard of <<enter hazard type>>.

We understand, as sponsors of an Emergency Watershed Protection project that our responsibilities will include acquiring land rights and any permits needed to construct, and if required, to operate and maintain the proposed measures. We are prepared to provide local <<enter type of local contribution>> of the cost of construction work in dollars or in-kind services.

The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the administrative and technical contact persons in our organization are as follows:

Name: _____
Title: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

Please contact him or her for any additional information that you might need in assessing our request.

Sincerely,

**DAMAGE SURVEY REPORT (DSR)
 Emergency Watershed Protection Program – Recovery**

Section 1A

Date of Report: _____

DSR Number: _____ Project Number: _____

<u>NRCS Entry Only</u>	
Eligible: YES _____	NO _____
Approved: YES _____	NO _____
Funding Priority Number (from Section 4) _____	
Limited Resource Area: YES _____	NO _____

Section 1B Sponsor

Sponsor Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Fax: _____

Section 1C Site Location Information

County: _____ State: _____ Congressional District: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____ Section: _____ Township: _____ Range: _____

UTM Coordinates: _____

Drainage Name: _____ Reach: _____

Damage Description: _____

Section 1D Site Evaluation

All answers in this Section must be YES in order to be eligible for EWP assistance.

Site Eligibility	YES	NO	Remarks
Damage was a result of a natural disaster?*			
Recovery measures would be for runoff retardation or soil erosion prevention?*			
Threat to life and/or property?*			
Event caused a sudden impairment in the watershed?*			
Imminent threat was created by this event?***			
For structural repairs, not repaired twice within ten years?***			
Site Defensibility			
Economic, environmental, and social documentation adequate to warrant action? (Go to pages 3, 4, 5 and 6 ***)			
Proposed action technically viable? (Go to Page 9 ***)			

Have all the appropriate steps been taken to ensure that all segments of the affected population have been informed of the EWP program and its possible effects? YES _____ NO _____

Comments: _____

* Statutory

** Regulation

*** DSR Pages 3 through 6 and 9 are required to support the decisions recorded on this summary page. If additional space is needed on this or any other page in this form, add appropriate pages.

DSR NO: _____

Section 1E Proposed Action

Describe the preferred alternative from Findings: Section 5 A:

Total installation cost identified in this DSR: Section 3: \$ _____

Section 1F NRCS State Office Review and Approval

Reviewed By: _____ Date Reviewed: _____
State EWP Program Manager

Approved By: _____ Date Approved: _____
State Conservationist

PRIVACY ACT AND PUBLIC BURDEN STATEMENT

NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, (5 U.S.C. 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended. The authority for requesting the following information is 7 CFR 624 (EWP) and Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1950, Public Law 81-516, 33 U.S.C. 701b-1; and Section 403 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, Public Law 95-334, as amended by Section 382, of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Public Law 104-127, 16 U.S.C. 2203. EWP, through local sponsors, provides emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion control to areas where a sudden impairment of a watershed threatens life or property. The Secretary of Agriculture has delegated the administration of EWP to the Chief of NRCS on state, tribal and private lands.

Signing this form indicates the sponsor concurs and agrees to provide the cost-share to implement the EWP recovery measure(s) determined eligible by NRCS under the terms and conditions of the program authority. Failure to provide a signature will result in the applicant being unable to apply for or receive a grant the applicable program authorities. Once signed by the sponsor, this information may not be provided to other agencies. IRS, Department of Justice, or other State or Federal Law Enforcement agencies, and in response to a court or administrative tribunal.

The provisions of criminal and civil fraud statutes, including 18 U.S.C. 286, 287, 371, 641, 651, 1001; 15 U.S.C. 714m; and 31 U.S.C. 3729 may also be applicable to the information provided. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0578-0030. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 117/1.96 minutes/hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, field reviews, gathering, designing, and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection information.

USDA NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

"The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.)

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination write USDA, Director of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-941 0 or call (800)795-3272 (voice) or (202)720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Civil Rights Statement of Assurance

The program or activities conducted under this agreement will be in compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions contained in the Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-259); and other nondiscrimination statutes: namely, Section 504 or the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title IX of the Amendments of 1972, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. They will also be in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR 15, 15a, and 15b), which provide that no person in the United States shall on the grounds of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age or disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture or any agency thereof.

DSR NO: _____

Section 2 Environmental Evaluation

2A Resource Concerns	2B Existing Condition	2C Alternatives and Effects		
		Proposed Action	No Action	Alternative
2D Effects of Alternatives				
Soil				
Water				
Downstream water rights				
Air				
Plant				
Animal				
Other				

DSR NO: _____

Section 2E Special Environmental Concerns

Resource Consideration	Existing Condition	Alternatives and Effects		
		Proposed Action	No Action	Alternative
Clean Water Act Waters of the U.S.				
Coastal Zone Management Areas				
Coral Reefs				
Cultural Resources				
Endangered and Threatened Species				
Environmental Justice				
Essential Fish Habitat				
Fish and Wildlife Coordination				
Floodplain Management				
Invasive Species				
Migratory Birds				
Natural Areas				
Prime and Unique Farmlands				
Riparian Areas				
Scenic Beauty				
Wetlands				
Wild and Scenic Rivers				

Completed By: _____

Date: _____

DSR NO: _____

Section 2F Economic

This section must be completed by each alternative considered (attach additional sheets as necessary).

	Future Damages (\$)	Damage Factor (%)	Near Term Damage Reduction
Properties Protected (Private)			
Properties Protected (Public)			
Business Losses			
Other			
Total Near Term Damage Reduction \$			
Net Benefit (Total Near Term Damage Reduction minus Cost from Section 3)			

Completed By: _____ Date: _____

DSR NO: _____

Section 2G Social Consideration

This section must be completed by each alternative considered (attach additional sheets as necessary).

	YES	NO	Remarks
Has there been a loss of life as a result of the watershed impairment?			
Is there the potential for loss of life due to damages from the watershed impairment?			
Has access to a hospital or medical facility been impaired by watershed impairment?			
Has the community as a whole been adversely impacted by the watershed impairment (life and property ceases to operate in a normal capacity)			
Is there a lack or has there been a reduction of public safety due to watershed impairment?			

Completed By: _____

Date: _____

DSR NO: _____

Section 2H Group Representation Information

This section is completed only for the preferred alternative selected.

Group Representation	Number
American Indian/Alaska Native Female Hispanic	
American Indian/Alaska Native Female Non-Hispanic	
American Indian/Alaska Native Male Hispanic	
American Indian/Alaska Native Male Non-Hispanic	
Asian Female Hispanic	
Asian Female Non-Hispanic	
Asian Male Hispanic	
Asian Male Non-Hispanic	
Black or African American Female Hispanic	
Black or African American Female Non-Hispanic	
Black or African American Male Hispanic	
Black or African American Male Non-Hispanic	
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Female Hispanic	
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Female Non-Hispanic	
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Male Hispanic	
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Male Non-Hispanic	
White Female Hispanic	
White Female Non-Hispanic	
White Male Hispanic	
White Male Non-Hispanic	
Total Group	

Census tract(s) _____

Completed By: _____ Date: _____

DSR NO: _____

Section 2I. Required consultation or coordination between the lead agency and/or the RFO and another governmental unit including tribes:

Easements, permissions, or permits:

Mitigation Description:

Agencies, persons, and references consulted, or to be consulted:

Section 4 NRCS EWP Funding Priority

Complete the following section to compute the funding priority for the recovery measures in this application
(see instructions on page 14).

Priority Ranking Criteria	Yes	No		Ranking Number Plus Modifier
1. Is this an exigency situation?				
2. Is this a site where there is serious, but not immediate threat to human life?				
3. Is this a site where buildings, utilities, or other important infrastructure components are threatened?				
4. Is this site a funding priority established by the NRCS Chief?				
The following are modifiers for the above criteria			Modifier	
a. Will the proposed action or alternatives protect or conserve federally-listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat?				
b. Will the proposed action or alternatives protect or conserve cultural sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places?				
c. Will the proposed action or alternatives protect or conserve prime or important farmland?				
d. Will the proposed action or alternatives protect or conserve existing wetlands?				
e. Will the proposed action or alternatives maintain or improve current water quality conditions?				
f. Will the proposed action or alternatives protect or conserve unique habitat, including but not limited to, areas inhabited by State-listed species, fish and wildlife management area, or State identified sensitive habitats?				

Enter priority computation in Section 1A, NRCS Entry, Funding priority number.

Remarks:

Section 5A Findings

Finding: Indicate the preferred alternative from Section 2 (Enter to Section 1E):

I have considered the effects of the action and the alternatives on the Environmental Economic, Social; the Special Environmental Concerns; and the extraordinary circumstances (40 CFR 1508.27). I find for the reasons stated below, that the preferred alternative:

____ Has been sufficiently analyzed in the EWP PEIS (reference all that apply)
Chapter _____
Chapter _____
Chapter _____
Chapter _____
Chapter _____

____ May require the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.
The action will be referred to the NRCS State Office on this date:

NRCS representative of the DSR team

Title: _____ Date: _____

Section 5B Comments:

Section 5C

Sponsor Concurrence: _____

Sponsor Representative

Title: _____ Date: _____

Section 6 Attachments:

- A. Location Map
- B. Site Plan or Sketches
- C. Other (explain)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NRCS-PDM-20, DSR

	Explanation of Requested Item	Who Completes
Section 1	Enter Site Sponsor, Location, Evaluation, Selected Alternative, and Reviewed and Approval Signatures.	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor except for NRCS only portion of Section 1A.
1A	Enter the Date, DSR Number, Project Number. For NRCS only enter Eligible Yes/No, Approved Yes/No, Funding Priority Number, and Limited Resource Area Yes/No.	
1B	Enter Sponsor Name, Address, Telephone, Fax	
1C	Enter site location County, State, Congressional District, Latitude, Longitude, Section, Township, Range, UTM Coordinates, Drainage Name, Reach within drainage, and Damage Description.	
1D	Enter Yes/No and any Remarks for the Site Evaluation information. Any No response means the site is not eligible for EWP assistance and no further information is necessary to complete the DSR. (See NEWPPM 390-502.03 and 390-502-04) Enter Yes/No regarding whether the affected public has been informed of the EWP program.	
1E	Enter the proposed treatment and the cost of installation.	NRCS only.
1F	NRCS Review and Approval.	

	Explanation of Requested Item	Who Completes
Section 2	Use available natural resource, economic, and social, information, including the EWP Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS), to <u>briefly</u> describe the effects of the alternatives to the proposed action including the “no action” alternative. The no action alternative is the predicted future condition if no action is taken. Typically, the proposed action and no action are the alternatives considered for EWP recovery measures due to the focus on repairing or preventing damages within a watershed. However, in cases where additional alternatives are considered, include all pertinent information to adequately address the additional alternatives (e.g., proposed action would be bio-engineering for bank stabilization, no action alternative, and an additional alternative may be riprap for bank stabilization). Do not leave blanks where a consideration is not applicable, use NA to indicate the factor was considered but not applicable for the alternative.	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor.
2A	List all resource concerns which are relevant to the area of the proposed action and alternatives. Refer to the National Bulletin 450-5-8 TCH-COMPLETING AND FILING MEASUREMENT UNITS FOR RESOURCE CONCERNS IN THE FIELD OFFICE TECHNICAL GUIDE (FOTG). Note: the affected area may extend beyond the construction foot print (e. g. where water quality or water rights are affected downstream of the site.)	
2B	Provide a brief description of the present condition of each resource concern listed in 2A. Quantify conditions where possible. Reference accompanying photographic documentation.	
2C	Briefly summarize the practice/system of practices being proposed, as well as the “no action” alternative is predicted future condition if no action is taken.	
2D	Document the efforts of the proposed action and alternatives for the considerations listed in 2A. Reference applicable quality criteria, information in the CPPE, and quantify effects whenever possible. Consider both long-term and short-term effects. Consider any effects which may be individually minor but cumulatively significant at a larger scale or over an extended time period. Clearly define the differences between proposed action, no action, and the other alternatives.	

2E	<p>Enter Special Environmental Concerns for Clean Water Act Waters of the U.S., Coastal Zone Management Areas, Coral Reefs, Cultural Resources, Endangered and Threatened Species, Environmental Justice, Essential Fish Habitat, Fish and Wildlife Coordination, Floodplain Management, Invasive Species, Migratory Birds, Natural Areas, Prime and Unique Farmlands, Riparian Areas, Scenic Beauty, Wetlands, and Wild and Scenic Rivers for each alternative considered. In the case where the selected alternative from Section 5A impacts a Special Environmental Concern, additional information, coordination, permitting or mitigation may be required and adequate documentation should be prepared and attached to the DSR to identify how NRCS or the Sponsor addressed the concern.</p>	
2F	<p>Identify Property Protected both private and public, business losses and other economic impacts considered for each alternative. Enter the dollar value of the potential future damages if no action is taken in the Future Damage (5) column. This would be the estimate of the value lost if the EWP recovery measure is not installed. Use the repair cost or damage dollar method to determine the estimate of future damages. The repair cost method uses the costs to return the impaired property, good, or services based on their original pre-event condition or value. The damage dollar method uses an estimate of the future damage to value (e.g. if the structure is condemned, then enter the value of the structure). Enter the estimated amount based upon existing information or information furnished by the sponsor, contractors or others with specific knowledge for recovery from natural disasters for each alternative considered. Often market values for properties or services can be obtained from personnel at the local county/parish tax assessment office.</p> <p>The DSR team needs to determine the Damage Factor (%) which is a coefficient that indicates the degree of damage reduction to a property that is attributed to the effect of the proposed EWP recovery measures. Use an appropriate estimate of how much of the damage the EWP recovery measure will avoid for the alternative being considered. If the recovery measures from a single site will prevent 100 percent of the damage use 100 percent.</p> <p>The Near Term Damage Reduction is the Future Damage (\$) times the Damage Factor (%). Sum the Near Term Damage Reduction values to calculate the Total Near Term Damage Reduction.</p> <p>Enter the Net Benefit which is computed by subtracting the Cost from section 3 from the total near term damage reduction.</p> <p>The economic section must be completed for each alternative considered. Attach additional sheets as necessary.</p>	
2G	<p>Enter information to describe the potential social impacts and considerations for each alternative. Answer Yes or No and any remarks necessary to adequately address each question.</p> <p>The information may be obtained through interviews with community leaders, government officials or sponsors.</p> <p>Factors such as road closures, loss of water, electricity, access to emergency services are used when answering whether the community as a whole has been impaired.</p> <p>This information is part of the environmental evaluation portion of the DSR but may be pertinent in Section 4 regarding priorities.</p> <p>The Social Considerations Section must be completed for each alternative considered. Attach additional sheets as necessary.</p>	
2H	<p>Enter the Group Representation for the preferred alternative. Use the most recent census tract information based upon where the EWP recovery measures are located.</p>	Sponsor completes.

2I	Enter whether easement, permissions, or permits, and mitigation will require consultation or coordination for the selected alternative (e.g., Clean Water Act section 404 permit, Endangered Species Act section 10 permits, and any State or county permits or requirements). Describe mitigation to be applied that will offset any adverse impacts and attach any documentation from other agencies regarding mitigation requirements.	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor.
-----------	---	--

	Explanation of Requested Item	Who Completes
Section 3	Enter Proposed Recovery Measure(s) including Quantity, Units, Unit Cost, and Total Amount Cost. Enter sum of all Proposed Recovery Measure Costs to calculate Total Costs. Enter Total Installation Costs in Section 1F. The Engineering Cost Estimate must be completed for each alternative considered. Attach additional sheets as necessary.	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor.

	Explanation of Requested Item	Who Completes
Section 4	This section is used to determine the Funding Priority for the preferred alternative and sequence for initiating recovery measures. Enter Yes/No for questions 1 through 4 and enter the number (exigency 1, serious threat to human life 2, etc.) in the right column, Ranking Number Plus Modifier. Complete the Modifier portion by placing the alphabetic indicator a. through f. in the Modifier column. Complete the Ranking Number Plus Modifier column by entering the alphabetic indicator(s) that exists within the site. The number of the site designates the priority (e.g., a site with a designation of 2 is a higher priority than a site with a designation of 3). The modifiers increase the priority for the same numeric site (e.g., a site with a designation of 1a, would be a higher priority than a site with a designation of 1, a site with a designation of 2bc would be a higher priority than a site designated as 2b). Enter the Funding Priority in Section 1A.	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor.

	Explanation of Requested Item	Who Completes
Section 5	Enter the Findings, Rationale Supporting Findings, NRCS Representative signature and Comments, and Concurrence signature by the Sponsor(s).	NRCS completes.
5A	Indicate the preferred alternative and check the applicable finding being made. The NRCS Representative signs indicating the Finding selected. If the proposed action was adequately addressed in the PEIS, check all appropriate chapter paragraphs.	
5B	Explain the rationale for making the finding. Cite any references, analysis, data, or documents which support the finding. Add any additional pages or documents as necessary. To find that an action has been sufficiently analyzed in an existing NRCS environmental document, the document must cover an adequate description of the action proposed for implementation.	
5C	Enter any additional Comments.	
5D	Sponsor(s) review and concurrence.	Sponsor(s) signature.

Section 6	Include attachments for location map, site sketch or plan and other information as needed.	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor.
------------------	--	--

Appendix D

Photos & Drawings of Typical Recovery Measures



Figure 1 – Streambank Protection: Rock riprap armor with rock weirs



Figure 2 – Streambank Protection: Stacked concrete bags



Figure 3 – Streambank Protection: Gabion Baskets with shotcrete facing



Figure 4 – Streambank Protection: Steel sheet piling with rock armor



Figure 5 – Streambank Protection: Gabion Baskets with rock armor.



Figure 6 – Road Crossing: Stacked cement bag abutment with rock armor.

Appendix D



Figure 7 – Road Crossing: Timber abutment with rock chute



Figure 8 – Ditch Stabilization: Rock filled steel piling and rails



Figure 9 – Ditch Stabilization: Rock riprap check dams



Figure 10 – Low water crossing: Concrete subgrade, up and downstream grout and riprap.



Figure 11 – Bridge abutment stabilization: Rock riprap armor



Figure 12 – Bridge abutment stabilization: Stack cement bag bulkhead with ditch outlet

Appendix D



Figure 13 – Woody debris removal in ephemeral stream channel



Figure 14 – Silt and gravel removal for stream channel



Figure 14 – Flood Retarding Structure: Earthfill, shaping and rock armor at outlet of auxiliary spillway.



Figure 15 – Floodwater Retarding Structure: Earthfill, shaping and rock lined plunge basin.

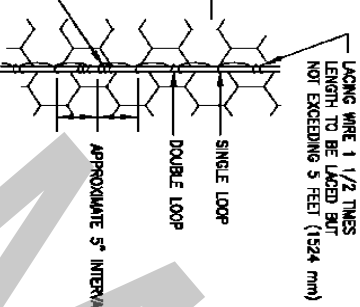
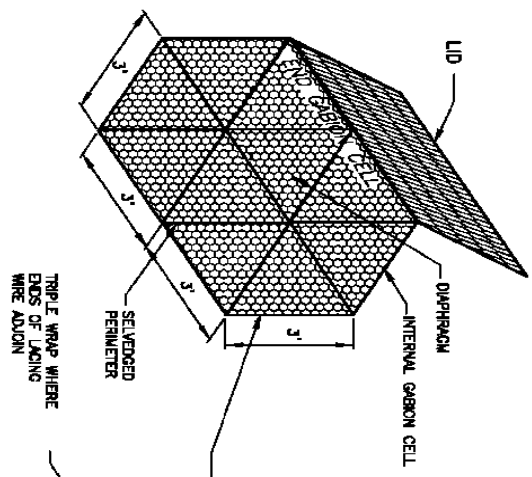


Figure 16 – Drainage Ditch Stabilization: Steel sheet piling and bank shaping

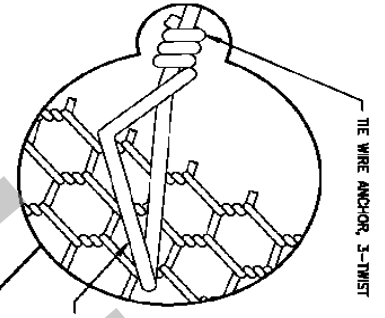


Figure 17 – Drainage Ditch Stabilization: Rock armor of concrete weir

ALTERNATE PLACING OF ROCK & CONNECTING TIE WIRES SHALL BE DONE IN 1/3 INCREMENTS, EXCEPT 1'-6" GABIONS REQUIRE ONLY 1 SET OF 4 CONNECTING WIRES.



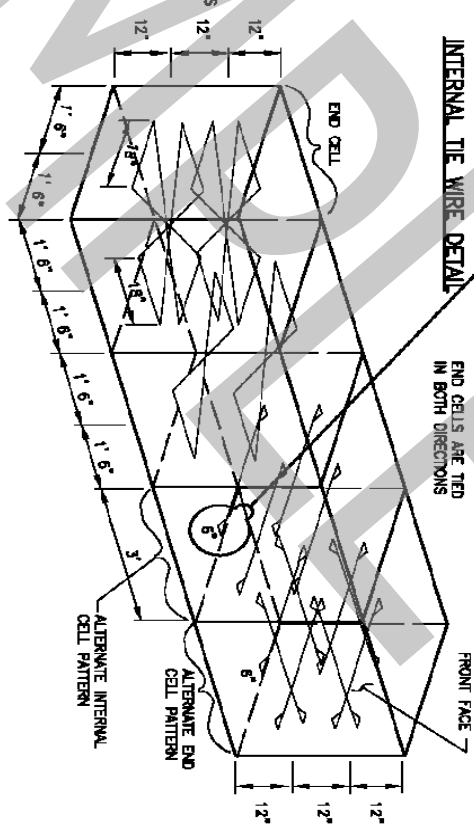
THIS LACING WIRE DETAIL SHALL BE UTILIZED FOR VERTICAL, EDGE SEAMS, VERTICAL DIAPHRAGM SEAMS, TOP SEAMS & EDGES WHERE ADJACENT GABIONS MEET.



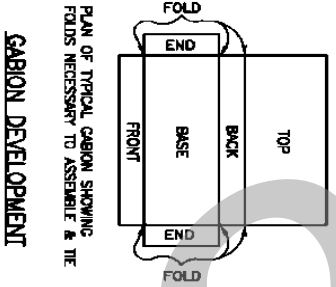
INTERNAL TIE WIRE DETAIL

END CELLS ARE TIED IN BOTH DIRECTIONS

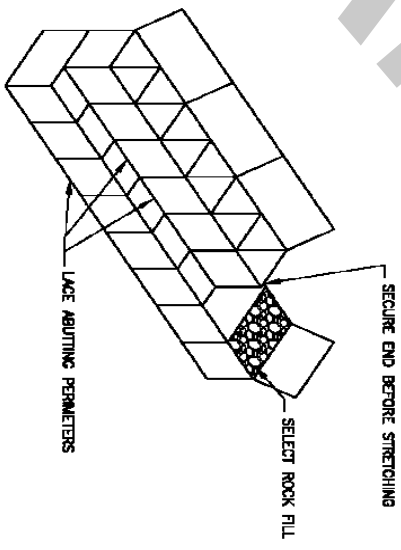
Design is released for the purpose of interim review under the authority of John W. Mueller, P.E. 90026 on April 2013. It is not to be used for bidding or construction purposes.



INTERNAL TIE WIRE ISOMETRIC



GABION DEVELOPMENT



TYPICAL GABION STRUCTURE ISOMETRIC

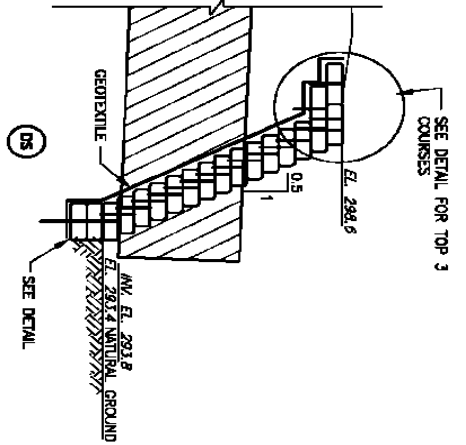
DESIGNED BY: WILBERGOLD M. PINZA
DRAWN BY: M. PINZA
CHECKED BY: M. HERRICK
FILE NAME: TX-01-000X
DATE CHECKED: 10/08

GABION DETAIL
SITE
COUNTY ROAD
COUNTY EWP
COUNTY, TEXAS

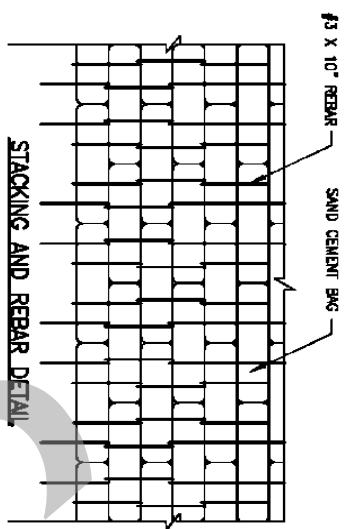


PROJECT	DATE
ISSUED BY:	
TX-01-000X	

XX



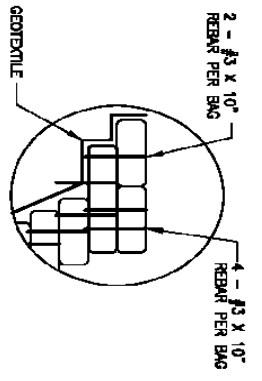
SECTION A-A
NOT TO SCALE



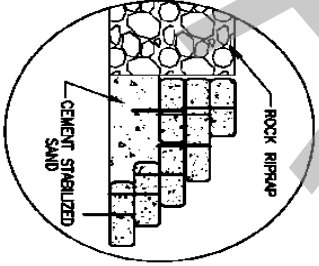
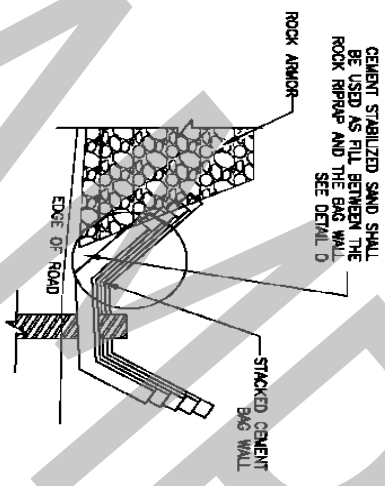
STACKING AND REBAR DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: ALL BAGS ARE
SERIAL REINFORCED AND
OF THE STANDARD SIZE
13" X 21" X 4 1/2"

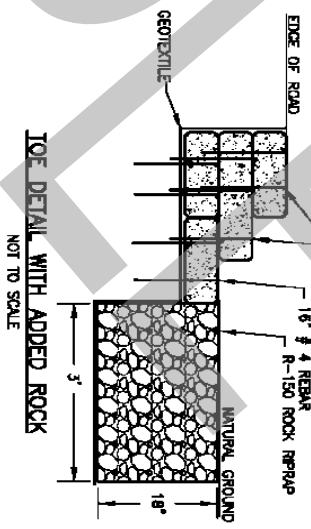
CEMENT STABILIZED SAND USED AS BACKFILL IS SUBSIDIARY
TO BID ITEM SITE PREPARATION.
GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE PLACED BEHIND THE SAND-CEMENT
BAG WALL AND CURB AS SHOWN. GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE
CLASS 1, 8 OZ., NON-WOVEN, SEE CONSTRUCTION
SPECIFICATION 85.



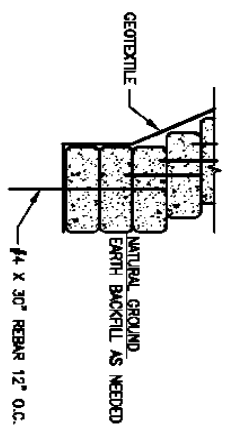
DETAIL-TOP 3 COURSES
NOT TO SCALE



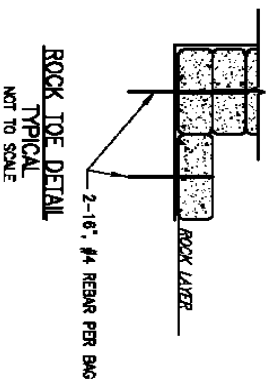
DETAIL D
NOT TO SCALE



TOE DETAIL WITH ADDED ROCK
NOT TO SCALE



EARTHEN TOE DETAIL
TYPICAL
NOT TO SCALE



ROCK TOE DETAIL
TYPICAL
NOT TO SCALE

Design is released for the purpose of interim review under the authority of John W. Mueller, P.E. 90026 on April 2013. It is not to be used for bidding or construction purposes.

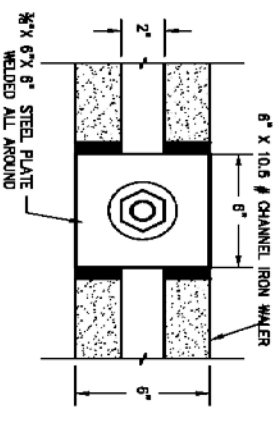
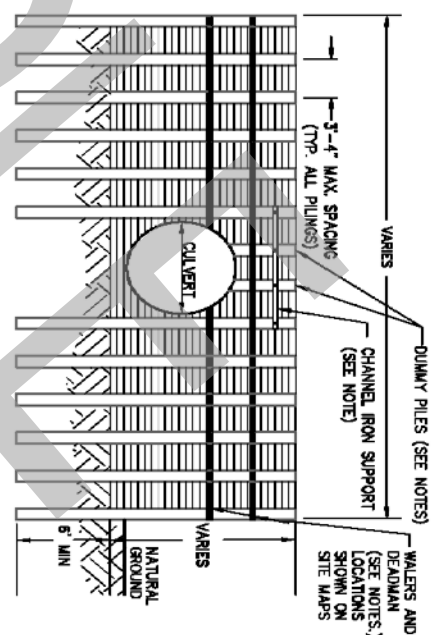
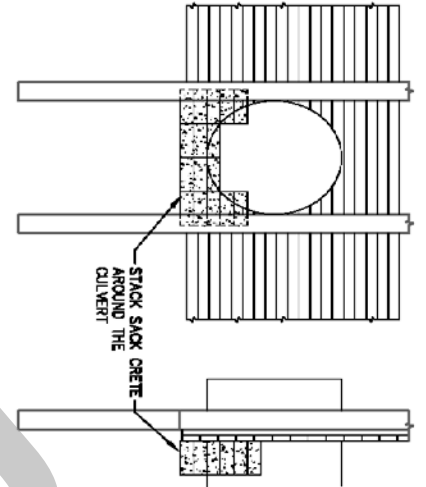
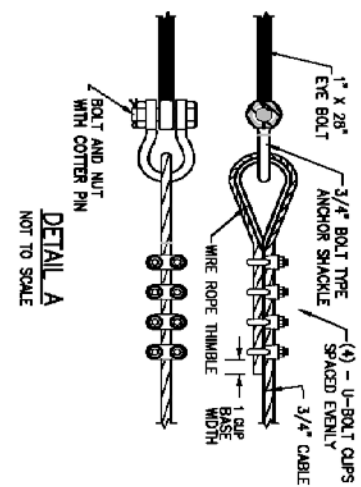
DESIGNED BY:	F. FREEMAN
DRAWN BY:	F. FREEMAN
CHECKED BY:	L. BIEDERHOLD
FILE NAME:	
DATE CHECKED:	7/18

SECTIONS
SACKED CEMENT BAG DETAILS
COUNTY EWP
COUNTY, TEXAS

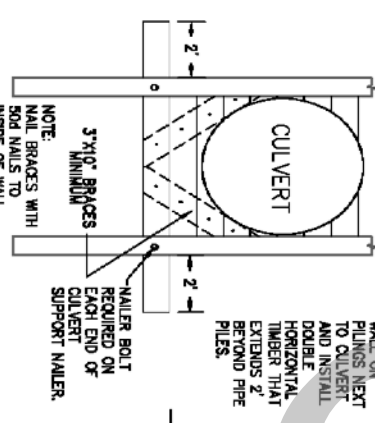


PROJECT:	
DATE:	
ISSUED BY:	
ISSUED TO:	
ISSUED FOR:	

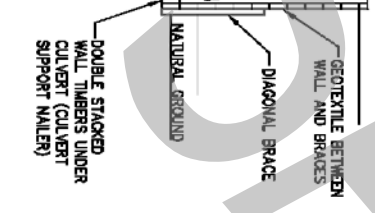
XX



WALER DETAIL, FRONT VIEW
NOT TO SCALE

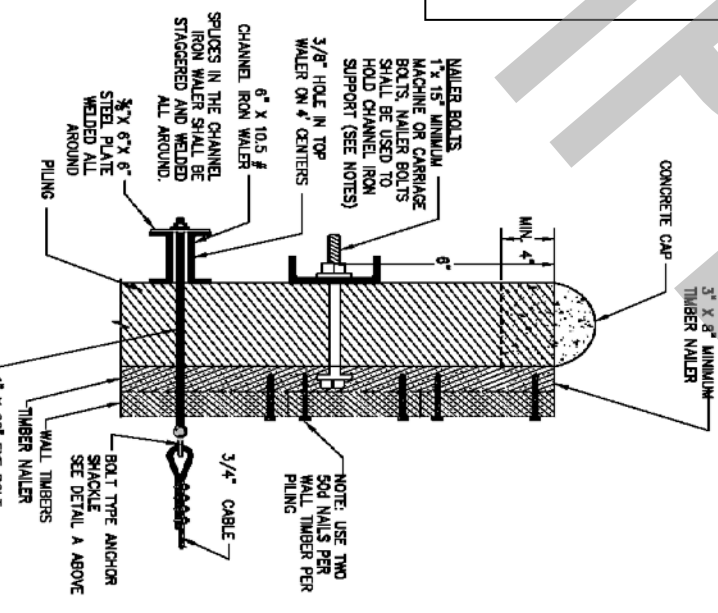


WALER DETAIL, SIDE VIEW
NOT TO SCALE



TIMBER SUPPORT DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

Design is released for the purpose of interim review under the authority of John W. Mueller, P.E. 90026 on April 2013. It is not to be used for bidding or construction purposes.



WALER & CABLE DETAIL, SIDE VIEW
NOT TO SCALE

<p>NRCs Natural Resources Conservation Service U.S. Department of Agriculture</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: L. W. J. H. DRAWN BY: D. OLSON REVL TH49078 CHECKED BY: J. HREBEK FILE NAME: HPOUTALS.DWG DATE CHECKED: 5/12</p>
	<p>PROJECT: TX-EN-XXXX</p>
	<p>DATE: 10/2/08</p>
	<p>SCALE: 1/2\"/> </p>
	<p>XX</p>

"The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all of its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex (including gender identity and expression), marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, political beliefs, genetic information, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD)."

To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 9410, Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call toll-free at (866) 632-9992 (English) or (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (English Federal-relay) or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish Federal-relay). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.