



**United States
Department of
Agriculture**

National Sponsor Guide

Emergency Watershed Protection Program

United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
www.nrcs.usda.gov

October 2021

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1 Introduction

Information in this guide can help project sponsors working through the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program. It covers basic information about the Program and provides links to websites with more details.

1.1 The EWP Program

The EWP Program was established in 1978. Through the EWP Program, areas damaged by a natural disaster may get federal assistance to recover watershed function. EWP Program assistance is offered in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

1.2 Laws, Regulations, and NRCS Policies

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) manages the EWP Program by following the federal laws and policies listed here:

Statutory Authorities

Section 216 of Public Law 81-516 (33 U.S.C. Section 701b-1)

Section 403 of Title IV of Public Law 95-334, the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, as amended

Program Regulation and Policy

EWP Program requirements are detailed in the—

- [Code of Federal Regulations](#) (CFR): 7 CFR Part 624 and 7 CFR Part 654
- [NRCS EWP Program policy manual](#)

1.3 NRCS Contacts

District Conservationist

Your main point of contact for the EWP Program is your District Conservationist. You can find contact information for your nearest NRCS Service Center and District Conservationist on the [NRCS Service Center Locator Map](#).

State EWP Program Manager

EWP Program Managers coordinate program efforts in each state. Contact information for your state's EWP Program Manager, and more information about the Program, can be found on the [NRCS EWP Program web page](#).

State Conservationist

State Conservationists make sure that program recovery efforts meet the laws, regulations, and policies of the EWP Program. You can find contact information for your State Conservationist in the [NRCS State Offices Directory](#).

2 Program Overview

The EWP Program helps communities recover after natural disasters like floods, fires, windstorms, ice storms, hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, earthquakes, volcanic actions, slides, and drought.

When natural disasters strike, damage caused by wind and water can interfere with a watershed's ability to drain properly and safely. Sudden impairments such as debris-clogged drainage channels or unstable streambanks can lead to additional flooding and erosion, which can threaten lives and property. Federal assistance through the EWP Program can help state, local, and tribal governments implement emergency recovery measures to relieve imminent hazards in a watershed.

2.1 Program Administration

EWP Program assistance may be made available to project sponsors when the President declares a major disaster or when an NRCS State Conservationist declares that a natural event impaired a watershed's function. In either case, NRCS undertakes the emergency measures necessary and manages the program efforts. When necessary, NRCS coordinates EWP assistance with other agencies such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Forest Service.

FEMA Coordination

The EWP Program and FEMA's Public Assistance Program sometimes work in response to the same major disaster events. In the 2018 Memorandum of Understanding between NRCS and FEMA, both agencies committed to establishing an Interagency Coordination and Operation (ICO) plan for improving coordination. The ICO Plan was approved in 2020 and establishes disaster response incident operations.

In the ICO Plan, the determination for applicable funding authority was highlighted. For NRCS to have authority for an emergency measure, NRCS must determine YES for all these questions to have EWP Program authority:

1. Are the measures for runoff retardation and soil-erosion prevention?
2. Has NRCS deemed the measures necessary to safeguard lives and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion?
3. Has fire, flood, or any other natural occurrence caused a sudden impairment of that watershed?

Therefore, the determination of NRCS authority resides with NRCS, and NRCS does not have a way to make determinations on what emergency work could have been eligible for EWP Program assistance.

2.2 Program Assistance

In most situations, NRCS delivers assistance—technical and financial—to a project sponsor that meets program requirements (see Section 3.2). NRCS can only provide assistance directly to a landowner when NRCS determines that the best way to restore watershed function is by purchasing a floodplain easement. It is important to note that NRCS will not provide funding for activities undertaken by a sponsor prior to the signing of the agreement between NRCS and the sponsor (see Section 5.4).

Technical Assistance

NRCS offers its expertise to help sponsors decide how to deal with damage and to guide them through the EWP Program process. When natural disasters impair watershed function, NRCS checks to see if damaged sites are eligible for assistance and identifies actions to take that can help prevent additional flooding and soil erosion.

Once financial assistance is approved (see below) and allocated for an EWP project, NRCS also provides technical assistance to complete the planning, design, and construction oversight of the recovery measures.

Financial Assistance

Through the EWP Program, NRCS may pay up to 75 percent of the cost of construction of eligible recovery measures. For communities designated as limited resource areas, NRCS may pay up to 90 percent of construction costs. Limited resource areas are determined by using the most recent national census information. To find out if your community qualifies as a limited resource area, please find a map on the National EWP Program webpage (<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/>) and discuss with your EWP POC. The agreement between NRCS and the sponsor will include who is responsible for contracting the construction of the emergency measures.

3 Sponsor Requirements

NRCS must work with a project sponsor to provide EWP Program assistance. The one exception is when NRCS decides the best option is to purchase a floodplain easement. When this happens, NRCS can provide assistance directly to a landowner. Otherwise, private landowners seeking EWP Program assistance must work through a qualified sponsor.

3.1 Sponsor Eligibility

A project sponsor must be a state, a state agency, a legal subdivision of a state government, a local unit of government, or a Native American Tribe or Tribal organization with a legal interest in or responsibility for the areas threatened by a watershed emergency.

3.2 Sponsor Requirements

Project sponsors must be able to—

- Obtain all necessary property rights, water rights, and permits.
- Provide their share of the construction costs.
- Cover any unreimbursed expenses.
- Operate and maintain any completed recovery measures.

3.3 Sponsor Contribution

Sponsors must share in the cost of construction.

NRCS can typically cover up to 75 percent of construction costs while a project sponsor pays at least 25 percent of the cost. For limited resource areas, the cost share is 90/10.

The sponsor's part of the cost-share can be met using—

- cash
- goods or services (e.g., equipment, materials, construction management)
- a combination of cash, goods, and services

The NRCS State Conservationist determines if and what goods and services can be used to meet the sponsor's portion. Equipment, materials, and construction quality control are some examples of goods and services, also called "in-kind services," that may qualify.

Sponsors cannot use funds received from a Federal grant as their matching share for EWP recovery measures.

4 Program Requirements

EWP Program assistance may be made available when a watershed emergency exists. A watershed emergency means that a natural event such as a flood, tornado, or wildfire caused a sudden watershed impairment and life and/or property is at risk.

4.1 Program Eligibility

While NRCS will check to see if damaged sites qualify for program assistance, the following definitions can help sponsors get a sense of the program criteria NRCS uses to determine eligibility.

- **Watershed impairment**
A significant natural event suddenly lowered the ability of a watershed to function properly or safely. The damage must be from recent disaster event(s) and not have happened over time, like when typical rainstorms gradually erode a streambank. Also, because an impairment must be sudden and due to a significant event, the impairment cannot be due to a lack of maintenance.
- **Imminent threat**
Another strong natural event in the near future could cause major property damage or threaten human life. The threats may be at the damaged site: upstream or upslope, downstream or downslope. They also might be exigent—an emergency that demands immediate action.
- **Property**
Property is defined as any man-made structure permanently affixed to the land, like houses, buildings, roads, utilities, structures, and dams. Orchards, crops growing, and standing timber are not viewed as property by the EWP Program as they might be eligible for other USDA emergency programs.

As part of the eligibility determination, NRCS must consider some of the limitations of the EWP Program. Those limitations are listed below:

- The same structural practices are limited to two installations within a ten-year period. So, if a structural solution fails twice, the only EWP solution remaining is the purchase of a floodplain easement.
- EWP assistance will not be used to perform maintenance. A sponsor may be asked to provide a structures O&M plan to ensure that EWP work is not in fact maintenance.
- EWP assistance will not be used to repair, rebuild, or maintain private or public transportation facilities, public utilities, or similar facilities.
- NRCS EWP funds will not be provided on any Federal lands if such assistance is found to augment the appropriations of other Federal agencies. For Federal lands, it is the Federal land management department or agency that is responsible for securing funding to undertake emergency repair activities within lands under its control.
- EWP assistance is not available for repair or rehabilitation of nonstructural management practices, such as conservation tillage. This is a clarifying limit to focus EWP on threats to property or human life.

- EWP assistance is not provided to repair coastal erosion to beaches, dunes, and shorelines, including those along the Great Lakes. Remember that the “W” in EWP stands for watershed.
- EWP assistance is not available if the recovery measures are eligible for assistance under the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) administered by the Farm Service Agency. EWP differs significantly from ECP because a sponsor is required for EWP recovery work. Also, unlike ECP, EWP recovery assistance may not be applied on cropland.

4.2 Eligible EWP Work

NRCS staff will then check each damaged area to try to plan an eligible solution using EWP Program assistance. The answer to all of the following questions must be **Yes** for NRCS to fund an emergency measure at a site:

- Does the proposed solution provide protection from additional flooding or soil erosion?
- Does it reduce threats to life or property from a watershed impairment?
- Does it restore the hydraulic capacity to the natural environment to the maximum extent practical?
- Is it economically and environmentally defensible and technically sound?

Technical Soundness

All engineering work must follow the requirements of the [National Engineering Manual](#). Design work must follow requirements of the NRCS conservation practice standards detailed in Section IV of the [Field Office Technical Guide](#) (FOTG). Construction of the recovery measures must follow specifications found in the [National Engineering Handbook \(NEH\) Part 642](#). All structural engineering designs completed by the sponsors must be signed and sealed by registered Professional Engineer (PE) in the state.

5 Program Process

NRCS and sponsors work together on EWP Program recovery efforts.

When it's safe to visit a damaged site, NRCS gets to work checking the amount of damage. Sponsors may contact the NRCS District Conservationist or State EWP Program Manager and request assistance to assess damage that may be causing a watershed impairment.

Sponsors play an important role in the EWP Program from the point that they request assistance. Sponsors may help to choose and prioritize potential program sites. They share in both the cost and the construction of recovery efforts and are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the completed works.

A general outline of the EWP process and sponsor involvement is shown in the table below:

	EWP PROGRAM PROCESS	SPONSOR ACTIONS
1	A sponsor may submit a request to NRCS for EWP assistance	Contact the local NRCS District Conservationist or State EWP Program Manager to discuss submitting a request
2	NRCS determines whether EWP is applicable and prepares an initial cost estimation and damage survey report (DSR)	Contribute DSR team members
3	Funding (if available) is allocated for implementation of the emergency measures identified in an approved DSR	Prepare forms needed to receive federal assistance
4	Enter into a Project Agreement	In cooperation with NRCS, define the responsibilities and activities to be carried out
5	Design and Construct Recovery Measures	If sponsor is responsible for design and/or construction, complete these activities as assigned in the Project Agreement
6	Request Cost Reimbursement	Follow process in the Project Agreement
7	Perform Operation and Maintenance	If NRCS determines a need for O&M, the sponsor will provide necessary O&M

On the pages that follow is information to help you anticipate events that may happen as part of the EWP Program process. If you have any questions about the information in this guide, please contact your NRCS District Conservationist.

Also, on the pages that follow are links to websites where you can find forms and documents that NRCS may ask you to fill out and send in. More forms, documents, and instructions may also be found in the [Sponsor Resources](#) section of the [NRCS EWP Program](#) website.

5.1 Request Program Assistance

To be considered for EWP Program assistance, a project sponsor must make a formal request for assistance to the NRCS State Conservationist (contact information in Section 1.3).

The request needs to share basic information about the sponsor's organization, the date of the natural disaster event, and details on the location and scope of the problems. It must also tell NRCS that your organization agrees to—

- Contribute your share of project costs.
- Obtain all land rights and permits.
- Perform and cover the costs of any operation and maintenance (O&M).

Finally, the letter must state that your organization will not have enough resources to put in place disaster recovery measures without getting assistance through the EWP Program.

Time limit: 60 days

NRCS can only consider requests for assistance received within 60 days from either the date of the disaster event or the date damaged sites could be safely accessed.

Forms &

Documents: [Sample form letter](#)

Register in SAM

The System for Awards Management (SAM) is a federal procurement database. NRCS can only enter into an EWP Program agreement (see Section 5.4) with sponsors that have an active registration in SAM. If your organization is not already registered in SAM when you request EWP Program assistance, immediately start the process on the [SAM website](#). Also, the sponsor must have an active SAM registration for the duration of the agreement and up through final payment.

5.2 Evaluate Sites and Complete DSRs

When NRCS receives a sponsor's letter asking for assistance, the State Conservationist assigns staff to a Damage Survey Report (DSR) team that reviews and evaluates the damages referenced in the letter. Because sponsors must provide cost share and resources to the recovery effort, they can also help to choose and prioritize possible locations where recovery measures will be installed as part of the EWP Program response. For this reason, NRCS may ask that someone who can represent the sponsor go with the DSR Team on the site visits.

Damage Survey Report

NRCS staff evaluates the sites record what they find during a site visit on a DSR. The DSR contains information about—

- the sponsor
- damaged sites and their eligibility for program assistance
- proposed recovery measures
- the cost of restoration versus its benefit
- environmental and social impacts

The completed DSR will describe the proposed recovery measures, along with an estimate of what it will cost to complete the measures. They consider how recovery measures might affect a community and if property owners and other stakeholders will find the work acceptable. NRCS will emphasize measures that are the most economical and are to be accomplished by using the least damaging practical construction techniques and equipment that retain as much of the existing characteristics of the landscape and habitat as possible.

CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet

As part of the site evaluation, NRCS staff take care to account for and estimate the potential impact on the environment of implementing recovery measures. Efforts must be made to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts associated with the implementation of emergency measures, to the extent practicable, giving special attention to protecting cultural resources and fish and wildlife habitat. Findings get reported on the CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet, which NRCS must complete with each DSR. You can find more information about the CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet on the [USDA NRCS Environmental Compliance web page](#).

Time limit: 60 days

For a project to be considered for program funding, the NRCS State Conservationist must submit the DSRs within 60 days from receipt of a sponsor's formal letter of request.

5.3 Funding of Emergency Measures

If national EWP funds are available, funds will be provided to the NRCS State Conservationist for the proposed EWP measures identified in the DSR.

When there is not enough federal money or it is not available, the DSR gets put on a waitlist. When this happens, there is no guarantee that NRCS money will eventually be supplied for the project. So, while a DSR is on the waitlist, NRCS suggests that sponsors do the following:

- Look for other funding.
- Notify NRCS if any part of the project gets done by other means.
- Notify NRCS if conditions change at any sites listed on a DSR.

If the condition at any site gets worse, to the point that the danger is severe, tell your District Conservationist right away.

5.4 Enter into a Project Agreement

Before EWP Program work can begin, the sponsor and NRCS must enter into a project agreement. NRCS cannot reimburse a sponsor for costs on work started before the project agreement gets signed by both parties. The agreement sets up the responsibilities and cost share of both NRCS and a sponsor, and who will complete the design, contract administration, and construction inspection of the emergency's measures.

A project agreement describes the scope of the recovery measures. It explains, in detail, the financial assistance and technical assistance that NRCS will provide. Also, in it are plans for making sure that recovery measures meet a certain level of quality.

NRCS staff help sponsors locate and understand documents that must be turned in with a project agreement. They also create a statement of work and because every project has different needs and resources, statements of work look different.

5.5 Design and Construct Recovery Measures

Sponsors and NRCS work together to put recovery measures in place. If the sponsor is responsible for design, the process starts with a pre-design meeting hosted by the sponsor and attended by technical representatives and engineers. During this meeting, the sponsor and NRCS set design limits and the project schedule. If a sponsor is responsible for design, NRCS can provide technical assistance funding to reimburse a portion of sponsor costs related to project design and construction administration. A sponsor may complete the design and contact work internally or hire a consultant. NRCS will work with the sponsor during the design phase to coordinate any needed reviews and concurrence of the design. If NRCS is responsible for design, NRCS completes the design and construction contracting to implement the project.

Other documents needed to be completed include the plan of operations (for force account agreements) and the quality assurance plan (QAP) as well as an operation and maintenance (O&M) plan.

Plan of Operations

When sponsors agree to supply construction services as part of their cost share, a plan of operations must be developed. In the plan are quantity and cost estimates.

Construction Quality Assurance Plan

The QAP lays out details like when and how often testing and inspections happen as well as who must complete these tasks. Also listed in the QAP are critical milestones when more testing and inspections need to happen.

Operation and Maintenance Plan

The O&M plan defines what actions the sponsor will do to ensure the EWP recovery measures function as designed once construction is complete. Items may include mowing, reseeding vegetation, removing sediment, reshaping earth fill, replacing rock riprap, and so on.

During the design and construction phases, project sponsors may have to—

- Get any necessary real property rights, water rights, and regulatory permits.
- Request contractor bids.
- Manage and pay on construction contracts.
- Keep documentation of construction and technical service costs.
- Inspect constructed recovery measures.

NRCS staff also inspects implemented recovery measures to make sure they meet approved plans and specifications, are stable, and can survive another major natural event.

An EWP Program project is thought of as complete when all tasks and inspections are done and have been accepted by NRCS.

Time limit: 220 days (10 days for exigent situations where the threat is immediate)

Construction of recovery measures must be done within 220 calendar days (10 days for exigencies) from the day that program funds are allocated to the NRCS State Conservationist for the recovery measures.

Forms &

Documents: Listed here are some forms and documents often referenced and used during the design and construction of recovery measures.

- [FOTG Conservation Practice Standards](#)
- [QAP template – Structural Work](#)
- [QAP template – Debris Removal](#)
- [QAP template – Typical Inspection](#)
- [O&M plan sample](#)

5.6 Request Reimbursement of Costs

Once there is a signed agreement, any work items that are completed and approved by NRCS can be submitted for reimbursement if they are the responsibility of the sponsor. Sponsors do not have to wait until a project is complete to request reimbursement of their eligible costs and expenses. Sponsors can submit reimbursement requests as often as each month. Once NRCS approves a request, payment is made by electronic funds, usually within 14 days.

To help make the reimbursement of construction costs go smoothly, sponsors can save and submit supporting documentation that provides as much detail as possible., Listed here are some documents commonly required. Note that NRCS may request additional documentation not shown on this list.

Construction reimbursement:

- Construction invoices
- Contractor proof of payment (showing items and quantities installed)
- Certification by the engineer of record
- Other: quantity calculations, rock weight tickets, etc.

In-kind construction reimbursement:

- Employee timesheets (including hourly rate)
- Equipment operation logs (including type, dates, hourly rate, time in operation)
- Other: material type, quality, quantities

Technical and administrative service reimbursement:

- Consultant invoices
- Proof of payment
- Employee timesheets (including hourly rate)

Time limit: 90 days

Sponsors must submit final requests for reimbursement within 90 calendar days from when the EWP agreement ends.

Forms &

Documents: [SF-270 Request for Advance or Reimbursement](#)

5.7 Perform Operation and Maintenance

Sponsors are required to make sure that a recovery measure continues to function as designed. They do so by carrying out O&M tasks on structural recovery measures put in place. Sponsors are responsible for O&M costs.

The need for an O&M agreement will be determined by the NRCS State Conservationist on non-Federal lands. For Federal lands, the Federal agency is responsible for operating and maintaining emergency measures.

O&M tasks get defined in the O&M plan during the design. A sponsor's O&M responsibilities begin when construction is completed and extend for the duration of the time required for the emergency measure to serve the purpose for which it is installed. NRCS monitors any recovery measures put in place and communicates any concerns to project sponsors.

6 Program Forms and Documents

Sponsors are required to complete and submit specific forms and documents throughout the EWP Program process. Some have already been mentioned in previous sections of this guide. Those mentioned and additional forms and documents that you can expect to submit are listed, linked to, and described here.

[ADS-78 Real Property Assurances](#) (federal contract only)

This USDA NRCS form is used by a sponsor to provide assurances to NRCS regarding real property rights. The form must be completed and submitted prior to the implementation of recovery measures funded through EWP Program financial assistance.

[Attorney's Title of Opinion Form Letter](#) (federal contract only)

The attorney's title of opinion form letter certifies that the sponsor has adequate title, right, permission, and authority over the property on which EWP Program recovery measures will be implemented.

[Certification of Lobbying](#)

This document certifies that a sponsor has not been involved in lobbying activities that may have influenced or resulted in the award of EWP Program assistance.

[Quality Assurance Plan Templates](#)

A quality assurance plan (QAP) outlines the responsibilities of a sponsor to ensure that recovery measures are installed in accordance with project plans and specifications. QAPs identify all the individuals who will perform various quality assurance tasks. QAPs outline the frequency and timing of inspections and designate items of work that require continuous inspection versus intermittent or periodic inspection. Sponsors can use the following templates for completing QAPs.

- [QAP template – Structural Work](#)
- [QAP template – Debris Removal](#)
- [QAP template – Typical Inspection](#)

[Operation and Maintenance \(O&M\) Plan Template](#)

Sponsor tasks related to the operation and maintenance of recovery measures get defined in the O&M plan during the design of a project. The O&M plan identifies items that will require maintenance, cost estimates, the timing of inspections, and the length of time that a sponsor will be required to complete operation and maintenance on recovery measures. Here is a [sample O&M plan](#).

[Request for Assistance Form Letter](#)

Sponsors can use this form letter to submit a formal request for assistance. Using this template will ensure all required elements of a formal request are provided. Remember that NRCS can only consider requests for assistance received within 60 days from either the date of the disaster event or the date damaged sites can be safely accessed.

[SF-424 Forms](#)

To receive EWP Program assistance the following SF-424 federal forms must be completed by a sponsor:

- SF-424: Application for Federal Assistance
- SF-424C: Budget Information (Construction Programs)
- SF-424D: Assurances (Construction Programs)

Fillable PDFs and instructions can be accessed through the web page link provided.

[SF-270 Form Request for Advancement or Reimbursement](#)

Form SF-270 is a federal form used to request reimbursement for eligible costs that a sponsor has already paid to design or implement EWP Program recovery measures. This form must be submitted along with supporting documentation. Sponsors will be paid by electronic funds transfer (EFT) approximately 14 days after NRCS approves the request.

7 Frequently Asked Questions

7.1 Program Eligibility

Q: What damage is commonly eligible for recovery under the EWP Program?

A: Head-cutting gullies, severely eroded stream banks and drainage ditches, wildfire damage, debris in channels, sediment deposits in creeks and drainage ditches, channel stabilization at culverts and bridges, landslides causing a watershed impairment, and so on.

Q: What amount of debris or sediment in a channel would cause a watershed impairment and thus be eligible for removal under the EWP Program?

A: While channel blockages are site-specific, if debris or sediment blocks more than 25 percent of the cross-sectional area, it is likely to pose a threat.

Q: What is an example of a landslide threat that is eligible for program assistance?

A: A hillside adjacent to a road experiences a slope failure during a storm event. The slide has filled a major channel or large ditch and is causing severe flooding onto the road. Removal of the slide material and stabilization of the site may qualify for program assistance.

7.2 Program Limitations

Q: What types of damage are not eligible for program assistance?

A: Pre-existing damage or damage resulting from regular storm events is not eligible for program assistance. Other program limitations include damage—

- that threatens farmland, woodland, or pastureland only
- to beaches, dunes, or shorelines
- to structures installed by other federal agencies, such as canals and drainage channels built by the USACE

Q: Can program assistance be used to repair infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, etc.)?

A: Program assistance can be used to relieve a threat to infrastructure, not repair infrastructure.

Q: Can program assistance be used to construct a new channel to provide the drainage necessary for protection from flooding that creates a threat to life and property?

A: NRCS will only provide assistance for measures that restore the hydraulic capacity to the natural environment to the maximum extent practical.

7.3 Program Process

Q: Which sites must have a site-specific O&M plan?

A: The need for an O&M agreement will be determined by the NRCS State Conservationist. Most structural work will require an O&M plan. Some non-structural work, like debris removal, may not require an O&M agreement.

Q: How neat and detailed do construction drawings need to be?

A: The amount of detail should be commensurate with the complexity of the site. There should be enough detail for NRCS to determine if the construction meets the program's intent and for a contractor to perform the construction.

Q: Do all engineering plans need to have a professional engineer (PE) seal?

A: Yes, except for sites where only debris removal is occurring. Further, NRCS engineers review all engineering plans and specifications and must concur with the recovery measures.

Q: Who performs the final inspections of implemented recovery measures?

A: This depends on who is responsible for the construction phase. When the sponsors are responsible for construction, NRCS will confirm that they align with previously concurred plans. If NRCS finds any critical deficiencies, the sponsor must correct them before NRCS can make a final reimbursement.

8 Document Links

- Service Center Locator
<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>
- State EWP Program Manager
<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/>
- State Conservationist Directory
<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/contact/states/>
- NRCS EWP Program Managers and Limited Resource Area Counties Map
<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/>
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): 7 CFR Part 624 and 7 CFR Part 654
<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-7/subtitle-B/chapter-VI/subchapter-C/part-624>
<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-7/subtitle-B/chapter-VI/subchapter-F/part-654>
- EWP Program Manual
<https://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/RollupViewer.aspx?hid=26433>
- National Engineering Manual
<https://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/OpenNonWebContent.aspx?content=43502.wba>
- Field Office Technical Guide
<https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/> Conservation Practice Standards in Section IV
- National Engineering Handbook (NEH) Part 642
<https://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/OpenNonWebContent.aspx?content=37328.wba>
- SAM Website
<https://sam.gov/content/home>
- CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet
<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/guides-and-instructions/nrcs-environmental-evaluation-cpa-52-worksheet-tools-and-training>
- SF-270 Request for Advance or Reimbursement
<https://www.grants.gov/forms/post-award-reporting-forms.html>
- ADS-78 Real Property Assurances
<https://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/OpenNonWebContent.aspx?content=30969.wba>
- Certification of Lobbying
<https://www2.ed.gov/fund/grant/apply/appforms/ed80-013.pdf>
- SF-424 Forms
<https://www.grants.gov/forms/sf-424-family.html>