

Watershed Operations Program Cost Share

Watershed Operations Program Federal Cost-Sharing by Purpose	Engineering / Technical Assistance	Installation / Construction	Real Property Rights
Flood Prevention (Flood Damage Reduction)	100%	100%	0
• Works of Improvement			
Watershed Protection	100%	Variable	0
• Flood Control			
• Erosion and Sedimentation Reduction			
• Water Quality			
• Water Conservation			
• Wildlife Habitat			
• Woodland			
• Energy			
• Recreation Resources			
Public Recreation	100%	No more than 50%	No more than 50%
• Works of Improvement			
• Recreation Minimum Basic Facilities			
Public Fish and Wildlife	100%	No more than 50%	No more than 50%
• Works of Improvement			
Agricultural Water Management	Up to 100%	Up to 75%	0
• Drainage			
• Irrigation			
• Ground Water Recharge			
• Agricultural Water Supply Structure			
• Water Conservation			
• Water Quality			
• Rural Water Supply			
Municipal and Industrial Water Supply	0	No more than 50%	0
• Reservoir Structure			
Water Quality Management	Up to 100%	To be determined	0
• Reservoir Structure			

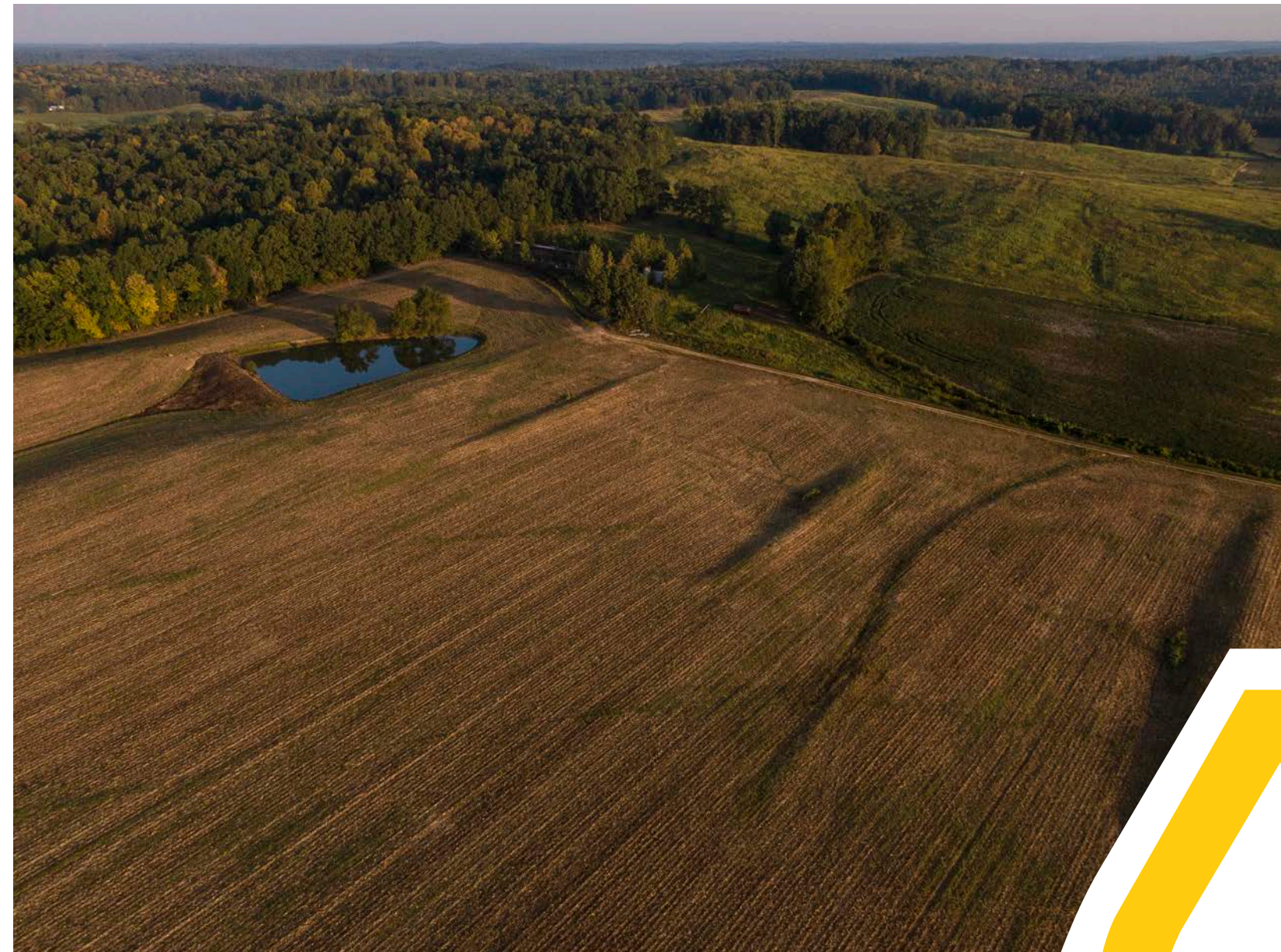
Source: National Watershed Program Manual, 500.3 - Eligible Purposes and Figure 500-E2

Federal Cost-Sharing Percentage Provisions for Conservation Easements and Mitigation of Fish and Wildlife Habitat Losses	Engineering	Engineering / Technical Assistance
Conservation Easements Wetland or Floodplain	Not less than 50%	Not less than 50%
Mitigation of Fish and Wildlife Habitat Losses	Not more than 50%	Not more than 50%

Source: National Watershed Program Manual, Figure 500-E1
The above provisions apply to acquisition of real property rights by purchase or easements



Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program



Reduced flooding and soil erosion, improved fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and water supply.



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Financial and Technical Assistance

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The Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program includes the Flood Prevention Operations Program authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (P.L. 78-534) and the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-566). It provides for cooperation between the Federal government and the States and their political subdivisions in a program to prevent erosion, floodwater, and sediment damage.



Reducing erosion sediment in surface water and are leading to improved land use and crop production.

WFPO Program provides technical and financial assistance to States, local governments and Tribes to plan and implement authorized watershed project plans for the purpose of:

- Flood Prevention
- Watershed Protection
- Public Recreation
- Public Fish and Wildlife
- Agricultural Water Management
- Municipal and Industrial Water Supply
- Water Quality Management
- Watershed Structure Rehabilitation

Local Leadership

Watershed projects are planned and carried out jointly by local, state, and federal agencies with support of community landowners and citizens in the watersheds. Communities identify resource problems to be addressed, practices to be installed, and carry out major portions of a watershed plan, such as obtaining easements, rights of ways,

permits and local cost-share funding. NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to local project sponsors. Federal assistance is available for engineering and construction costs of flood control measures, conservation practices for water quality and erosion and sediment control, and for municipal and industrial water supplies and recreation facilities.

Entities of state and local government or a tribe may apply for USDA assistance. Application details are available from NRCS offices or go to the NRCS web site and click on programs: www.nrcs.usda.gov.

Everyone lives in a watershed. Watersheds are the area of land drained by a particular surface stream system and that outlets at a common point. Watershed projects are developed for watersheds 250,000 acres or smaller. Some Have flood control dams built on tributaries to larger streams or rivers. Other projects may only have land and water conservation practices.

Conservation Measures

A project can consist of a combination of conservation practices such as flood control dams and conservation practices like terraces, waterways



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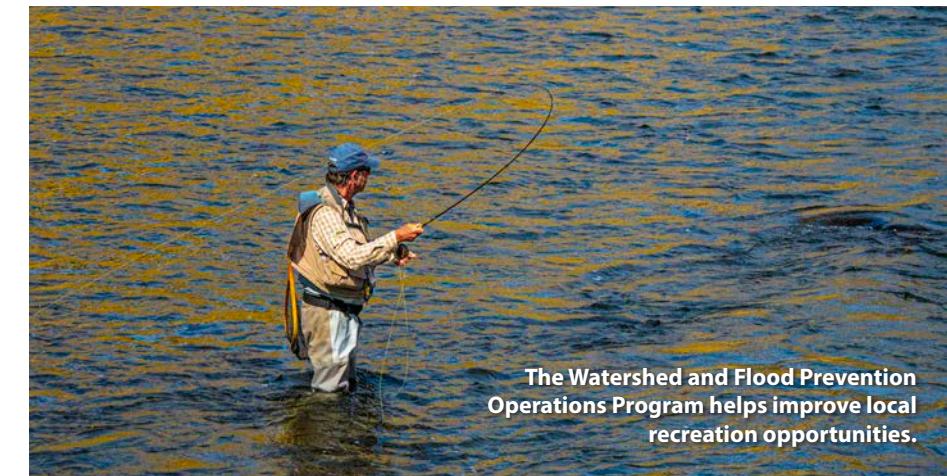


Improving water quality for fish and wildlife.

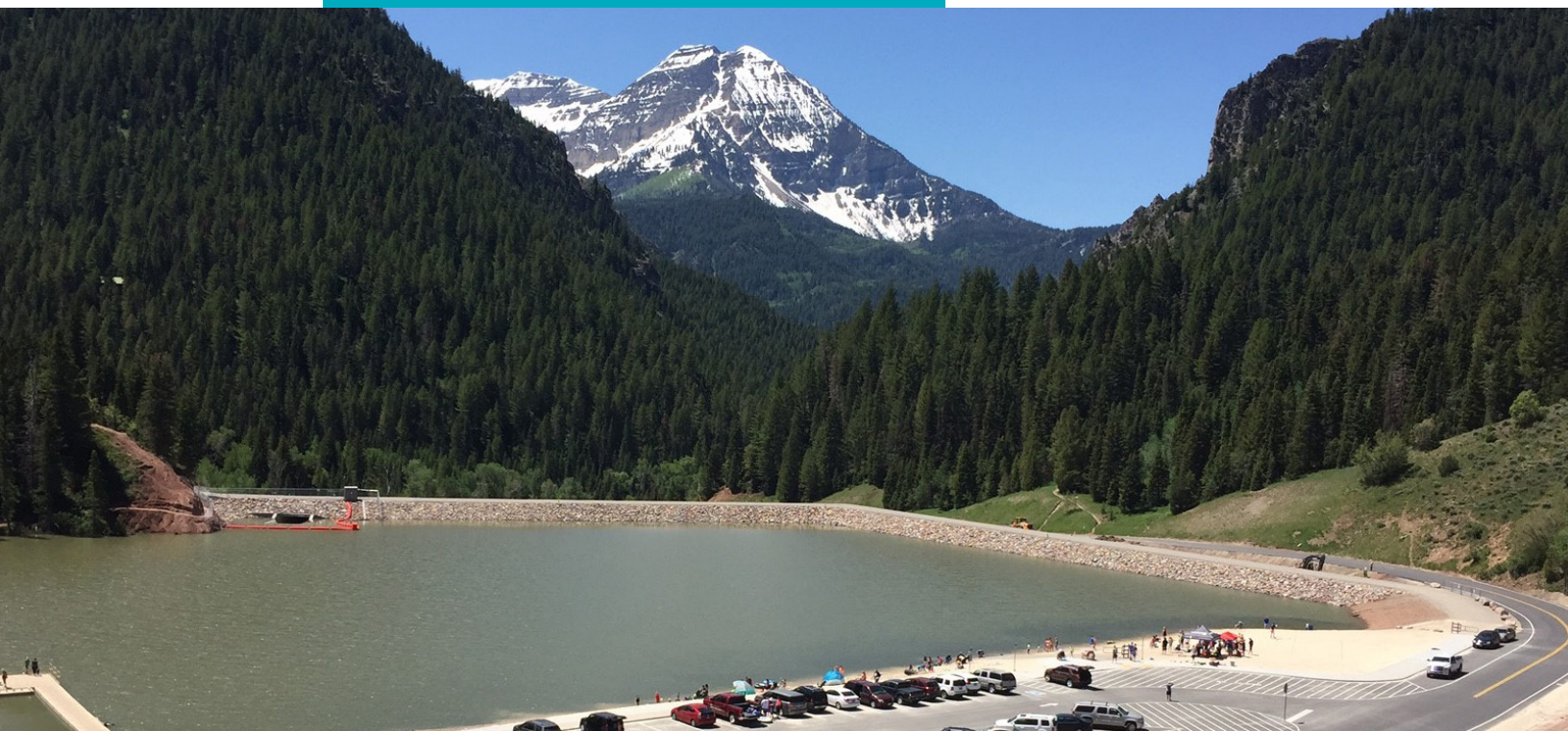
grade stabilization structures, animal waste management, and wetlands restoration. Other measures can also be used such as zoning, enforcing building codes, acquiring land, and establishment of emergency flood warning systems.

Water Management

Management of both agriculture and nonagricultural water supplies can be a significant component of watershed projects. Measures to increase or conserve present and future Water supplies in rural areas, improve water quality impacted by pollutants, and recharge ground water can be part of a watershed plan.



The Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program helps improve local recreation opportunities.



This Deer Creek Watershed flood control lake is a good example of how the watershed program can benefit a community. The Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, lake provides flood control, rural and municipal water, recreational areas, and fish and wildlife habitat.

The lake is one component in the watershed plan along with a variety of conservation practices to protect the land from erosion and improve water quality.

Management for nonagricultural uses such as Municipal and industrial uses, recreational uses and improved fish and wildlife habitat are other opportunities in watershed projects.

Watershed Plans

A watershed plan that includes environmental impacts, costs and benefits, planned conservation practices and the responsibilities of involved parties is developed for each project. A variety of agencies and organizations can assist local project sponsors in plan development.

Contact Information

Contact your local USDA Service Center for more information or: www.nrcs.usda.gov