

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SEP 29 REC'D

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY

FROM: Kathi Way

RE: Midwest flood Recovery Update

DATE: 9/29/93

Since our last meeting much has been done to coordinate and speed our response to the midwest flood recovery effort. Following is our progress outlined by category.

Accomplished:

- Last Wednesday, via video tape, the President announced a change in our policy regarding Federal/Local cost share for FEMA public assistance. Based on a second criteria that takes into consideration the impact of the disaster on the Nation's Gross Domestic Product, states declared a national disaster as a result of the summer flooding will be eligible for 90/10 cost share for public assistance related to the recovery. This means FEMA will pay 90% of the recovery costs related to public assistance damage (water systems, public buildings, etc.).
- Ten task forces were established in August to develop long range strategies for the recovery across agency lines. While the task forces did hold meetings, many appeared to be falling into the trap of weekly discussions but no direction. Those task forces have now been asked to provide weekly updates on their progress and information on long term, cross cutting issues that we can track throughout the winter. In addition, OMB is preparing a financial tracking system for money as it is sent to the states and localities.

"In the Works":

- A meeting is being scheduled for next week to coordinate our communications activities. The purpose of the meeting is not to stop any agency from issuing press releases or making public statements, but rather to coordinate our responses so there is consistency in the information released to the midwestern states.

Future Planning:

USDA would like to hold a series of town meetings in the midwestern states. All of the details have not been settled but preliminary discussions have focused on two possible missions for the town meetings:

- One suggestion would include Federal Agency officials and State and Local officials meeting with "real people" -- persons who have been displaced as a result of the flooding -- in a town meeting setting to discuss and resolve difficulties accessing available funding, provide information on federal assistance programs available to individuals, and answer any questions they have about additional programs available.
- A second suggestion would link Business Recovery Seminars with the Town Hall meetings. Business Recovery Seminars are already being planned by the Commerce Task Force (headed by the Economic Development Administration) for each of the nine states, and will include Federal Agency representatives and area business representatives. Their discussions will focus on progress to date, additional assistance available, and ways the business community can assist in the recovery. Local Chambers of Commerce will play a role in the planning and logistics of these Business Recovery Seminars. By holding the Recovery Seminars in conjunction with the Town Hall meetings, a wider range of information could be provided to states in one session.

The ultimate goal of the Town Hall meetings and the Business Recovery Seminars is to give people an idea of what they can expect so that they can plan their lives and diminish their feelings of helplessness. Many details remain unresolved. Should Cabinet Secretaries, Governors and other local elected officials be included? Should meetings be held in each state? Is it possible to hold two meetings in one day and accommodate both the state and local officials and the business community? Is there any interest or benefit in having the President attend one of these meetings? USDA would like to organize and hold the Town Hall meetings the end of October and they have cleared Secretary Espy's calendar for October 29, 30, and 31st. The first Business Recovery Seminar is tentatively scheduled for the week of October 18 (so far, the planning for the Recovery Seminars has moved in advance of the Town Hall planning process). I would appreciate your thinking and recommendations on the ideas outlined above.

If this kind of update is helpful, I will provide an update on a bi-weekly basis for the next month or two. If there is additional information you would like provided please let me know.

CC: Roy Neel
Mark Gearan
Carol Rasco
Christine Varney
Marcia Hale

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA

THROUGH: CAROL RASCO *CR*

FROM: Kathi Way

SUBJECT: SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR MIDWEST FLOOD RECOVERY

The emergency supplemental that went to the Hill this week contained about \$430 million additional funding for the midwest recovery. \$70 million of that amount was to fully fund the repair/reconstruction of the levees in the Corps of Engineers program. The remaining \$360 million was for the soil and conservation service to fund levee repair/reconstruction, debris removal, and wetland restoration.

Meetings with Governor Carnahan and conversations with other Midwestern Governors' office staff leave me concerned that the money included in the supplemental is not targeted to the areas of most need. When I met with Governor Carnahan, and in his later meeting with the Vice-President, he indicated the highest priority for his state is "relocation." Conversations with other Governors' staff is consistent with that statement. In addition, there is a general feeling the levee reconstruction/repair money is misplaced in soil and conservation service. While there are some high priority levees that fall within SCS responsibility, the levees with the highest priority for repair are mostly those that fall under the Corps' jurisdiction but are not eligible for repair (they were not a part of the Corps program which required public sponsorship and ongoing maintenance to Corps standards). Late last year, we altered our policy with regard to repairing those levees by setting aside \$18 million of EDA funding for their repair. This was done as a compromise after the Congressional attempts to secure \$50 million, sponsored by Congresswoman Danner, were unsuccessful. This amount now appears to be insufficient to handle the problem.

I understand there are currently attempts by Midwestern Governors to add \$500 million to the current supplemental to handle the problems of relocation and repair/reconstruction of levees currently ineligible for Corps funding. I believe there may be sufficient funding in the package OMB sent to the Hill, however, I believe it needs to be reconfigured. I would suggest the following:

\$ 70 million	Fully fund Corps levee projects
\$ 30 million	Emergency Conservation Reserve
\$ 50 million	Wetlands
\$100 million	SCS levee repair/debris removal
\$ 50 million	*Repair levees ineligible for Corps' work
\$130 million	CDBG funding for relocation

I am, generally, less concerned with the specific amounts than with redirecting the money towards the states' priorities. In fact, some additional money may be necessary, though not the amount currently requested. Please let me know if there is additional information that would be helpful.

* There are two ways the levee reconstruction for these levees currently ineligible for Corps work could be handled. First, the Corps policy could be breached and the Corps could be asked to repair the levees. Second, the MOU between the Corps and SCS could be altered to allow the SCS to repair the levees currently ineligible for the Corps' program. I recommend the second option. This allows more funding for SCS and "technically" allows the Corps policy to stay in place.

AUG 27 REC'D

MEMORANDUM FOR ROY NEEL

FROM: KATHI WAY
KEITH MASON

RE: UPDATE ON THE FLOOD RESPONSE *file*

DATE: AUGUST 25, 1993

Following is a summary of information learned regarding the status of state waiver applications and planned events in the Midwest related to the flood.

ADJUSTMENT IN STATE MATCH REQUIREMENTS

SHORT TERM/EMERGENCY RELIEF: State match requirements for emergency relief were immediately waived in response to the magnitude of the flood.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: Attached is a copy of a letter from Governor Carnahan of Missouri again requesting a timely answer to the states' request for waiver of the requirements for state and local match for FEMA's public assistance program. We have spoken, at length, with FEMA about the procedures and past practices used to determine recommendations for waiving state and local match requirements. For ALL disasters, (Andrew, Hugo, California earthquakes, etc.), FEMA has required the damaged incurred by a particular state be equal to or greater than \$64 per capita for the total population within that state before consideration is given to waiving the matching requirements for states. States with large populations, like Illinois, will have a difficult time meeting this requirement however, FEMA believes two states in the Midwest may ultimately qualify for consideration, Missouri and Iowa. As of 4:30 PM this afternoon, FEMA calculated Missouri is \$2 million short and Iowa is \$60 million short of reaching the \$64 per capita limit. Because this disaster is unlike others, the estimates are less certain and more flexible. Once the \$64 per capita mark is met, FEMA has broad discretion in determining changes in state and local match requirements. After Andrew and Hugo FEMA required the states to contribute an amount equal to \$10 per capita and waived any remaining match requirements for public assistance programs. Florida's contribution was \$33 million. Dick Krimm has indicated FEMA will likely recommend a flat 10% match requirement for states eligible in the flooded region (Monetarily there is not much difference in money and the explanation is simpler). We have asked FEMA to submit a

memorandum to the President explaining the criteria used to waive state match requirements, detailing options open to FEMA and recommending a course of action. If FEMA believes both Iowa and Missouri will reach the \$64 requirement it would be advantageous to announce eligibility for both states simultaneously.

ARMY CORP: The only match requirements for the Army Corp of Engineers is a 20% requirement for non-federal levees that are sponsored by public entities (granges for instance). In these instances the states are most likely to provide "in-kind" matches. The snag for Levee reconstruction is no privately held levees are eligible for Corp assistance in reconstruction.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE (SCS): The soil conservation service normally requires a 75/25 match from locals. Unlike most programs, they have complete administrative authority to waive or adjust match rates. This program, however, is not an entitlement and to make best use of resources available projects are prioritized based on level of importance. Projects qualifying under this program can cross State borders for funding purposes. During Andrew and Hugo SCS waived the state match requirement. Currently their funding available is about 50% of need. A readjustment of the match rate would simply mean fewer projects completed.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE: There is a statutory requirement for a 75/25 match rate that can not be waived without Congressional approval.

EVENTS PLANNED IN THE MIDWEST

HUD: In Des Moines Thursday and Friday, August 26/27 to discuss access to housing assistance for flood victims and disperse checks.

EDUCATION: Secretary Riley will be in St. Louis on August 27 to meet with school officials in the flooded region.

PUBLIC HEALTH: In New Orleans on Friday, August 27 to discuss the application process for public health funding related to the disaster in the midwest.

ASSOCIATION OF FLOOD PLAIN MANAGERS: In St. Louis and Monday and Tuesday, August 30/31 a meeting to discuss future policies related to flood plain management.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: Secretary Pena will be in the Kansas City and Des Moines next Thursday, September 2 to disburse money for short line rail repair and reconstruction.

The most urgent issue is state requests for waiver requirements. We will continue to talk with FEMA and urge a timely determination of this issue. In addition, we are planning to meet with the Washington Office State Directors from the flood area next week to address their remaining concerns. Oleta Fitzgerald and Dick Krimm will be included in that meeting.

CC: Carol Rasco
Marcia Hale
Steve Silverman



STATE OF MISSOURI
WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

MEL CARNAHAN
GOVERNOR

HALL OF THE STATES
400 NORTH CAPITOL ST., SUITE 376
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001
(202) 624-7720

JILL FRIEDMAN
DIRECTOR

August 24, 1993

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It was good to see you at the National Governors' Association meeting in Tulsa. I appreciate all you have done to bring governors into the health care reform debate and I look forward to working with you once the plan is announced in September.

On another matter, I am growing more and more concerned about the economic implications of our flood recovery effort. As a former governor, I know you are sensitive to the tight budget constraints which state governments face. When my fellow midwestern governors and I visited with you in July, we mentioned the need for a waiver of the local and state match under FEMA's public assistance program. I would like to formally request that you consider such a waiver as soon as possible.

In Missouri alone, flood damage estimates exceed \$3 billion. I agree that this recovery process must involve a partnership between local, state and federal governments. However, we also must be realistic about our capabilities. Without a waiver of the state and local match, I am concerned that victims of the flood will not get the assistance they so desperately need.

I appreciate your consideration of this request, and, as always, thank you for your leadership in dealing with this devastating situation.

Very Truly Yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mel".

Mel Carnahan

MC:jf

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 18, 1993

AUG 18 REC'D

MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL RASCO

FROM: Brian Burke^{BB} *file*
SUBJECT: Levee Reconstruction Update¹

There have been several meetings to discuss short and long term levee rehabilitation policy for the Midwest flood area. The policy challenge has two facets: 1) to assure that the highest priority levees are identified and repaired as soon as possible,² and 2) to identify appropriate levees (from the remaining non-priority group) which would be suitable for an alternative to reconstruction. The rationale driving consideration of alternatives to levee reconstruction is grounded in the hydrological reality that levee construction has disrupted the natural course of the rivers and contributed to the flooding, and that restoring strategic wetland areas to the flood plain will provide a natural overflow and absorption system for future flood waters. Reducing indiscriminate levee reconstruction now will diminish the impact and magnitude of future flooding.

The levee reconstruction effort has profound time considerations. Each community in the flood region expects to have its levee rebuilt as soon as possible. The levee reconstruction season will be forced to end when winter arrives in early November. Furthermore, rain continues to deluge the Midwest and shows no sign of ending. Consequently, the threat of further flooding remains.

¹ In addition to the levee reconstruction and wetlands subcommittee of Secretary Espy's Flood Disaster Committee, I will attend meetings of the following subcommittees: Production Agriculture and Animal Health Safety; Water Supply, Treatment, Waste, including Hazardous Waste; Environmental and; Public Works.

² Three Federal agencies have levee reconstruction programs, the Army Corp of Engineers (the "Corp"), the Soil Conservation Service ("SCS") and the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA"). Each is presently following the statutory guidance for high priority levee reconstruction, but will send additional guidance to the field offices in the next 1-2 weeks. Attached for you review is a draft copy of the Corp's short term policy guidance.

Realistically, given the time limitations and public expectations, policy discussions about alternatives to levee reconstruction should be focused on a long-term policy. In this regard, I believe that policy options which address alternatives to levee reconstruction should be implemented gradually and only after all available data has been collected. The data necessary to consider long-term policy options has not yet been collected and it is unclear how long it will take.

I will provide updates as these discussions continue.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0108



August 13, 1993

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. T. J. Glauthier, Associate Director of
Natural Resources, Energy and Sciences,
Office of Management and Budget,
Room 260, Old Executive Office Building,
Washington, D. C. 20503

SUBJECT: Levee Rehabilitation Program - 1993 Midwest
Floods

The attached memorandum is being transmitted for review and comments as a result of the meeting held on August 12, 1993, of the Environmental Flood Recovery Interagency Working Group.

We anticipate transmittal of this policy and guidance to the Army Corps of Engineers field offices by COB Monday, August 16, 1993, and would appreciate receiving any comments before that time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert N. Stearns".

Robert N. Stearns
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Civil Works)

Attachment

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314-1000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CECW-OE-D (500-1-1b)

MEMORANDUM FOR

Deputy Director of Civil Works for the Upper Mississippi River
Basin
Commander, Lower Mississippi Valley Division
Commander, Missouri River Division
Commander, North Central Division

SUBJECT: Levee Rehabilitation Program - 1993 Midwest Floods

1. Reference CECW-OE-D memorandum, dated 6 Aug 93, Subject: Levee Rehabilitation Policy and Guidance - Public Law 84-99.
2. The purpose of this memorandum is to forward policy and guidance as discussed in paragraph 2 of referenced memorandum. This memorandum will serve as a basic policy framework for levee rehabilitation under Public Law (PL) 84-99 as the result of the 1993 Midwest Flood. Field implementation of this guidance should allow for a logical, flexible approach to expediting the levee repair program while maintaining important documentation of project eligibility determinations.
3. To address critical needs for immediate closure of breached levees we have developed a fast track approach to repair breaches in levees that have no or minimal levels of protection remaining, and substantial benefits (urban/agricultural) are clearly at risk. Enclosure 1 is a flow chart and narrative describing the fast track process. Initial repair would include filling in breaches back to original levee height without the preparation of a full Rehabilitation Project Report (a short form report is required). Public sponsorship and cost share requirements must also be met. As required, final repair will take place using the normal report preparation procedure.
4. PL 84-99 Levee Rehabilitation Policy is affirmed as follows:
 - a. Environmental Policy. All PL 84-99 Rehabilitation actions will conform to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and applicable environmental regulations. District Commanders shall also meet the requirements in Appendix M of ER 1105-2-100 (Endangered Species Act) to the fullest practical extent.
 - b. Cost Share. The 80/20 cost share requirement is retained for non-Federal levee repair. The Corps will allow sponsors to use discretionary funds from other

CECW-OE-D

SUBJECT: Levee Rehabilitation Program - 1993 Midwest Floods

Federal agencies provided the granting agency confirms in writing that there are no legal or policy constraints. There is no cost share for repair of Federally constructed levees.

c. Public Sponsorship. There is no change in the requirement for public sponsorship for non-Federal levees.

d. Engineering and Maintenance Guidelines. There is no waiver of the guidelines for non-Federal levees as written in Appendix E of ER 500-1-1. Owners whose levees were previously determined ineligible will not receive Corps assistance under PL 84-99.

e. Economic Justification. Procedures for justification of initial repair of levee breaches are covered in paragraph 3 and enclosure 1. Economic justification procedures and other requirements for permanent repairs are being reviewed. In the interim you should follow the economic justification procedures and other requirements in ER 500-1-1 in preparation of reports.

f. Deliberate Levee Cuts. Repair of deliberate levee cuts will not be carried out by the Corps under PL 84-99. An exception will be made for those levees that were deliberately breached to protect the integrity of the structure and thereby reduced the overall anticipated damages. In those cases only, repairs may be accomplished under PL 84-99 if the cut was made in consultation with the Corps of Engineers.

g. Dewatering. Costs associated with dewatering will continue to be borne by the local interests. Costs associated with dewatering may be eligible for assistance from FEMA under the Stafford Act.

h. Repair of Secondary Levees. Secondary levees will not be repaired under PL 84-99 except as provided in paragraph 5-1.r. of ER 500-1-1 to protect human life.

i. Reconstruction In-Kind versus Betterments. Rehabilitation assistance is limited to pre-flood conditions. Set backs would be permitted if a new alignment is less expensive and is environmentally acceptable. Modifications or betterments will not be considered as a part of emergency repairs.

j. Retention of Flood Fight Measures. Emergency measures conducted under PL 84-99 flood fight actions are temporary and must be removed by the local sponsor. Exceptions may be made for measures such as stability or seepage berms if they contribute to the structural integrity of the unit and are environmentally acceptable.

CECW-OE-D

SUBJECT: Levee Rehabilitation Program - 1993 Midwest Floods

6. In order to assist in your efforts, a series of definitions has been prepared for your use (see enclosure 2). If further definitions are required, please advise this office.

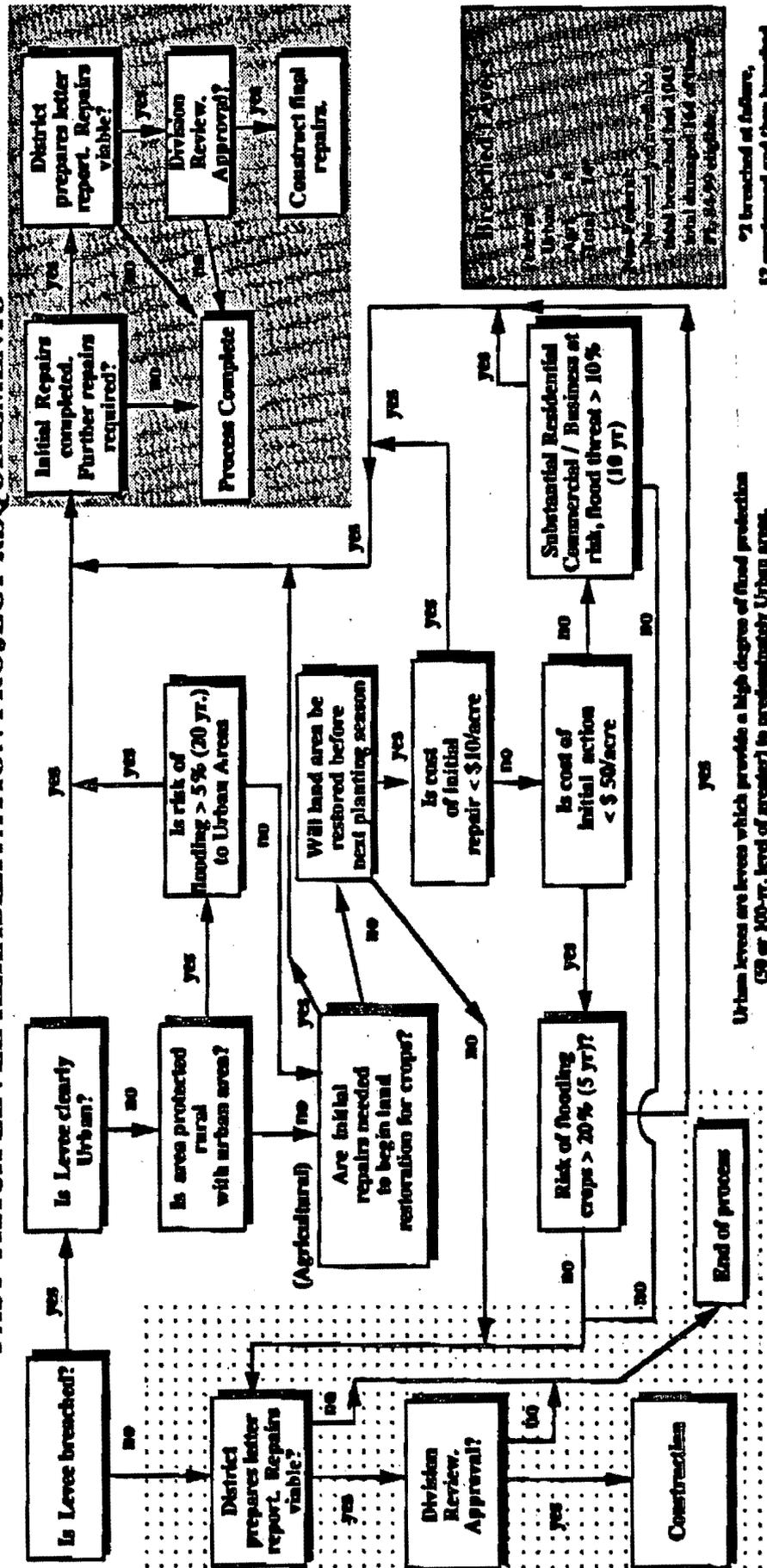
7. The Deputy Director of Civil Works (Forward) is developing a levee database for management of this effort, which will be used as the single source of information by all of us who will be addressing these issues. Enclosure 3 provides a categorization of levees along with the available eligibility programs.

8. My point of contact on this action is Mr. Ed Hecker, Chief, Readiness Branch (202) 272-0251.

3 Ends

**STANLEY G. GENEGA
Brigadier General, USA
Director of Civil Works**

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CIVIL WORKS FAST TRACK LEVEE REHABILITATION PROJECT REQUIREMENTS



Urban levees are levees which provide a high degree of flood protection (50 or 100-yr. level of greater) to predominantly Urban areas.

Unbreached Levees

Urban Levees
Age
Total Length
Number of Levees
Total Breached (1984)
Total Breached (1985)
Total Breached (1986)
Total Breached (1987)
Total Breached (1988)
Total Breached (1989)
Total Breached (1990)

07 Breached at failure,
12 overtopped and then breached.

PROCEDURES FOR JUSTIFICATION FOR EMERGENCY REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Introduction. The following justification criteria for expedited decisions for closing levee breaches have been developed to reduce the threat of recurrence of substantial flood damages to life and property until decisions can be made regarding full restoration of damaged levees. They have been developed in light of the short time which may be available in some areas to accomplish construction before the winter season makes construction activities impossible. These provisions should not be used for full restoration decisions or where there is sufficient time to prepare a full Rehabilitation Report.

Justification Criteria. The closing of breached levee sections may be undertaken for the following P.L. 84-99 qualified levees where the conditional provisions are met.

1. Federal and Non-Federal Urban levees where the threat to life and property is considered greater than was present in the pre-flood condition.
2. Federal and Non-Federal levees which protect predominately agricultural land but have one or more Urban areas where the risk of flooding in the current condition to Urban areas is greater than 5 percent (20-yr or more frequent flood event would cause damages to properties in Urban areas). A determination must be made that in the breached condition, actual physical damages would be caused in the urban area by the occurrence of a 5 percent chance flood event.
3. Federal and Non-Federal Agricultural levees which must have the breaches filled to drain lands and/or initiate land restoration and crop production. There must be documentation that Department of Agriculture officials familiar with the area believe that such actions can and will be initiated within the next six months.
4. Federal and Non-Federal Agricultural levees where lands are likely to be returned to crop production by next the planting season, and,
 - 1) The cost of remedial action is less than \$10 per acre, or,
 - 2) The current risk of substantial flooding to residential, commercial, public, and industrial properties is greater than 10 percent (10-yr or more frequent flood event would cause damages to developed properties), or,
 - 3) The cost of remedial action is less than \$50 per acre protected and the risk of flooding is greater than 20 percent chance (5-yr or more frequent flood event would flood croplands). The number of acres protected is the land area behind the levee which is lower than the pre-flood levee height.

ENCLOSURE 1

Other Conditional Provisions.

- 1. Appropriate environmental compliance procedures are met**
- 2. An engineering judgement is made that there is reasonable expectation that the levee could withstand a flood event for the next year below the top of the low point of the temporarily repaired levee.**
- 3. All breaches in a continuous levee which affect the residual risks and other conditions specified in the Justification Criteria must be filled and the costs included in the justification decision.**

Note: Risk of flooding as used in the justification criteria pertains to the risk of actual lands and properties being flooded and not the level of protection afforded by the breached levee.

ENCLOSURE 1

DESIGNATED DEFINITIONS FOR LEVEE REHABILITATION INFORMATION

Levee: A structure of earth or stone built parallel to a river to protect land from flooding.

Federal Levee: A levee system constructed by a Federal Agency such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Soil Conservation Service, or the Bureau of Reclamation. Levees actually constructed by non-Federal interests, but incorporated into a Federal system by specific Congressional action (Law) are also designated as Federal levees. Previous rehabilitation or reconstruction of a non-Federal levee under an emergency authority by a Federal agency does not make the levee a Federal levee.

Non-Federal Levee: Any levee system constructed by other than a Federal agency which is operated and maintained by a Public Sponsor.

Urban Levee: Levees which provide a high degree of flood protection (50 or 100 year level or greater) to predominately Urbanized areas.

Urban Areas: Urban areas are cities, towns, or other incorporated or unincorporated political subdivisions of States that provide general local government for specific population concentrations, and occupy an essentially continuous area of developed land containing such structures as residences, public and commercial buildings, and industrial sites.

Public Sponsor: A legal subdivision of a state or a state government; local unit of government; qualified Indian Tribe, Alaska Native Corporation or tribal organization; or a state chartered organization, such as a levee board.

Deliberate Levee Cut: A deliberate cut made in a levee to protect the integrity of the structure threatened by overtopping from forecasted river stages and to reduce overall anticipated damages expected to occur to the existing structure by the current flood event. Deliberate levee cuts are made upon judgement by the local interest.

Dewatering Levee Cut: This is an intentional cut in a levee which is considered an engineering/construction method used to dewater the area immediately behind a levee where pumping is not feasible or timely

Dike: In most areas of the U.S., an earthen structure built partway across a river for the purpose of maintaining a navigation channel. In other areas, the term is used synonymously with levee.

ENCLOSURE 2

**DESIGNATED DEFINITIONS FOR
LEVEE REHABILITATION INFORMATION
(Continued)**

Flood Plain: The portion of a river valley that has historically been inundated by a river during floods. The Corps of Engineers encourages local governments to zone their flood plains against development and thereby avoid property damage and reduce obstruction to passage of flood waters.

Floodway: Designated land left clear of development for the passage of flood waters.

Flood Stage: The height of a river above which damages begin to occur. Normally the level at which a river overflows its banks.

Hundred Year Flood: More accurately referred to as a "one percent chance flood," a flood of a magnitude which, according to historical statistics, has one chance in 100 of occurring in any given year. (This does not mean that, once such a flood occurs, the location will not experience another flood for the next 99 years!)

Major Flood: A general term indicating high water that causes extensive inundation and property damage, usually characterized by evacuation of people and animals and closure of highways.

Saturation: A condition in soil which all space between soil particles is filled with water. Such conditions occur after prolonged periods of rainfall, snowmelt and force any additional rainfall to run off into streams. Saturation also occurs in earthen levees during extremely long periods in which the flood waters remain above flood stage, a condition that can cause the levees to weaken.

Work In-Kind: This is the part of the sponsor's cost share that is other than cash.

LEVEE CATEGORIES/ELIGIBILITY

	PL-99	O&M GENERAL	FEMA	SCS	PRIVATE
FFU		X			
FFA		X			
FLU	X				
FLA	X				
LPU	X				
LPA	X				
LNU			X*	X	X
LNA			X*	X	X

1st LETTER

F = FEDERALLY CONSTRUCTED

L = LOCALLY CONSTRUCTED

2nd LETTER

F = FEDERALLY MAINTAINED

L = LOCALLY MAINTAINED

P = LOCALLY MAINTAINED, ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE

N = LOCALLY MAINTAINED, NOT IN THE CORPS LEVEE
REHABILITATION PROGRAM

3rd LETTER

U = URBAN

A = AGRICULTURE

* MUST BE STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OWNED