

Key points in the program

- Funded, on-the-shelf Corps programs are available to respond to flooding issues, such as the 2015 flood.
- CAP programs reduce damage to life and property from flooding, reduce stream bank erosion, and protect, restore and invigorate aquatic ecosystems.
- The CAP is a Corps cost-share partnership with local government with a federal participation limitation of \$5 million - \$10 million, depending on authority used.
- It does not require a congressional appropriation for each project.
- CAP does not require lengthy study and authorization of larger Corps programs.
- It promotes comprehensive collaborative planning.
- It encourages multipurpose projects such as flood-risk reduction, ecosystem restoration, recreation, water supply, storm-damage reduction and education.

CAP process at a glance

Authority: CAP groups 10 separate legislative authorities under U.S. Army jurisdiction. Four are suitable for communities within the Fort Worth District and address the subject areas listed above.

Partnership: Each program requires a local sponsor – city, county, state or other group.

Purpose: To plan and implement projects of modest size, cost, scope and complexity.

Scope: Must address an obvious and understood problem with a simple, straight-forward solution. Example, under the authority of Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, construction or improvement of flood control works can reduce the risk of flooding.

Project phases: There are two. 1. Feasibility Phase to determine if there is federal interest in funding a project. 2. Design and Implementation.

Cost sharing: 1. The first \$100,000 of the Feasibility Phase is 100 percent federal funds; additional costs beyond that are 50-50 cost share. 2. Design and Implementation Phase cost-sharing vary according to which CAP authority is used. The federal share is at least 65 percent.

Project agreements: The local sponsor signs a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement for the first phase, and a Project Partnership Agreement for the second (Design and Implementation) phase.

Local sponsor contributions: cash, work-in-kind credit and/or lands, easements, right-of-way, relocations and disposal areas (LERRDS) can fulfill the local cost share.

Typical project time line

- Start: Sponsor letter notifies Fort Worth District of the problem(s) & requests assistance.
- Initial Corps site investigation: Begins within two months to see if there is a federal interest (Federal Interest Determination). If there is ...
- Sponsor signs Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement
- Corps requests Feasibility Phase study funds: Decided on a quarterly cycle
- Corps conducts Feasibility study: Lasts 12-18 months
- Sponsor and Corps sign Project Partnership Agreement to implement project
- Corps prepares plans and specifications for design and implementation: Lasts 12-18 months.
- Sponsor completes real estate acquisition
- Corps initiates construction (typically beginning about 24-36 months into the process)
- Upon completion of project, a warranty period, monitoring or adaptive management may be performed
- After project closeout, local sponsor assumes operations and maintenance. (Corps periodic inspections monitor O&M)

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