CONTINUING AUTHORITIES – Section 14

Section 14 - Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection

US Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District

Point of Contact: Lisa Bordeaux
Phone: 910-251-4638
E-mail: Lisa.S.Bordeaux@usace.army.mil

What is it?

Section 14 of the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) provides the Corps of Engineers the authority to plan, design, and construct measures to provide emergency protection to public infrastructure that is being imminently threatened by erosion of streambanks or shorelines. Public infrastructure includes roads, schools, public facilities, and National Register historic sites.

Who can apply?

Any non-Federal government entity can serve as the sponsor for a Section 14 project. All it takes is a simple request to the local Corps office and a representative will discuss your problem and associated qualification requirements with you.

What does it cost?

- The initial $100,000 of any Section 14 project is 100% Federally funded.
- The remainder of the feasibility phase is cost-shared 50/50% and requires a feasibility cost-sharing agreement.
- The design and implementation phase is cost shared at a rate of 65% Federal, 35% sponsor funds. The cost-sharing agreement is developed initially at 100% Federal cost not to exceed $100,000 and is cost-shared upon execution of the agreement.
- There is a spending cap of $1.5 million of Federal expenditures per Section 14 project.
- All projects are subject to the availability of Federal appropriations.

How long does it take?

The CAP feasibility phase may take approximately 24 to 30 months and includes two major milestones. The first milestone is a Federal interest determination document to be accomplished with the first $100,000 in Federal funding. The second milestone is an alternative formulation briefing (AFB) to discuss the selected alternatives for a potential construction project. The outcome of the AFB and the feasibility study will be a detailed project report. The feasibility study consists of all alternatives analysis, design work, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance, and benefit-cost analysis. Construction time varies depending on the project alternative being implemented.

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES – Section 103

Section 103 - Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction

US Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District

Point of Contact: Lisa Bordeaux
Phone: 910-251-4683
E-mail: Lisa.S.Bordeaux@usace.army.mil

What is it?

Section 103 of the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) provides the Corps of Engineers the authority to plan, design, and construct measures to provide protection to public properties against damages caused by storm driven waves and ocean currents. Section 103 projects cannot be undertaken on private beaches or where no public access to the beach exists.

Who can apply?

Any non-Federal government entity can serve as the sponsor for a Section 103 project. All it takes is a simple request to the local Corps office and a representative will discuss your problem and associated qualification requirements with you.

What does it cost?

- The initial $100,000 of any Section 103 project is 100% Federally funded.
- The remainder of the feasibility phase is cost-shared 50/50% and requires a cost-sharing agreement.
- The design and implementation phase is cost shared 65% Federal, and 35% sponsor funds. The cost-sharing agreement is developed initially at 100% Federal cost not to exceed $100,000 and is cost-shared upon execution of the agreement.
- There is a spending cap of $3 million of Federal expenditures per Section 103 project.
- All projects are subject to the availability of Federal appropriations.

How long does it take?

The CAP feasibility study may take approximately 24 to 30 months and includes two major milestones. The first milestone is a Federal interest determination document to be accomplished with the first $100,000 in Federal funding. The second milestone is an alternative formulation briefing (AFB) to discuss the selected alternatives for a potential construction project. The outcome of the AFB and the feasibility study will be a detailed project report. The feasibility study consists of alternatives analysis, design work, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance, and benefit-cost analysis. Construction time varies depending on the project being alternative implemented.

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES – Section 107

Section 107 - Navigation (Small Boat Harbors)

US Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District

Point of Contact: Lisa Bordeaux
Phone: 910-251-4638
E-mail: Lisa.S.Bordeaux@usace.army.mil

What is it?

Section 107 of the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) provides the Corps of Engineers the authority to study, adopt, construct and maintain navigation projects. Section 107 projects typically focus on small boat harbors and related navigational channels.

Who can apply?

Any non-Federal government entity can serve as the sponsor for a Section 107 project. In some cases, non-government agencies may serve as sponsors. All it takes is a simple request to the local Corps office and a representative will discuss your problem and associated qualification requirements with you.

What does it cost?

- The initial $100,000 of any Section 107 project is 100% Federally funded.
- The remainder of the feasibility phase is cost-shared 50/50% and requires a cost-sharing agreement.
- The design and implementation phase is cost shared. The actual cost share percentage is based on the navigation depth to be achieved. The cost-sharing agreement is developed initially at 100% Federal cost not to exceed $100,000 and is cost-shared upon execution of the agreement.
- There is a spending cap of $7 million of Federal expenditures per Section 107 project.
- All projects are subject to the availability of Federal appropriations.

How long does it take?

The CAP feasibility studies may take approximately 24 to 30 months and includes two major milestones. The first milestone is a Federal interest determination document to be accomplished with the first $100,000 in Federal funding. The second milestone is an alternative formulation briefing (AFB) to discuss the selected alternatives for a potential construction project. The outcome of the AFB and the feasibility study will be a detailed project report. The feasibility study consists of alternatives analysis, design work, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance, and benefit-cost analysis. Construction time varies depending on the project being alternative implemented.

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES – Section 111

US Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District

Section 111 – Mitigation of Shoreline Erosion Damage Caused by Federal Navigation Projects

Point of Contact: Lisa Bordeaux
Phone: 910-251-4638
E-mail: Lisa.S.Bordeaux@usace.army.mil

What is it?

Section 111 of the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) provides the Corps of Engineers the authority to study and implement structural and non-structural works to prevent or mitigate damage to shorelines caused by Federal navigation projects.

Who can apply?

Any non-Federal government entity can serve as the sponsor for a Section 111 project. All it takes is a simple request to the local Corps office and a representative will discuss your problem and associated qualification requirements with you.

What does it cost?

- The initial $100,000 of any Section 111 project is 100% Federally funded.
- The remainder of the feasibility phase is cost-shared 50/50% and requires a cost-sharing agreement.
- The design and implementation phase is cost shared in the same proportion as the costs for the navigation project causing the damage. Plans and specifications cost are recouped at the beginning of the construction period.
- There is a spending cap of $5 million of Federal expenditures per Section 111 project.
- All projects are subject to the availability of Federal appropriations.

How long does it take?

The CAP feasibility study may take approximately 24 to 30 months and includes two major milestones. The first milestone is a Federal interest determination document to be accomplished with the first $100,000 in Federal funding. The second is an alternative formulation briefing (AFB) to discuss the selected alternatives for a potential construction project. The outcome of the AFB and the feasibility study will be a detailed project report. The feasibility study consists of alternative analysis, design work, NEPA compliance, and benefit cost analysis. Construction time varies depending on the project alternative being implemented.

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES – Section 204

Section 204 - Beneficial Use of Dredged Material

US Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District

Point of Contact: Lisa Bordeaux
Phone: 910-251-4638
E-mail: Lisa.S.Bordeaux@usace.army.mil

What is it?

Section 204 of the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) provides the Corps of Engineers the authority to implement projects providing for the incremental costs of the beneficial use of dredged material for the purposes of structural and non-structural flood risk management, hurricane and coastal storm damage reduction and environmental protection and restoration.

Who can apply?

Any non-Federal government entity can serve as the sponsor for a Section 204 project. In some cases, non-government agencies may serve as sponsors. All it takes is a simple request to the local Corps office and a representative will discuss your problem and associated qualification requirements with you.

What does it cost?

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- The feasibility phase is 100% Federally funded.
- The design and implementation phase is cost shared 65% Federal and 35% non-Federal for all cost in excess of the base plan. The cost-sharing agreement is developed initially at 100% Federal costs not to exceed $100,000 and is cost-shared upon execution of the agreement.
- There is a spending cap of $5 million of Federal expenditures per Section 204.
- All projects are subject to the availability of Federal appropriations.

How long does it take?

The CAP feasibility study may approximately 24 to 30 months and includes two major milestones. The first milestone is a Federal Interest determination document to be accomplished with the first $100,000 in Federal funding. The second milestone is an alternative formulation briefing (AFB) to discuss the selected alternatives for a potential construction project. The outcome of the AFB and the feasibility study will be a detailed project report. The feasibility study consists of alternatives analysis, design work, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance, and incremental cost analysis. Construction time varies depending on the project alternative being implemented.

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES – Section 205

Section 205 - Flood Risk Management

US Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District

Point of Contact: Lisa Bordeaux
Phone: 910-251-4638
E-mail: Lisa.S.Bordeaux@usace.army.mil

What is it?

Sections 205 of the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) provides the Corps of Engineers the authority to plan, design and construct flood risk management projects. These projects can be structural projects, such as modified channels, small reservoirs or small levees, or can be non-structural measures, such as raising structures in place or removing them from the floodplain.

Who can apply?

Any non-Federal government entity can serve as the sponsor for a Section 205 study. All it takes is a simple request to the local Corps office and a representative will discuss your problem and associated qualification requirements with you. All Section 205 sponsors must comply with the Federal flood insurance program, and prepare floodplain management plans within one year of project completion.

What does it cost?

- The initial $100,000 of any Section 205 feasibility study is 100% Federally funded.
- The remainder of the feasibility phase is cost-shared 50/50% and requires a cost-sharing agreement. The sponsor may contribute 100% of their share as in-kind services.
- The design and implementation phase is cost shared 65% Federal, and 35% sponsor funds. The cost-sharing agreement is developed initially at 100% Federal cost not to exceed $100,000 and is cost-shared upon execution of the agreement.
- There is a spending cap of $7 million of Federal expenditures per Section 205 project.
- All projects are subject to the availability of Federal appropriations.

How long does it take?

The CAP feasibility study may take approximately 24 to 30 months and includes two major milestones. The first milestone is a Federal interest determination document to be accomplished with the first $100,000 in Federal funding. The second milestone is an alternative formulation briefing (AFB) to discuss the selected alternatives for a potential construction project. The outcome of the AFB and the feasibility study will be a detailed project report. The feasibility study consists of alternatives analysis, design work, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance, and benefit-cost analysis. Construction time varies depending on the project alternative being implemented.

CONTINUING ATUHORTIES – Section 206

Section 206 - Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration

US Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District

Point of Contact: Lisa Bordeaux
Phone: 910-251-4638
E-mail: Lisa.S.Bordeaux@usace.army.mil

What is it?

Section 206 of the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) provides the Corps of Engineers the authority to carry out aquatic ecosystem restoration projects, provided the project improves environmental quality, is in the public's interest, and is cost effective. The improvement of water quality alone does not represent a valid project, and will not be considered. There must be an aquatic ecosystem benefit other than improved water quality.

Who can apply?

Any non-Federal government entity can serve as the sponsor for a Section 206 project. In some cases, non-government agencies may serve as sponsors. All it takes is a simple request to the local Corps office and a representative will discuss your problem and associated qualification requirements with you.

What does it cost?

- The initial $100,000 of any Section 206 is 100% Federally funded.
- The remainder of the feasibility phase is cost-shared 50/50% and requires a cost-sharing agreement.

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- The design and implementation phase is cost shared 65% Federal and 35% sponsor funds. The cost-sharing agreement is developed initially at 100% Federal cost not to exceed $100,000 and is cost-shared upon execution of the agreement.
- There is a spending cap of $5 million of Federal expenditures per Section 206 project.
- All projects are subject to the availability of Federal appropriations.

How long does it take?

The CAP feasibility study may take approximately 24 to 30 months and includes two major milestones. The first milestone is a Federal interest determination document to be accomplished with the first $100,000 in Federal funding. The second milestone is an alternative formulation briefing (AFB) to discuss the selected alternatives for a potential construction project. The outcome of the AFB and the feasibility study will be a detailed project report. The feasibility study consists of alternatives analysis, design work, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance, and incremental cost analysis. Construction time varies depending on the project alternative being implemented.

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES – Section 1135

Section 1135 - Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration

US Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District

Point of Contact: Lisa Bordeaux/Jim Medlock
Phone: 910-251-4638/4836
E-mail: Lisa.S.Bordeaux@usace.army.mil

What is it?

Section 1135 of the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) provides the Corps of Engineers the authority to modify the structures or operations of Corps projects to improve the quality of the environment or to implement measures to restore the part of the ecosystem that has been degraded as a result of the construction and/or operation of Corps or joint Corps/other Federal agency projects.

Who can apply?

Any non-Federal government entity can serve as the sponsor for a Section 1135 project. In some cases, non-government agencies may serve as sponsors. All it takes is a simple request to the local Corps office and a representative will discuss your problem and associated qualification requirements with you. Section 1135 projects cannot be implemented to fulfill existing sponsor mitigation commitments.

What does it cost?

- The initial $100,000 of any Section 1135 project is 100% Federally funded.
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- The remainder of the feasibility phase is cost-shared 50/50% and requires a cost-sharing agreement.
- The design and implementation phase is cost shared 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. The cost-sharing agreement is developed initially at 100% Federal cost not to exceed $100,000, and is cost-shared upon execution of the agreement.
- There is a spending cap of $5 million of Federal expenditures per Section 1135 project.
- All projects are subject to the availability of Federal appropriations.

How long does it take?

The CAP feasibility study may take approximately 24 to 30 months and includes two major milestones. The first milestone is a Federal interest determination document to be accomplished with the first $100,000 in Federal funding. The second milestone is an alternative formulation briefing (AFB) to discuss the selected alternatives for a potential construction project. The outcome of the AFB and the feasibility study will be a detailed project report. The feasibility study consists of alternatives analysis, design work, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance, and benefit-cost analysis. Construction time varies depending on the project alternative being implemented.