§ 203.86 Transfer of completed work to local interests.

Responsibility for operation and maintenance of a project for which emergency work under Public Law 84–99 is undertaken will always remain with the non-Federal sponsor throughout the process, and thereafter. The Corps will notify the non-Federal sponsor by letter when repair/rehabilitation/operation work efforts are completed. Detailed instructions, and suggestions relative to proper maintenance and operation, may be furnished as an enclosure to this letter. The letter will remind the local interests that they are responsible for satisfactory maintenance of the flood control works in accordance with the terms of the PCA or CA. In appropriate cases for Federal projects, refer to the “Flood Control Regulation for Maintenance and Operation of Flood Control Works: (33 CFR 208)” or the project’s Operation and Maintenance Manual. Reporting requirements placed on the non-Federal

Public Law 84–99 limits the term to a maximum of 30 years.

(c) Provision of work or services in kind. To the extent practicable, local interests should be allowed to minimize the amount of contributed funds by providing equivalent work or services in kind. Such services do not include LERRD’s.

§ 203.85 Rehabilitation of Federal flood control projects.

Some sponsors of Federal flood control projects are not required to furnish written assurances of local cooperation, when such assurances already exist from the PCA of the original construction of the project. In lieu of a new PCA, the Corps will notify the sponsor, in writing, of the sponsor’s standing requirements. These requirements include such items as LERRD’s, costs attributable to deficient or deferred maintenance, removal of temporary works, cost-sharing requirements, and any other requirements contained in § 203.82. The project sponsor must acknowledge its responsibilities prior to the provision of Rehabilitation Assistance. If the existing PCA does not adequately address responsibilities, then a CA will be required.

§ 203.84 Forms of local participation—cost sharing.

In addition to the standard requirements of local cooperation and according to the circumstances, local participation in project work may be in the form of: contributed funds; the furnishing of materials, equipment, or services; and/or accomplishment of work either concurrently or within a specified reasonable period of time. The final terms agreed upon will be set forth in writing and made a part of the CA before commencement of work.

(a) Contributed funds. Contributed funds may be accepted, or refunded, without further reference or approval by the Chief of Engineers. The required certificate of the district commander will cite 33 U.S.C. 701h as the pertinent authority.

(b) Obligation of contributed funds. Per OMB Circular A-94, all contributed funds must be received in cash and deposited with the Treasury before any obligations can be made against such funds. Public Law 84–99 assistance for well construction is exempted from this requirement because financing is specifically authorized. However, the CA for such well construction assistance (see subpart G of this part) must be signed in advance of any obligations. To reduce administrative problems, CA terms for well construction should be for no longer a period than that which will allow for payments within the means of the applicant.

(c) Provision of work or services in kind. To the extent practicable, local interests should be allowed to minimize the amount of contributed funds by providing equivalent work or services in kind. Such services do not include LERRD’s.

Eligibility under other Federal programs. The Cooperation Agreement must be worded to allow local interests to accept funding from other Federal programs for meeting the local responsibility. For example, removal of temporary works will be without cost under Corps Public Law 84–99 assistance, but will not be “at no cost to the United States.” Use of another Federal agency’s funds is contingent upon that agency providing the Corps written assurance that such usage does not violate any existing laws or rules concerning the usage or expenditure of such funds.

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improvement projects such as replacement of culverts in levees, pump station equipment, etc.
PART 207—NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

Sec. 207.9 Mystic River, Mass.; dam of Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission.
207.10 Charles River, Mass.; dam of Charles River Basin Commission.
207.20 Cape Cod Canal, Mass.; use, administration, and navigation.
207.50 Hudson River Lock at Troy, N.Y.; navigation.
207.60 Federal Dam, Hudson River, Troy, N.Y.; pool level.
207.100 Inland waterway from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md. (Chesapeake and Delaware Canal); use, administration, and navigation.
207.160 All waterways tributary to the Atlantic Ocean south of Chesapeake Bay and all waterways tributary to the Gulf of Mexico east and south of St. Marks, Fla.; use, administration, and navigation.
207.169 Oklawaha River, navigation lock and dam at Moss Bluff, Fla.; use, administration, and navigation.
207.170 Federal Dam, Oklawaha River, Moss Bluff, Fla.; use, administration, and navigation.
207.179 Taylor Creek, navigation lock (S-193) across the entrance to Taylor Creek at Lake Okeechobee, Okeechobee, Fla.; use, administration, and navigation.
207.179a Carlson’s Landing Dam navigation lock, Withlacoochee River, Fla.; use, administration, and navigation.
207.180 All waterways tributary to the Gulf of Mexico (except the Mississippi River, its tributaries, South and Southwest Passes and the Atchafalaya River) from St. Marks, Fla., to the Rio Grande; use, administration, and navigation.
207.185 Taylor’s Bayou, Tex.; Beaumont Navigation District Lock; use, administration and navigation.
207.187 Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Tex.; special floodgate, lock and navigation regulations.
207.200 Mississippi River below mouth of Ohio River, including South and South-