

Aid for repair of some levees hard to come by

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The Missouri River's levee system has leaks. The Flood of '93 left hundreds of them.

And even though the Missouri slumbers through February and March, allowing the rebuilding of its levees, no one expects all the leaks to be plugged.

"The situation is critical in a lot of places," said Charles Walker, the operations officer of Missouri's State Emergency Management Agency. "There's a lot of work that won't get done on time."

Of the more than 600 levees damaged during the flood, repairs are done on less than one-fifth.

State officials estimated about \$100 million will be spent in Missouri this year to fix the flood bar-

Where is federal money for levee repairs going?

Map, A-8

riers. Still, all along the Missouri, levee districts scramble for federal grants and local donations. Both can be hard to come by.

To make matters worse, freezing temperatures have brought levee repairs to a standstill. Frozen soil does not bond well enough for levee building.

"If it's not done now, it's not going to get done until April," said Mike Wells, who is overseeing hundreds of repairs for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Congress approved \$120 million last week for the agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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to broaden the sort of levee repairs eligible for federal help. Even as they approved the spending, however, the lawmakers knew it would come too late to battle spring floods.

The money's late arrival reflects a decision by the Clinton administration to keep down the federal government's future obligation to fix poorly maintained levees.

"We're subjecting a lot of the bottom land to being a wasteland," said David Ayres, an aide to Sen. Kit Bond of Missouri. "If we have flooding this summer, it's going to be man-made disaster."

Judging how much of Missouri's bottom land is at risk because of unrepaired levees is difficult, partly because no single agency tracks every levee along the river. Trouble spots on the Missouri may not become obvious until it's too late.

Key flood barriers that protect urban areas, like the levee protecting Kansas City's Downtown Airport, are fixed and ready to stand the onslaught of the spring thaw.

Rural areas don't have the same security.

From one broken levee to the next, farmers and other local landowners work under a spring deadline to patch their levees, often raising money on their own when the federal government turns them down.

In Ray County, the levee damage will cost more than \$250,000 to fix. And nowhere else in Missouri have so many levee districts been rejected for federal money.

The rejections stem from a lack of inspections performed on the levees before the flood.

Since 1988, the Corps of Engineers has required levee districts to keep up their maintenance.

For those that did, the corps promises to pay 80 percent of repair costs. Those that didn't comply with the rules get nothing.

Levees were kept up, but...

Don Heil, treasurer of Ray County Levee District No. 2, said

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maintenance wasn't an issue for his district. Each year, local landowners were taxed, and each year about \$4,600 was spent to keep the levees in good shape.

That upkeep shows. The levees are free of trees. The roots of trees weaken the earthen berms.

But local officials didn't summon the corps regularly enough for inspections.

Heil said the corps never made it clear that such visits were needed. The corps says otherwise.

The bottom line to Heil is that there's no money on the way to pay for repairs.

"Why should we expect the government to help us out?" Heil asked. "I don't know. Why should we send money to people hurt by that earthquake in California? Why should we pay for desegregation in Kansas City?"

Left without federal aid, local officials accepted \$10,000 in bingo receipts from American Legion Post 487 and \$6,000 from the town of Hardin. The rest must come from landowners, some of whom will face annual bills of up to \$4,700 for years to come.

"We can't afford to wait around

for somebody to come to our rescue," Heil said.

At a corps office in Kansas City, natural disaster program manager Marjorie DeBrot quipped that there were really only two levees on the Missouri River: "One on this side of the river and one on the other."

If only she had just a pair of levee districts to deal with. Instead, she scans maps with dozens of colored dots along the river.

One shade of dot, the rarest, represents levee districts that can expect repairs to be paid for mostly by the corps and completed by March 31.

Other hues show levee districts where applications are being reviewed or where the money has been approved but local officials haven't cleared the way for construction.

Many yellow dots on map

As common as any color on the maps are yellow dots signifying that the corps has turned down the applications for repair money.

Sometimes the cost of repairs exceeds the value of the land behind the levee. Sometimes the

corps decides pre-flood maintenance was lacking.

Often the levee districts didn't bother to enroll in the corps' levee program before the flood.

There are more yellow dots in Ray County than anywhere else in Missouri. That is part of the reason the State Emergency Management Agency included six Ray County levee districts on a list of 14 critical spots identified to the Kansas City corps office this month.

"We're saying to the corps: 'If you get an opportunity to work on a levee, if money becomes available, you might put it here,'" said Walker, the agency's operations officer.

"The water cutting across a highway could keep somebody from getting to the hospital. You don't know what other problems it might cause," he said. "We want to point out those places where people would be most affected by the flooding."

To the corps, the list was a road map of where its "flood fight assistance" is mostly likely to be needed. That is, it points out the

places to send equipment first if flooding appears imminent.

Smaller levees are different

While the corps decides what to do about levees along the Missouri River and its larger tributaries, agents with the Soil Conservation Service handle smaller levees.

There were at least 550 holes in these agricultural levees. About half have qualified for an agency program that pays 75 percent of repairs, often letting the remainder be settled with in-kind work.

"We tried to be as lenient as we could, but there are still a lot of levees out there that aren't eligible," Wells said. "For many of them, this is the first time they flooded, which means nobody probably has paid any attention to them for a long, long time."

Knowing the conservation service and corps regulations would mean some districts like those in Ray County would not get repair money, late last year Congress gave \$18 million more to the Economic Development Administration to rebuild levees. But most of that money won't be handed over until after the spring.

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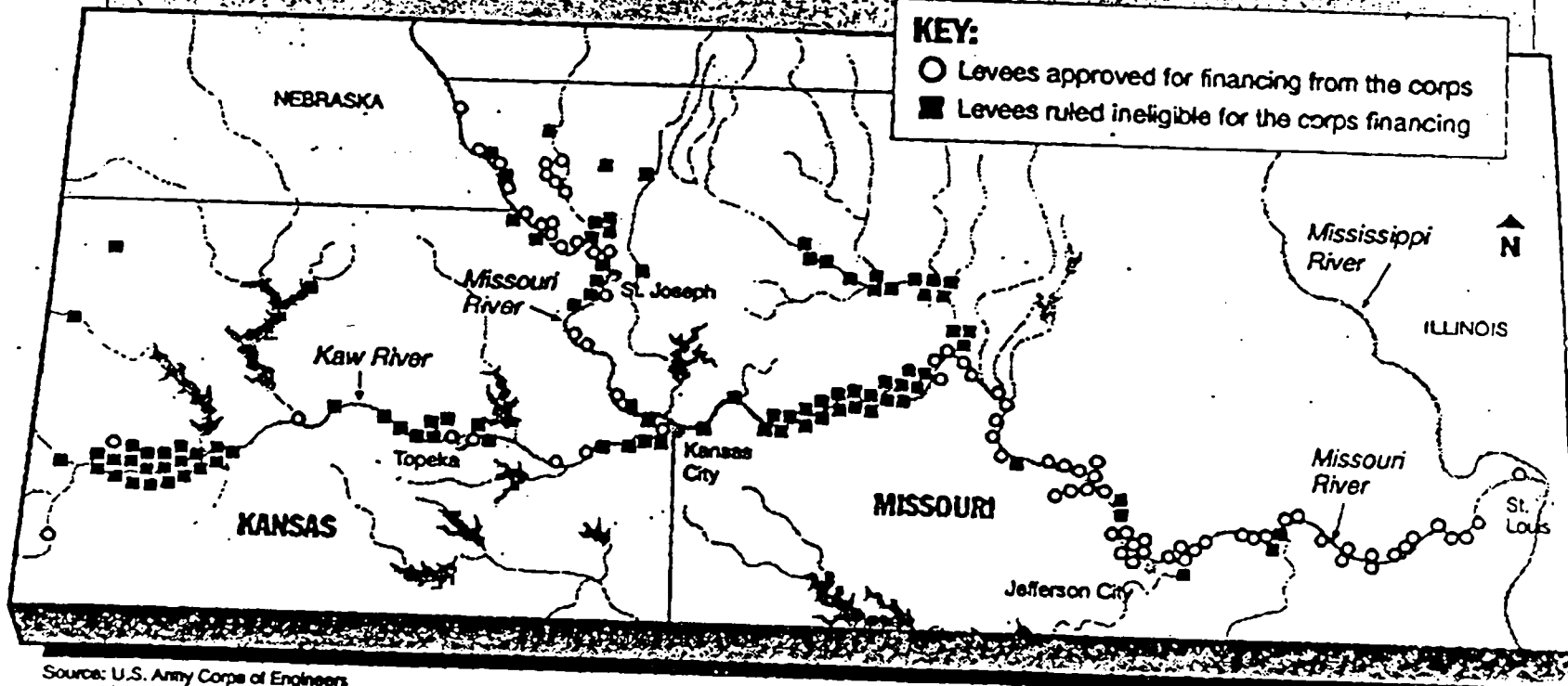
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Where is the federal levee repair money going?

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers pays for 50 percent of the cost to repair many levees along the Missouri River and its major tributaries. Corps money is available only if the rebuilt levee provides a benefit at least equal to the cost of the repair. Communities also had to have maintained their levees properly before the flood to be

eligible for the corps money being awarded now, although recent congressional action relaxed those rules. More repairs are being paid for in eastern Missouri because a smaller flood there in 1986 made communities more aware of the regulations.



Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

DAVE EAMES/The Star

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Kathi Way

Attached is our current status
report on USDA-SCS Emer. work.
Also, a detailed list of levee work
we plan to reconsider if more dollars
become available.

Gene Otto

SCS 720-9574

State	County	CD	Site_Name	DSR_No	Protects	Acres	Land_Value_EWRP	Value	Repair_Cost	Why_Non_Funded	Priority_Rank	Comments	tally
IA	Clinton	1	Drainage Dist. #12	390-18	a			837	12,000	7	Not ranked	New DSR	1
IA	Clinton	1	Liberty Mutual	390-16	a	112		837	19,000	2, 8	11	New DSR. being evaluated	1
IA	Clinton	1	Lou Licht	None	a				34,000	2, 4	Not ranked	Applying for EWRP	1
IA	Clinton	1	Ralph Steines	390-14	a	100		837	43,000	2, 7	Not ranked	New DSR	1
IA	Clinton	1	Wayne Harksen	390-17	a, d	77		837	8,500	2, 7	Not ranked	Protects lagoon sys. for Traylor Ct.	1
IA	Johnson	1	Becicka	364-59	a	60		837	1,890	4, 6	Not ranked	Less than \$2,500	1
IA	Johnson	1	Colony Farms	364-65	a	8		837	1,575	4, 6	Not ranked	Less than \$2,500	1
IA	Johnson	1	Fredericks	364-64	a	50		837	550	4, 6	Not ranked	Less than \$2,500	1
IA	Johnson	1	Hebl	364-58	a	42		837	1,770	4, 6	Not ranked	Less than \$2,500	1
IA	Johnson	1	JLR Farm	364-62	a	40		837	3,675	4	7		1
IA	Johnson	1	Rowland	364-60	a	50		837	5,170	4	8		1
IA	Johnson	1	Schrock	364-61	a	100		837	16,800	4	9		1
IA	Johnson	1	Sladek/Marshek	364-63	a	200		837	7,700	7	Not ranked		1
IA	Johnson	1	Strabala	364-66	a			837	19,950	4	Not ranked	Not enough info to rank	1
IA	Jones	1	Edwin Roller	None	a	40		837	5,000	2, 8	27	No DSR	1
IA	Louisa	1	Dvorak	356-40	a				1,000	2, 4, 6	Not ranked	Less than \$2,500	1
IA	Louisa	1	Levee Dist. 16	None	a, b, d, f	44000		683	1,000,000	7	Not ranked	Levee Dist. fighting w/Corps	1
IA	Scott	1	Tufandis	372-07	a	500		837	30,000	7, 8	Not ranked		1
IA	Clayton	2	Bloody Run Levee	303-04	b, d				14,000	7	5	Applied for EDA Funds	1
IA	Iowa	2	Amana Mill Race	355-42	a, d, e			837	100,000	7	2	Important for tourism. Applied to EDA	1
IA	Winneshiek	2	Dorothy Henry	None	a	50		697	3,000	2, 8	19	No DSR	1
IA	Winneshiek	2	James Sutton	None	a	31		697	7,000	2, 8	36	No DSR	1
IA	Winneshiek	2	Ron Browner	None	a	137		697	3,000	2, 8	16	No DSR	1
IA	Decatur	3	Larry Baker	None	a	50		388	500	2, 4, 6	Not ranked	No DSR at this time	1
IA	Decatur	3	Lorne Parkhurst	None	a	35		388	15,000	1, 2, 4, 8	Not ranked	No DSR, low economic	1
IA	Decatur	3	Ron Foiland	None	a	230		388	15,000	2, 8	26	No DSR at this time	1
IA	Des Moines	3	Dwight Stuker	None	a	50		683	5,000	2, 8	25	No DSR	1
IA	Des Moines	3	Groer/Wishmeir	370-13A	a	130		683	35,000	2	1	Just obtained sponsor	1
IA	Des Moines	3	Howard Wischmeier	None	a	140		683	50,000	8	37	No DSR	1
IA	Des Moines	3	Jim Rebhuhn	None	a	150		683	20,000	2, 8	28	No DSR	1
IA	Des Moines	3	Mark Walljasper	None	a	50		683	5,000	2, 8	24	No DSR	1
IA	Keokuk	3	Calvin Knowler	None	a	150		683	5,000	2, 8	18	No DSR	1
IA	Lee	3	City of Keokuk	None	d				16,000,000	8	Not ranked	Possible EDA	1
IA	Lucas	3	Don Peterson	None	a, b	20		388	15,000	1, 2, 8	Not ranked	No DSR, not economic	1
IA	Mahaska	3	Bruce Versteegh	None	a, b	400		683	20,000	2, 7, 8	Not ranked	No DSR	1
IA	Mahaska	3	City of Eddyville	325-08	d, f			683	375,000	7	3	Applied to EDA (282 homes)	1
IA	Mahaska	3	Wilma Dekock	None	a	300		683	10,000	2, 8	17	No DSR	1
IA	Marion	3	Arthur Van der Werf	None	a	20		388	15,000	1, 2, 8	Not ranked	No DSR, low economics	1
IA	Marion	3	Bobby Harvey	None	a	1000		388	30,000	2, 7, 8	Not ranked	Rejected by Corps	1
IA	Marion	3	Carl Boat	None	a	30		388	15,000	1, 2, 8	Not ranked	No DSR, low economics	1
IA	Marion	3	Steve Gosselink	None	a	60		388	30,000	1, 2, 8	Not ranked	No DSR, low economics	1
IA	Marion	3	Van Haafden	None	a	20		388	10,000	1, 2, 8	Not ranked	No DSR, low economics	1
IA	Marion	3	William Bogards	None	a	40		388	20,000	1, 2, 8	Not ranked	No DSR, low economics	1
IA	Marshall	3	Bob Cooper	None	a	200		905	5,000	2, 8	13	No DSR	1
IA	Marshall	3	Perry	None	a	500		905	10,000	2, 8	12	No DSR	1
IA	Plymouth	3	Akron #16	376-18	a	100		962	1,500	6	Not ranked	Less than \$2,500	1
IA	Plymouth	3	Gaswit	376-19	a				2,300	2, 8	Not ranked	Not enough info to rank	1
IA	Story	3	Loman Farms	None	a	122		905	143,730	2, 8	Not ranked	No DSR, low economic	1
IA	Story	3	Sarah Hartley	None	a	31		905	71,760	2, 8	Not ranked	No DSR, low economic	1
IA	Wapello	3	Avery	313-11	a				49,300	2, 8	Not ranked	Not a constructed levee, old silt dep., eroded	1
IA	Wapello	3	City of Ottumwa	None	d				805,000	2, 8	Not ranked	Applied to EDA	1
IA	Wapello	3	Frank Comstock	None	a	400		683	25,000	2, 8	20	No DSR	1
IA	Wapello	3	Hepker	313-74	a	345		683	80,000	7	Not ranked		1
IA	Wapello	3	Lane	313-72	a	340		683	7,500	7	Not ranked	Possible EDA	1
IA	Wapello	3	Van Genderen	313-72	a	245		683	15,000	7	Not ranked		1
IA	Fremont	4	Cottonwood/Gee	310-14	a	400		543	50,000	7	Not ranked		1

IA	Fremont	4 Hickey/Barreans	310-12	a	900	543	30,000	7	Not ranked		1
IA	Fremont	4 Jennings	310-16	a	100	543	20,000	7, 4	Not ranked		1
IA	Fremont	4 Martain/Pease	310-15	a	250	543	35,000	7	Not ranked		1
IA	Fremont	4 Misc. Sites (24)	None	a			400,000	1, 2, 4, 8	Not ranked	No DSR	1
IA	Fremont	4 Schwake/Mead	310-13	a	200	543	50,000	7	Not ranked		1
IA	Fremont	4 Smith	310-19	a	22	543	30,000	1, 4, 7	Not ranked		1
IA	Fremont	4 Manamaler	310-17	a	200	543	20,000	4	10		1
IA	Crawford	5 IBP Plant	None	f			500,000	8	6	Does not fit EDA, SCS or FEMA Prog.	1
IA	Lyon	5 Earl Bort	None	a	100	962	25,000	2, 8	34	No DSR	1
IA	Palo Alto	5 Shelgren	None	a	50	962	5,000	2, 8	21	No DSR	1
IA	Sioux	5 Dave Hansen	None	a	160	962	5,400	2, 8	14	No DSR	1
IA	Sioux	5 Dennis Buffman	None	a	310	962	10,000	2, 8	15	No DSR	1
IA	Sioux	5 Gerald Van Waldenburg	None	a	23	962	24,000	2, 8	Not ranked	No DSR, signed up for ENRP	1
IA	Sioux	5 John Joffer	None	a	20	962	14,000	2, 8	40	No DSR	1
IA	Sioux	5 V. Schumaker	None	a	30	962	8,230	2, 8	32	No DSR	1
IA	Woodbury	5 Brian Stickney	None	a	90	794	15,000	2, 8	30	No DSR	1
IA	Woodbury	5 City of Smithland	318-31	a, b, d	1700	794	800,000	7	4	Sewage fac. & roads protected	1
IA	Woodbury	5 Dennis McCall	None	a	100	794	10,000	2, 8	22	No DSR	1
IA	Woodbury	5 Harry Myrtue	None	a	100	794	10,000	2, 8	23	No DSR	1
IA	Woodbury	5 Joseph Grell	None	a	160	794	54,000	2, 8	38	No DSR	1
IA	Woodbury	5 Leo Naguire	None	a	20	794	10,000	2, 8	39	No DSR	1
IA	Woodbury	5 Lloyd Tresham	None	a	40	794	30,000	2, 8	41	No DSR	1
IA	Woodbury	5 M.G. Robeson	None	a	290	794	86,000	2, 8	37	No DSR	1
IA	Woodbury	5 Maxine Mead Richardson	None	a	100	794	20,000	2, 8	32	No DSR	1
IA	Woodbury	5 Melvin Johnston	None	a	110	794	20,000	2, 8	31	No DSR	1
IA	Woodbury	5 Oconnel	None	a	100	794	25,000	2, 8	35	No DSR	1
IA	Woodbury	5 Raymond Bennett	None	a	60	794	10,000	2, 8	29	No DSR	1
IL	Alexander	12 Waggener	5-003-02			800	7,000	7	Low	Lack of info	1
IL	Jackson	12 Brookenhoff/Vasquez	5-077-07	a		800		7	Med		1
IL	Madison	12 Chateau Island	3-119-04	d, s		800		7	Not ranked	Protects landfill	1
IL	Madison	12 Gabaret Island	3-119-05	a, d		800		7	Not ranked	Protects homes, 37 ft. high levee	1
IL	Madison	12 Prairie Du Pont	5-163-06	a, b, d		800		7	Not ranked		1
IL	Monroe	12 Bernard Vogt	5-133-01	a	2000	800	25,000	7	Med		1
IL	Monroe	12 Howard Richman	5-133-12	a		800		2, 4	Med	One beneficiary	1
IL	Monroe	12 Virgil Gummershmer	5-133-09	a		800		7	Not ranked	Corps will fix	1
IL	Randolph	12 Fort DeCharles	5-157-01	a, b, d, e		800		7	Not ranked	Corps will fix	1
IL	Stephenson	16 Norm Devries	1-177-06	a		800		5	Low	Lack of maint.	1
IL	Winnnebago	16 Burritt/Oliver	1-201-02	a	350	800		5	Low	Lack of maint.	1
IL	Fulton	17 Bohannon	1-057-10	a		800	120,000	2, 7	High		1
IL	Fulton	17 Cleer	1-057-11	a		800	120,000	2, 7	High		1
IL	Fulton	17 Dean	1-057-004	a		800		2	High		1
IL	Fulton	17 Effland	1-057-07	a		800	12,000	2, 7	High		1
IL	Fulton	17 Ingersoll	1-057-06	a		800	13,000	2, 7	High		1
IL	Fulton	17 John Morey	1-057-15	a, b		800		2	High		1
IL	Fulton	17 Lower Pleasant Valley	1-057-03	a		800	100,000	7	Not ranked		1
IL	Fulton	17 Morgan	1-057-16	a, b		800		2, 4, 7, 8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
IL	Fulton	17 Parkinson/Little John	1-057-11	a		800	250,000	2, 7	High		1
IL	Fulton	17 Richard Turner	1-057-13	a, b		800		2, 7	High		1
IL	Fulton	17 Robert Ford	1-057-14	a, b		800		2, 7	High		1
IL	Fulton	17 Spoon River #1	1-057-02	a		800	100,000	7	Not ranked		1
IL	Fulton	17 Underwood	1-057-08	a		800		2, 7	High		1
IL	Fulton	17 Valde	1-057-09	a		800	35,000	2, 7	High		1
IL	Henderson	17 Heapsville	1-071-16	a, b		800		7, 8	Not ranked	Repaired by others	1
IL	Henderson	17 Henderson DD #3	1-071-01	a		800	150,000	7	Not ranked		1
IL	Henderson	17 Lewis Moore	1-071-14	a		800		2, 4	Low	One beneficiary	1
IL	Henderson	17 Robert Gray	1-071-13	a		800		4	Low	One beneficiary	1
IL	Henderson	17 Roy Gerling	1-071-09	a		800		8	Not ranked	Wanted new levee	1
IL	Henderson	17 Weaver Creek Levee	1-071-17	a, b		800		2, 4	Low	One primary beneficiary	1
IL	Henderson	17 Wendell Bright	1-071-15	a		800		8	Not ranked	Wanted new levee	1
IL	Henry	17 Aqueduct Special DD	1-073-02	a		800	58,850	7	High	SCS has plans	1
IL	Henry	17 Green River, Subdist. 1	1-073-04	a	2400	800	17,000	8	Low	Pipe washout, working with FEMA	1
IL	Henry	17 Lower Green River DD	1-073-07	a	3100	800	25,700	7	High	SCS has plans	1
IL	Henry	17 Penny Slough DD	1-073-09	a	7040	800	50,000	5, 7	Not ranked	Sponsors fixed	1
IL	Kerker	17 Bay Island DD	1-131-02	a, b	3000	800		2, 8	Med	Levee failed from settlement	1
IL	Kerker	17 Frieden	1-131-13	a		800		4, 7	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1

	IL	Mercer	17 Mannon	1-181-11	a	800	50,000	2, 5	Low		1
	IL	Rock Island	17 Mill Creek Levee	1-161-13	a	800	13,500	1, 8	Not ranked	Sponsors did not want to pay 25%	1
	IL	Whiteside	17 Charles Brown	1-195-02	a	800	17,000	7	High	SCS has plans, Farmer has Corps permit; + acres	1
	IL	Cass	18 Meyers Branch	3-017-23	a	800	15,000	5	Low		1
	IL	Cass	18 Trickey	3-017-17	a	800	1,000	4, 6	Not ranked	Very little damage	1
	IL	Mason	18 Mason Co. Levee	3-125-03	a	800	7,500	7	Med		1
	IL	Greene	20 Bluffdale DD	3-061-06	a, g	800		7	Not ranked	Also protects cemetery	1
	IL	Greene	20 Eldred DD #1	3-061-05	b, d	800		7	Not ranked		1
	IL	Greene	20 Hartwell DD	3-061-02	b, d	800		7	Not ranked	Protects homes & village	1
	IL	Greene	20 Hillview DD	3-061-09	b, d	800		7	Not ranked	Protects homes & village	1
	IL	Greene	20 L. Twitchell	3-061-10	b	800		7	Not ranked	Township Rd.	1
	IL	Greene	20 Schafer DD	3-061-01	a, g	800		7	Not ranked	Protects Farrow levee	1
	IL	Greene	20 Spankey DD	3-061-04	b	800		7	Not ranked	Protects Eldred Blacktop	1
	IL	Jersey	20 Nutwood DD	3-083-18	b	800		7	Not ranked	Hwy 16 - 100	1
	IL	Pike	20 City of New Canton	3-149-10	d	800		8	Not Needed	Proposed Emer. Levee if Miss. River levee breaks	1
	IL	Scott	20 Smith Lake	3-171-01	d	800	7,500	7	Med	Protects Summer Homes	1
	IL	Scott	20 Wolf Run Creek	3-171-06	a	800	5,000	8	Not ranked	Repaired by others	1
	KS	Clay	1 Billy Walker	KS-A3-CY-009	a	560	7,500	7	Not ranked		1
	KS	Clay	1 Leftwich Levee	KS-A3-CY-004	a, b, f	560	56,000	7	Not ranked		1
	KS	Clay	1 Myers Land Trust	KS-A3-CY-007	a, b	560	31,000	8	Not ranked	No levee x-section present. In Fed fee-take area of Milford Res.	1
	KS	Dickinson	1 City of Abilene	KS-A3-DK-118	d	560	115,000	8	Not ranked	No determination to date	1
	KS	Shawnee	2 Dept of Publ Wks	KS-A1-SN-003	a, b	650	25,000	1, 7, 8	Not ranked	Filling scour hole created by breach	1
	KS	Shawnee	2 No. Topeka Drainage Dist	KS-A1-SN-005	a, d, f	650	60,000	8	Not ranked	No determination to date	1
	KS	Wyandotte	3 Wolcott Drainage Dist	KS-A1-WY-003	f	650	1,000	1, 7	Not ranked		1
	KS	Wyandotte	3 Wolcott Drainage Dist.	KS-A1-WY-004	a, d	650	5,000	7	Not ranked		1
	KS	Wyandotte	3 Wolcott Drainage Dist.	KS-A1-WY-006	a, f	650	5,000	7	Not ranked		1
	KS	Cowley	4 Jarvis Levee-Beaver Tunshp	KS-A2-CL-002	a, b, d	650	10,500	7	Not ranked		1
	KS	Sumner	4 Sumner City Rd of Comm	KS-A4-SJ-003	a, b	560	10,000	7	Not ranked		1
	MO	Ste Genevieve	3 Henry Gaddell	CG-196003	a	700		8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
	MO	Bates	4 Tom Paxton	WG-013002	a	700	500	6	3-90		1
	MO	Johnson	4 A. Luebert	WG-101004	a	700		4	1-26		1
	MO	Johnson	4 E. Herring	WG-101005	a	700		4	1-27		1
	MO	Johnson	4 R. Brandt	WG-101001	a	700		6	2-64	Less than \$2,500	1
	MO	Johnson	4 R. Strobel	WG-101006	a	700	300	6	4-97	Less than \$500	1
	MO	Lafayette	4 A. Puckett	WG-107007	a	700		8	Not ranked	Will re-evaluate	1
	MO	Lafayette	4 B. Sowers	WG-107002	a	700	2,300	8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
	MO	Lafayette	4 D. Boland	WG-107006	a	700	2,000	6, 4	1-32	Less than \$2,500	1
	MO	Lafayette	4 Borsch Farms	WG-107015	a	700		7	Not ranked		1
	MO	Lafayette	4 J. Kramer	WG-107009	a	700		4	1-33		1
	MO	Lafayette	4 Krause Brothers	WG-107006	a	700	1,300	6	2-65	Less than \$2,500	1
	MO	Lafayette	4 M. Dobson	WG-107010	a	700	4,000	7	Not ranked		1
	MO	Lafayette	4 R. Sowers	WG-107004	a	700		4	1-31		1
	MO	Lafayette	4 S. Cates	WG-107020	a	700		7	Not ranked		1
	MO	Lafayette	4 S. Sowers	WG-107003	a	700		4	1-30		1
	MO	Pettis	4 C.W. Summers	WG-159001	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
	MO	Pettis	4 Mark Teter	WG-159002	a	700	2,000	6, 4	2-81	Less than \$2,500	1
	MO	Andrew	6 Charles Walton	SJ-003024	a	700		6	2-58	Less than \$2,500	1
	MO	Andrew	6 Edwin Taylor	SJ-003027	a	700	1,500	4, 6	1-6		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Floyd Steeby	SJ-003031	a	700		4	1-9		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Frank Shippers	SJ-003022	a	700	1,400	4, 6	1-4		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Fred Salisbury	SJ-003019	a	700		5	5-116		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Fred Turner	SJ-003023	a	700		4, 8	7-170	River side of the primary levee	1
	MO	Andrew	6 Hoyt Hoskins	SJ-003021	a	700	900	4, 6	1-3		1
	MO	Andrew	6 John Knosby	SJ-003030	a	700	2,400	4, 6	1-8		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Leon Miller	SJ-003025	a	700	2,500	5, 6	5-117		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Mary F. Knorr	SJ-003026	a	700	500	4, 6	1-5		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Mildred and Joe Boatright	SJ-003029	a	700	500	4, 5, 6	6-155		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Montie Rosenbaum	SJ-003017	a	700		4	1-1		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Mrs. Wayne Lightle	SJ-003029	a	700	2,400	4, 6	1-7		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Robert Zimmerman	SJ-003032	a	700	2,145	6	2-59		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Rodkey Trust	SJ-003035	a	700	5,000	4, 5	6-156		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Roger Salisbury	SJ-003020	a	700	500	4, 6	1-2		1
	MO	Andrew	6 Virgil Archdekin	SJ-003018	a	700		7	Not ranked		1
	MO	Buchanan	6 L. Beery	SJ-021011	a	700		6	2-61	Less than \$2,500	1
	MO	Buchanan	6 Ron Fisher	SJ-021008	a	700		6	2-60	Less than \$2,500	1

MO	Caldwell	6 Caldwell County Commission	CH-025009	a	700	5	5-119		1
MO	Caldwell	6 Caldwell County Commission	CH-025011	a	700	5	5-120		1
MO	Caldwell	6 Caldwell County Commission	CH-025013	a	700	6	2-62	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Caldwell	6 Caldwell County Commission	CH-025014	a	700	4	1-10		1
MO	Carroll	6 Carrollton County Commission	CH-033026	a	700	5	5-122		1
MO	Chariton	6 A. Thornton	FA-041036	a	700	8	Not ranked	Prior to '93, included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Chariton	6 Bixeman Farms	FA-041011	a	700	4	1-14		1
MO	Chariton	6 Clarence Boss	FA-041012	a	700	5	5-123		1
MO	Chariton	6 Dixon Properties	FA-041022	a	700	4	1-17		1
MO	Chariton	6 G. Asher	FA-041038	a	700	4	1-23		1
MO	Chariton	6 G. Fuemmeler	FA-041014	a	700	4	1-15		1
MO	Chariton	6 G. Hawke	FA-041016	a	700	8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Chariton	6 G. Schupback	FA-041037	a	700	4, 3	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Chariton	6 J. Knudsen	FA-041013	a	700	8	Not ranked	Will be re-evaluated	1
MO	Chariton	6 J. Wright	FA-041026	a	700	4	1-20		1
MO	Chariton	6 James Rice	FA-041032	a	700	4, 5	6-157		1
MO	Chariton	6 K. Hinkle	FA-041015	a	700	5	5-124		1
MO	Chariton	6 K. Quinn	FA-041042	a	700	5	3-92	Less than \$1,000	1
MO	Chariton	6 M. Quinn	FA-041033	a	700	4	1-22		1
MO	Chariton	6 R. Lamb	FA-041017	a	700	4	1-16		1
MO	Chariton	6 R. Mauzey	FA-041028	a	700	4	1-21		1
MO	Chariton	6 R. McNeall	FA-041025	a	700	4	1-19		1
MO	Chariton	6 R. Naylor	FA-041039	a	700	4, 8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Chariton	6 R. Wescott	FA-041020	a	700	6	3-91	Less than \$1,000	1
MO	Chariton	6 V.I. Duck & Safari	FA-041024	a	700	4	1-18		1
MO	Cooper	6 A. Twenter, Jr.	FA-053029	a	700	8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Cooper	6 J. Leonburger	FA-063-28	a	700	4, 6	1-24	Less than 2,500	1
MO	Davies	6 City of Pattensburg	CH-061007	a	700	5	5-126	No Infrastr.	1
MO	Grundy	6 Alan Tolson	CH-079002	a	700	8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Grundy	6 G. Epperson	CH-079015	a	700	8	Not ranked	Not '93	1
MO	Grundy	6 Francis Akers	CH-079016	a	700	4, 5	6-160		1
MO	Grundy	6 Jim Binney	CH-079009	a	700	4, 5	6-158		1
MO	Grundy	6 Jim Binney	CH-079010	a	700	6	3-93	Less than \$1,000	1
MO	Grundy	6 Len Urton	CH-079014	a	700	5	5-127		1
MO	Grundy	6 Nadine Dolan	CH-079011	a	700	4, 5	6-159		1
MO	Harrison	6 Cox and Sons	SJ-081004	a	700	5	5-128		1
MO	Harrison	6 Lee Cox	SJ-081002	a	700	4, 5	6-161		1
MO	Holt	6 Canon Drainage District	SJ-087006	a	700	8	Not ranked	Will re-evaluate	1
MO	Howard	6 Fred Hodel	FA-089024	a	700	4	1-25		1
MO	Howard	6 Howard County Drainage Dist.	FA-089031	a	700	6	2-63	Less than \$1,500	1
MO	Howard	6 Jim Rose	FA-089014	a	700	66,666	Not ranked	Will re-evaluate	1
MO	Howard	6 Paul Davis	FA-089001	a	700	6	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Linn	6 Clarence Apel	CH-115012	a	700	8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Linn	6 Elwyn Huff	CH-115017	a	700	5	5-132		1
MO	Linn	6 G. Coulson	CH-115020	a	700	4, 5	6-163		1
MO	Linn	6 H. Gingrich	CH-115023	a	700	4	5-134		1
MO	Linn	6 J. Edwards	CH-115021	a	700	4	5-133		1
MO	Linn	6 J. Parrish	CH-115025	a	700	4	1-38		1
MO	Linn	6 J. Rusk Estate	CH-115005	a	700	8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Linn	6 Jack Thieme	CH-115018	a	700	6	3-94	Less than \$1,000	1
MO	Linn	6 Kenneth Young	CH-115031	a	700	8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Linn	6 Land Co. II - I	CH-115006	a	700	4	1-36		1
MO	Linn	6 Larry Clough	CH-115028	a	700	6	4-101	Less than \$500	1
MO	Linn	6 Pearl Miller	CH-115013	a	700	4	1-37		1
MO	Linn	6 R. Pendergast	CH-115024	a	700	6	4-100	Less than \$500	1
MO	Linn	6 Rick Hammond	CH-115004	a	700	8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Linn	6 Rolla Gardner	CH-115015	a	700	8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Linn	6 Steven McLain	CH-115026	a	700	4, 5	6-164		1
MO	Livingston	6 Bernice Boyd	CH-117023	a	700	5	5-136		1
MO	Livingston	6 Bob Graham	CH-117110	a	700	8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Livingston	6 CGH Farms	CH-117062	a	700	4	1-43		1
MO	Livingston	6 Cal W. Greelaw	CH-117074	a	700	4	1-44		1
MO	Livingston	6 Clifford Griffith	CH-117105	a	700	6	2-72	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Livingston	6 Dale Bishop	CH-117066	a	700	6	2-68	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Livingston	6 David Pyrtle	CH-117115	a	700	6	3-95	Less than \$1,000	1

MO	Livingston	6 David Williams	CH-117082	a	700		5	5-138		1
MO	Livingston	6 Dohn Gilliland	CH-117093	a	700		8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Livingston	6 Don James	CH-117029	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Livingston	6 Don Ward	CH-117086	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Livingston	6 Dourae Altenderfer	CH-117010	a	700		5	5-135		1
MO	Livingston	6 George Brown	CH-117111	a	700		5	5-143		1
MO	Livingston	6 George Roberts III	CH-117060	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Livingston	6 Graham Properties	CH-117106	a	700		8	Not ranked	Repaired with DSR CH-117003	1
MO	Livingston	6 Granville Sykes	CH-117079	a	700		6	2-70	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Livingston	6 Helen Bonderer	CH-117076	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Livingston	6 Helen Gardner	CH-117094	a	700		8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Livingston	6 Helen Schelkopf	CH-117071	a	700		5	5-140		1
MO	Livingston	6 Howard Hawkins	CH-117080	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Livingston	6 Jenny Donelli c/o David Morris	CH-117019	a	700	400	6	4-102	Less than \$500	1
MO	Livingston	6 John Warren Trust	CH-117104	a	700		5	5-142		1
MO	Livingston	6 K. Farms, Inc.	CH-117012	a	700		8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Livingston	6 Katherine Curnow	CH-117139	a	700		4	1-47		1
MO	Livingston	6 Key Land, Inc	CH-117063	a	700		5	5-139		1
MO	Livingston	6 Lerry Guilford	CH-117005	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Livingston	6 Lena Nibarger	CH-117130	a	700		6	2-73	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Livingston	6 Lloyd Wallace	CH-117125	a	700		8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Livingston	6 Margaret Kinchey	CH-117132	a	700		4	1-46		1
MO	Livingston	6 Marvin Hinnen	CH-117053	a	700		8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Livingston	6 Norm Gottesman	CH-117045	a	700		4	1-42		1
MO	Livingston	6 R.A. Browning	CH-117073	a	700		6	2-69	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Livingston	6 Richard McDunkin	CH-117008	a	700		4	1-39		1
MO	Livingston	6 Robert Christison	CH-117020	a	700	900	6, 4	1-40	Less than \$1,000	1
MO	Livingston	6 Robert Quinn	CH-117144	a	700		8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
MO	Livingston	6 Robert Reeter	CH-117092	a	700		6	2-71	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Livingston	6 Ronald Hapes	CH-117087	a	700		5	5-141		1
MO	Livingston	6 Roy E. Bennett	CH-117135	a	700		4, 5	6-165		1
MO	Livingston	6 Ruth Storey	CH-117018	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Livingston	6 Tri-T Leasing, Co.	CH-117101	a	700		4	1-45		1
MO	Livingston	6 Van Doosing	CH-117034	a	700		6	2-66	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Livingston	6 Vern Allen, Jr.	CH-117028	a	700	300	6, 5	5-137	Less than \$500	1
MO	Livingston	6 Wilbur Wilson, Jr.	CH-117065	a	700		6	2-67	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Nodaway	6 Dick Jones	SJ-147020	a	700		5	5-146		1
MO	Nodaway	6 Edmund Brady	SJ-147014	a	700		6	2-80	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Nodaway	6 Richard Vogel	SJ-147023	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Nodaway	6 Robert Stelter	SJ-147019	a	700		4	1-55		1
MO	Platte	6 Cecil Thomas	SJ-166010	a	700		5	5-148		1
MO	Platte	6 Furbeck	SJ-165007	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Platte	6 Theodore Johnson	SJ-165008	a	700		8	7-174	River side of the primary levee	1
MO	Shuyler	6 Bill Poe	HA-197001	a	700		4, 5	6-169		1
MO	Sullivan	6 Donald Hamilton	CH-211013	a	700		6	2-89	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Sullivan	6 Gary Gillman	CH-211015	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Sullivan	6 Gilbert Peters	CH-211010	a	700		6	2-88	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Sullivan	6 Robert Deweese	CH-211011	a	700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Sullivan	6 Robert Freshman	CH-211012	a	700		5	5-153		1
MO	Sullivan	6 Thomas & Melvin Stephenson	CH-211009	a	700	1,000	6	2-87	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Sullivan	6 Wilma Schaefer	CH-211008	a	700	1,000	6	2-86	Less than \$2,500	1
MO	Worth	6 Terry Sheddric	SJ-227016	a	700	2,650	4	1-57		1
MO	Worth	6 Trust in Wilkinson	SJ-227007	a	700		5	5-154		1
MO	Lawrence	7 J. Dahlman	WG-109002	a	700	600	4	1-35		1
MO	Lawrence	7 R. Warren	WG-109001	a	700		4	1-34		1
MO	McDonald	7 Gayle Brock	WG-119001	a	700	7,500	4	1-54		1
MO	Mississippi	8 Lankheit Plantation	CG-133002	a	700	8,000	8	7-173	River side of primary levee	1
MO	Mississippi	8 N. Roewing	CG-133001	a	700	3,900	8	7-172	River side of the primary levee	1
MO	Adair	9 A. Henderson	HA-001005	a	700		5	5-108		1
MO	Adair	9 B. Salladay	HA-001008	a	700		8		Included in another DSR or no damage	1
MO	Adair	9 C. Montgomery	HA-001003	a	700		5	5-106		1
MO	Adair	9 Greg Steele	HA-001013	a	700	900	5	5-115		1
MO	Adair	9 Jerry Elsea	HA-001001	a	700	2,000	8	Not ranked	Repaired by Landowner	1
MO	Adair	9 Kevin Elsea	HA-001002	a	700		5	5-105		1
MO	Adair	9 M.T. English	HA-001004	a	700	675	5, 6	5-107		1

MO	Adair	9 Robert Lewis	HA-001010	a		700		5	5-112	
MO	Adair	9 S. Walters	HA-001006	a		700		5	5-109	
MO	Adair	9 Sponsler Farm	HA-001012	a		700	1,700	5	5-114	
MO	Adair	9 V. Billington	HA-001009	a		700		5	5-111	
MO	Adair	9 Wayne Young	HA-001007	a		700		5	5-110	
MO	Callaway	9 A. Smart	FA-027023	a	750	700		7	Not ranked	
MO	Callaway	9 A. Smart	FA-027024	a	187	700		7	Not ranked	
MO	Callaway	9 C. Ausfahl	FA-027001	a	23	700		4	1-11	
MO	Callaway	9 C. Ausfahl	FA-027003	a	14	700	500	4, 6	1-12	
MO	Callaway	9 D. Schreen	FA-027004	a	20	700		4	1-13	
MO	Callaway	9 Dallas Grain	FA-027016	a	238	700		7	Not ranked	
MO	Callaway	9 E. Richards	FA-027019	a	200	700		7	Not ranked	
MO	Callaway	9 Scott Clardy	FA-027006	a	30	700		5	5-121	
MO	Clark	9 Des Moines Partnership	HA-045009	a		700		8	Not ranked	No damage, not a levee
MO	Clark	9 E. Buschling	HA-045006	a		700		8	7-171	River side of the primary levee
MO	Clark	9 F. Neumann	HA-045008	a		700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage
MO	Clark	9 Gertrude Bash	HA-045012	a	94	700	12,800	5	5-125	
MO	Clark	9 John Kleine	HA-045003	a		700		4, 5, 8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage
MO	Clark	9 Stanley Harter	HA-045001	a		700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage
MO	Knox	9 Bill Early	HA-103009	a		700	1,000	4, 5, 6	6-162	Less than \$2,500
MO	Knox	9 Dean Shepard	HA-103003	a		700	50	6, 4	4-99	Less than \$100
MO	Knox	9 Jerry Poor	HA-103014	a		700	1,000	6, 5	5-130	Less than \$2,500
MO	Knox	9 Joe Young	HA-103004	a		700		4	1-23	
MO	Knox	9 Jerry Sourlin	HA-103006	a		700	3,000	5	5-129	
MO	Knox	9 Larry Paisley	HA-103007	a		700	1,900	6, 4	1-29	Less than \$2,500
MO	Knox	9 Louis Alber	HA-103001	a		700	100	6	4-93	Less than \$500
MO	Lewis	9 K. Scoggin	HA-111010	a		700	2,000	5	5-131	
MO	Lewis	9 Roger Tieman	HA-111019	a		700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage
MO	Macon	9 Bill Mathis	FA-121002	a		700		4, 5	6-166	
MO	Macon	9 Donald Murphy	FA-121014	a		700		6	2-79	
MO	Macon	9 Doug Clarkson	FA-121020	a		700		4	1-52	
MO	Macon	9 Frank Pike	FA-121003	a		700		6	2-75	Less than \$1,500
MO	Macon	9 Gail Bixenman	FA-121023	a		700	500	6	3-96	Less than \$1,000
MO	Macon	9 John Yutz	FA-121010	a		700		5	5-144	
MO	Macon	9 Kenneth Douglas	FA-121017	a		700		4	1-50	
MO	Macon	9 Les Gaul	FA-121006	a		700		6	2-76	
MO	Macon	9 Richard Gosh	FA-121025	a		700		4	1-53	
MO	Macon	9 Richard Malieh	FA-121024	a		700		8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage
MO	Macon	9 Rick Williams	FA-121008	a		700		6	2-73	Less than \$2,500
MO	Macon	9 Robert Jobson	FA-121013	a		700		4, 5	6-167	
MO	Macon	9 Ronnie Jackson	FA-121009	a		700		4	1-48	
MO	Macon	9 Tommy Teter	FA-121015	a		700		4	1-49	
MO	Macon	9 Wally Amedei	FA-121007	a		700		6	2-77	Less than \$2,500
MO	Macon	9 Wayne Foster	FA-121019	a		700		4	1-51	
MO	Macon	9 William Biegel	FA-121001	a		700		6	2-74	Less than \$2,500
MO	Marion	9 Fred Dexier	HA-127008	a		700		5	5-145	
MO	Pike	9 Frank Mackey	HA-163008	a		700	2,232	5	5-147	
MO	Pike	9 Kenneth Love	HA-163005	a		700	500	8	Not ranked	Included in another DSR or no damage
MO	Pike	9 Pike Grain, Co.	HA-163002	a		700		4	1-56	
MO	Pike	9 Susan Houchins	HA-163006	a		700	1,950	6	2-82	Less than \$2,500
MO	Pike	9 Tom Jaeger	HA-163007	a		700	1,371	6	2-83	Less than \$2,500
MO	Shelby	9 Arthur Ratliff	HA-205010	a		700	1,600	5	5-151	
MO	Shelby	9 Clifford Ratliff	HA-205012	a		700		6	2-85	Less than \$2,500
MO	Shelby	9 Dean Henderson	HA-205002	a		700		4, 5	6-168	
MO	Shelby	9 Frank Klocke	HA-205006	a		700	4,000	5	5-149	
MO	Shelby	9 Howard McPherson	HA-205007	a		700		5	5-150	
MO	Shelby	9 Joe Daniel	HA-206004	a		700	1,600	6	2-84	Less than \$2,500
MO	Shelby	9 Leon Latchford	HA-205005	a		700	12	6	4-103	Less than \$500
MO	Shelby	9 Teddy Quigley	HA-205014	a		700	27	6	4-104	Less than \$500
MO	Shelby	9 W.E. Jennings	HA-205013	a		700		5	5-152	
NE	Burt	2	121-01			600	17,296	8	Not ranked	Funded from another program
NE	Burt	2 Logan Creek	121-02	a	600	600	20,000	7	1	
SD	Clay	1 Charles Wolsky	083-027	a	80	443	7,100	8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner
SD	Clay	1 Craig Nelson	057-027	a	110	443	1,023	4	2	
SD	Clay	1 Gordon Anderson	061-027	a	400	443	2,995	5	Not ranked	No dike existed or poor maint.

SD	Clay	1 Leo Wherry	075-027	a	140	443	2,750	3, 0	Not ranked	Area not damaged by TC flood	1
SD	Clay	1 Richard Nissen	026-027	a	200	443	1,900	8	Not ranked	Area not a man-made dike	1
SD	Clay	1 Roger Hansen	050-027	a	352	443	3,550	8	Not ranked		1
SD	Clay	1 Roger Strom	084-027	a	115	443	3,130	8	Not ranked	Repaired by landowner	1
SD	Lincoln	1 Boyd Landsman	008-033	a	120	443	2,000	7	Not ranked	Repaired by Corps	1
SD	Lincoln	1 Larry Ellis	006-033	a	150	443	2,000	7	Not ranked	Repaired by Corps	1
SD	Lincoln	1 Richard Landsman	007-033	a	161	443	8,825	7	Not ranked	Repaired by Corps	1
SD	Turner	1 Gary Edmond	054-125	a	112	443	4,270	4	1		1
SD	Union	1 Hal Lansdowne	062-127	a	20	751	42,087	1	Not ranked	Not cost eff. to repair	1
SD	Union	1 Justin Miller	065-127	a	50	751	590	5	Not ranked		1

cd	Acres	Repair_Cost	tally
IA1	45379	806	18
IA2	218	127	5
IA3	5158	2417	32
IA4	2172	645	9
IA5	3563	1681	20
IL12	2000	32	9
IL16	350	0	2
IL17	20475	1140	31
IL18	0	23	3
IL20	230	12	11
KS1	214	209	4
KS2	3160	85	2
KS3	2200	11	3
KS4	1420	20	2
MO3	0	0	1
MO4	0	811	17
MO6	1381	9298	139
MO7	0	607	3
MO8	0	11	2
MO9	1556	3301	68
NE2	600	37	2
SD1	2260	674	14

State tally

IA	84
IL	56
KS	11
MO	230
NE	2
SD	14

Why tally

1	15
2	57
4	91
5	54
6	53
7	62
8	65

tal Acres	Repair_Cost	tally
92336	21947	397

AVERAGE REPAIR COST

tal	tal2	Acres	Repair_Cost
	207	92336	21947

Billing Code: 3510-24

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

{Docket No. 930942-3331 }

Federal Levee Repair Policy Under Economic Development
Assistance for Disaster Relief Activities Under
Public Law 103-75, Chapter I.; Correction

AGENCY: Economic Development Administration (EDA)

Department of Commerce

ACTION: Correction

-2-

SUMMARY: In notice document 93-31632 beginning on page 69102 in the issue of Wednesday, December 29, 1993, make the following correction:

On page 69102 in the first column, DATES:
Preapplications in accordance with criteria set forth herein for levee repairs which are needed to protect critical public infrastructure will be received until January 28, 1994. This should be changed to read Preapplications or Letters of Intent (which describe the project location, scope of work, total estimated cost, and other pertinent information necessary for the proposal evaluation) in accordance with criteria set forth herein for levee repairs which are needed to protect critical public infrastructure will be received until February 18, 1994.

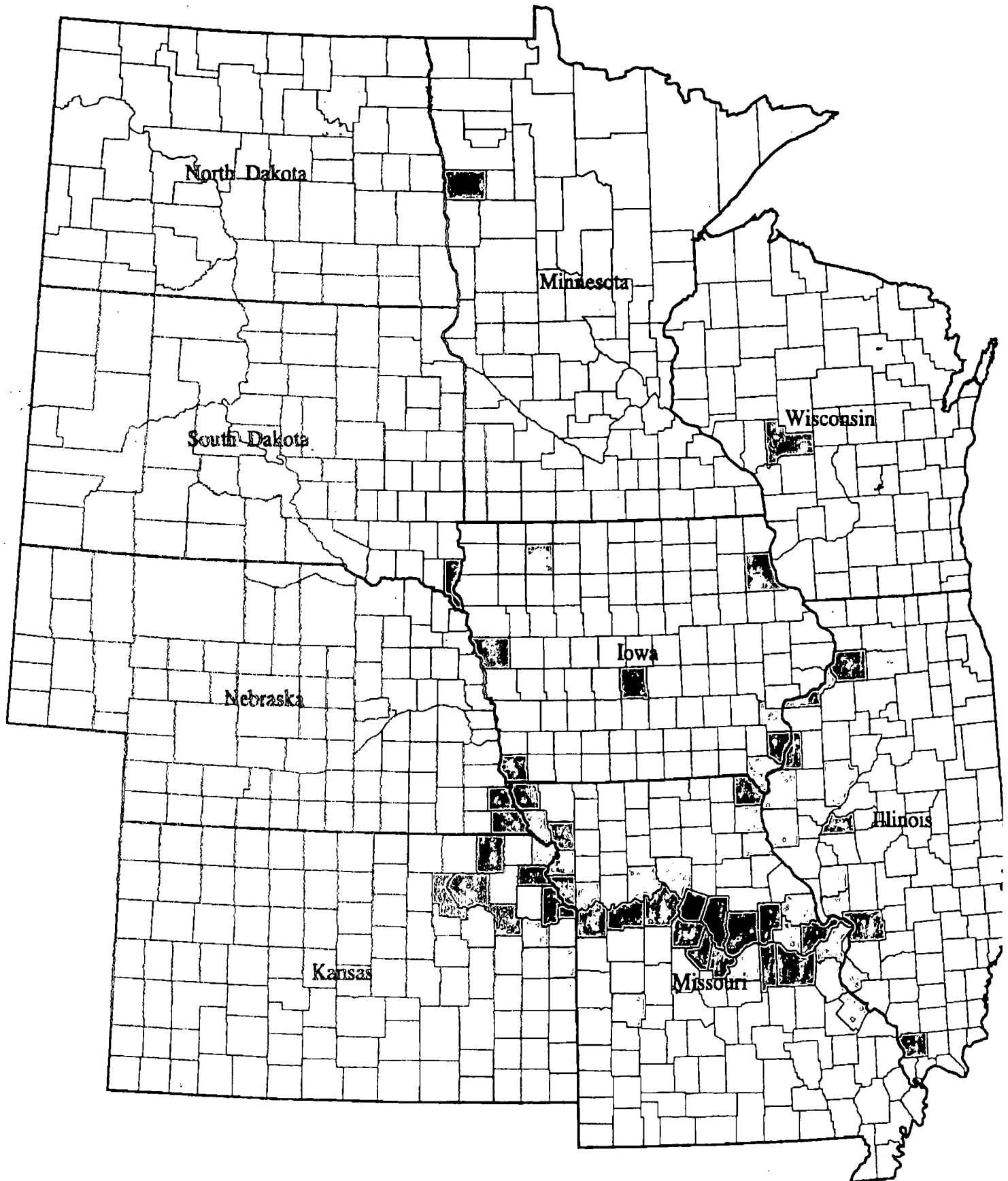
Date

Wilbur F. Hawkins
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Economic Development

3/18/94 steering
committee
midwest floods.

NAME	AGENCY	PHONE / FAX
Brian Burke	DPC	456-5533 456-7028
Dick Krimm	FEMA	202-646-3692 202-646-4060
Bruce Long	OMB	395-4590 395-4652
Bob Stearns	Army (Civil Works)	272-0126 504-4389
Bruce R. Diller	USDA/ASCS	720-6215 720-9105
ADAM GOLDNER	USDA - BOB NASH'S OFFICE	NEW → 720-9542 720-1725
KEV STROGA	U.S. EPA	260-9777 260-0154
Paige Duden	FEMA	646-3765 / 4086
Morie Goodman	FEMA	646-4600 / 4086
Mary Jo Vrem	FEMA	646-4500
Barbara Chow	WLT/Cg. Affs	456-6493 456-2604
LCDR KEVIN TONER	PHS/OHHS	{ 301-443-1167 } 301-443-5146
RAOM FRANK Young	PHS/OHHS	{ 301-443-1167 }
Jim Kazel	OMB	395-4590 395-4652
RON JONES	OMB	395-1097 395-1507
Shannon Cunniff	FMRC	408-5295 408-6839
BG. GALOWAY	FMRC	" "
Tom Hebert	USDA/NRE	720-8570 720-4732
KARL OTTE	USDA/SCS	720-9574 690-1462
Marion Berry	DPC	456-5574 720-8819
Martha Bradder	FEMA	646-4500 646-3600

Statistics of Levee Rehabilitation as of 15 March 1994



Not Started



Underway



Complete

NUMBER OF LEVEES BY STATE AND STATUS CATEGORY (CURRENT AS OF 15 MARCH 94)

- **ILLINOIS - 50**

- 2
- ⊗ 20
- ⊗ 28

- **IOWA - 17**

- 9
- ⊗ 4
- ⊗ 4

- **KANSAS - 12**

- 2
- ⊗ 3
- ⊗ 7

- **MINNESOTA - 1**

- 0
- ⊗ 0
- ⊗ 1

- **MISSOURI - 117**

- 9
- ⊗ 40
- ⊗ 68

NUMBER OF LEVEES BY STATE AND STATUS CATEGORY (CURRENT AS OF 15 MARCH 94)

- **NEBRASKA - 7**

- **5**

- **2 (SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION)**

- **0**

- **NORTH DAKOTA - 0**

- **0**

- **0**

- **0**

- **SOUTH DAKOTA - 1**

- **1**

- **0**

- **0**

- **WISCONSIN - 1**

- **1**

- **0**

- **0**

TOTAL LEVEES TO BE REPAIRED BY CORPS - 206

- **REPAIRS COMPLETE - 29**

- **REPAIRS UNDERWAY - 69**

- **REPAIRS NOT STARTED - 108**

Midwest Flood Steering Committee
Agenda
March 18, 1994
Room 211, OEOB

Purpose/Agenda:

- Identify accomplishments to date in recovery effort
- Identify areas of potential "exposure" if spring flooding occurs
- Identify specific preparations for response to spring flooding (number of sand bags ready, temporary housing available, etc.

NOT ATTENDING

- HUD
- EDA

Task Force on Production Agriculture, Animal Health & Safety, and Wildlife

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Midwest Recovery as of March 15, 1994

ASCS Disaster Payments to-date: \$1.27 billion.

Emergency Livestock Feed assistance: \$8.3 million

Emergency Conservation Program allocations to States: over \$48 million (from 2 appropriations)

Accomplishments: Crop Disaster Payments

The application period for the 1993 crop loss program closed March 11. As of March 10, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has made disaster payments to over 383,000 producers on 366,000 farms in the Midwest. States estimate that these figures represent 80 percent of the applications filed.

ASCS county offices are continuing to process applications and make payments, based on the production evidence which farmers submitted after harvest. Producers may submit production evidence up through May 27.

A total of \$2.45 billion has been made available and payments in the flood states are projected to total \$1.7 billion by the end of fiscal year 1994. The payments are helping to relieve financial stress for those producers who were prevented from planting or who lost some or all of their crops because of excessive moisture and other adverse weather in 1993. The current amounts for the nine states are:

ASCS Disaster Assistance Payments in Flood Area as of March 15, 1994.

State	Number of Producers Paid	Number of Farms	Total Paid (millions)
Illinois	14,132	11,245	43.9
Iowa	92,225	89,964	303.5
Kansas	36,741	27,041	58.9
Minnesota	78,376	88,311	391.1
Missouri	39,591	32,330	113.0
Nebraska	25,437	18,853	67.2
North Dakota	23,758	23,304	85.6
South Dakota	47,821	43,468	133.6
Wisconsin	25,490	31,929	73.4
Area Total	383,571	366,445	1,270.2

For the nation, ASCS has paid 552,892 producers on 565,926 farms a total of \$1.93 billion in disaster payments. The producers in the nine flood states have received 65.7 percent of the total national disaster payments.

Potential Exposure This Spring

- There is no crop loss disaster program authorized for 1994.
- ASCS has not conducted a county level survey of the amount of cropland that will not be in condition to plant in 1994. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, in conducting its annual spring survey of farmers' planting intentions, has added questions to this year's survey about flood-damaged land and whether it will be useable for cropping. The survey is conducted in the first two weeks of March and goes to about 70,000 farmers nationwide. There is some concern about whether the survey will yield enough response from Midwest flood area farmers to be statistically reliable. Otherwise, when the crop report on planting intentions is announced on March 31, we may have some baseline data on the amount of flood-affected cropland remaining out of production on into 1994. Cropland condition, in super-saturated soils, will remain a variable through each week of spring weather. If additional data is needed through this season, ASCS will be prepared to gather county-level information.

1994 Response

- **Refund of 1993 Advanced Deficiency Payments When a Disaster Is Involved**
There are several instances in which producers received advance deficiency payments which they will ultimately be unable to earn. For example, when producers were prevented from planting corn and decided not to participate in the feedgrain program in order to plant soybeans, advance deficiency payments must be refunded. However, under provisions of Public Law 103-75, producers substantially affected by natural disasters during crop year 1993 were not required to repay deficiency payments on the 1993 crops before January 1, 1994.

Based on national average market prices received by producers during the first five months (September - January) of the 1993/94 marketing year for corn and grain sorghum, the deficiency payment rates will be \$0.28 and \$0.25 per bushel respectively. These rates are lower than the advanced amount by 8 cents per bushel for corn and 10 cents per bushel for grain sorghum. As a result, corn and grain sorghum producers participating in the 1993 feed grain program will be required to refund the overpayments.

ASCS will not ask producers to refund these overpayments until October, 1994. The amount of the overpayment will be adjusted whenever the actual production on the farm is less than the projected production (commodity acreage times the program payment yield) due to an eligible disaster condition. On this quantity which by law is limited to not more than 40 percent of the expected production for the farm (35 percent if producer had federal crop insurance), producers can retain the advance payment amount.

Producers unable to repay by the due date can work out a suitable agreement on a repayment schedule with their respective county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) committee. County ASC committees have been given latitude in this regard.

- **Waiver of Eligibility and Cover Requirements--Conserving Use for Payment**
Soil compaction, sand and silt deposits, and erosion following the 1993 flooding will have a long-term impact on the production capability of some cropland into the 1994 crop year, and beyond.

To give producers flexibility to rehabilitate this cropland, a waiver was announced for the nine Midwest flood states on land eligibility and cover requirements for ACR and conserving use for payment (the 0/92 program): Cropland flooded or damaged in 1993 by excessive rainfall may be designated as ACR or conserving use for payment for 1994, if the land met the eligibility requirements for ACR or conserving use for payment for the 1993 crop year.

Producers can earn the minimum guaranteed payment rate, the projected deficiency payment, on this acreage under the 0/85/92 provisions. The projected deficiency payment rate for corn in 1994 is 20 cents per bushel, and for wheat, 85 cents per bushel, times the payment yield for the crop.

Accomplishments: Emergency Conservation Program

The Emergency Conservation Program provides cost-share funding to farmers to rehabilitate cropland damaged by the flooding. ECP cost-share funds can be used to remove debris, provide water for livestock, restore fences, grade and shape farmland, restore structures and implement water conservation measures.

Emergency appropriations for ECP rehabilitation have been provided in two supplemental appropriations, with separate lifespans. Funds under the supplemental appropriation in August (P.L. 103-75) must be obligated by June 30, 1994 -- i.e., the conservation practice must be approved by the ASC county committee. ECP funds provided in the second supplemental appropriation in February (P.L. 103-211) must be obligated by September 30, 1995.

Emergency Conservation Program Allocations

State	Estimated Cost-Share Needs (Requested by State Offices)	Funds Allocated PL 103-75	Funds Allocated PL 103-211
Illinois	\$ 6,315,400	\$ 3,688,140	\$ 201,500
Iowa	13,080,570	7,139,220	5,000,000
Kansas	10,212,000	5,992,200	0
Minnesota	1,599,100	870,960	250,000
Missouri	16,947,000	9,475,260	11,500,000
Nebraska	2,877,800	1,558,200	852,310
North Dakota	26,000	14,040	50,000
South Dakota	2,100,000	1,260,000	200,000
Wisconsin	3,300	1,980	0
Area Totals	\$ 53,161,370	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 18,053,810

Potential Exposure This Spring**Land Behind Broken Levees**

In some cases, land continues to be exposed to frequent damage due to levees that were breached by floodwater, but have not yet been repaired in accordance with Corps of Engineers' standards and specifications. In these cases, county ASC committees have been instructed to delay practice approval until levee restoration work is begun unless the producer assumes the following responsibility. For ECP work on the land unprotected by the broken levee, the producer must agree to restore the practice at his own expense or refund cost shares, if the land is later damaged during the practice lifespan.

Accomplishments: Wetlands Reserve Program

The 1994 Appropriations Act authorized funds for WRP in the amount of \$66.675 million for 20 States including the 1992 Pilot States. The pilot States included the flood States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. Appropriations language also authorized that the flood States of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota be included for 1994.

States, inundated by the flood of 1993, were targeted because in many areas of these States, wetlands were created and the cost of restoring the cropland exceeds the benefit that would be obtained after restoration.

North Dakota did not become a participating WRP State because WRP regulations require permanent easements be granted as a condition of participation; North Dakota State law limits easements to a maximum of 30 years.

WRP signup was held in the 20 States on February 28 through March 11, 1994. Results of that signup are being compiled now and are not yet available. Informal conversations indicate a moderate to high interest in the Midwest Flood States, with the number of intentions (landowners interested in participating in the program) similar to offers during the pilot program. The Soil Conservation Service's Emergency Wetlands Reserve Program was available in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin which may cause a reduction in number of intentions submitted for the WRP.

ASCS will publicly release the sign-up information soon.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Midwest Recovery as of March 15, 1994

Federal Crop Insurance Indemnities to date: \$1.02 billion

Accomplishments: Indemnities Paid

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation direct service offices and private insurance companies reinsured by FCIC have paid claims on 380,299 loss units for causes associated with the Midwest flooding. Indemnities for these loss units totalled \$1,012,338,656.

The private insurance companies were responsible for adjusting, processing, and paying about 97% of the indemnities paid in the Midwest. FCIC monitored the reinsured business to ensure timely payments and to resolve complaints from producers. To the companies' credit, there were very few complaints, and most claims were paid within 30 days of the final adjustment. FCIC expects approximately \$10 million additional dollars will be paid out for outstanding 1993 crop year flood claims.

The following table has been updated weekly since July. Indemnities paid reflect amounts for all crops insured in these states with causes of loss associated with the flood.

State	% Partici- pation	Premium (millions)	Liability (millions)	Est. Acres Not Planted	Projected Indemnity (millions)	Indemnities Paid as of 3/9/93 (millions)
Illinois	44.4	\$ 43.0	\$ 1,002.5	<1%	\$ 9	\$ 25.2
Iowa	60.2	63.1	1,527.9	1.2 mil.	198	279.9
Kansas	76.4	38.9	521.9	<1%	39	40.3
Minnesota	52.4	59.0	1030.0	846K	159	352.8
Missouri	24.0	13.9	157.8	50K	30	27.6
Nebraska	56.1	41.3	792.3	<1%	23	48.9
North Dakota	93.4	63.7	777.7	165K	105.8	138.5
South Dakota	47.0	26.8	293.4	1.1 mil.	53	53.8
Wisconsin	11.3	12.8	184.6	39K	22.3	45.4
Area Totals	56.7% avg.	\$ 362.5	\$ 6288.3	3.4 mil.	\$ 639.1	\$ 1,012.3

Potential Exposure This Spring

- **Land Behind Levees**

A significant amount of cropland was adversely affected by breached levees and remains unprotected, focused primarily in Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois. Enclosed is a map and discussion of the acres affected (following pages).

- **Acres Too Wet to Plant**

FCIC's Billings, Montana, regional service office has conducted a survey in North and South Dakota of acreage which is anticipated to be too wet to plant in spring 1994. Very preliminary results find that in North Dakota--out of 19.1 million insurable acres--838,650 acres are too wet for cropping. For South Dakota--out of 12.6 million insurable acres--985,893 acres are too wet. These are early results and county estimates are still being received.

1994 Response

- **1994 Prevented Planting Coverage**

The Midwest floods highlighted the problem of many producers not being covered by their crop insurance policies if they were not able to plant a crop due to events beyond their control. For the 1994 crop year, FCIC incorporated prevented planting coverage into the basic insurance policy for wheat, barley, oats, corn, cotton, ELS cotton, soybeans, grain sorghum, hybrid seed and rice.

- **Breached Levees and Crop Insurance**

FCIC began assessing the effects of breached levees on the insurability of 1994 spring crops in August of 1993. On November 3, 1993, FCIC announced its first policy on land affected by breached levees. Nineteen crop programs in more than 150 counties in the nine state area were identified as affected by one or more failed levees. FCIC's Regional Service Offices subsequently conducted on-site reviews of these counties. On February 2, 1994, a revised breached levee policy was issued segregating the counties into groups requiring different actions based on the underwriting work accomplished by the Regional Service Offices and in recognition of repairs that had been made on some levees. Actions taken to address affected land included; supplementing existing actuarial maps with revised maps indicating areas of increased risk, removing the counties from the list based on repairs, requiring the special rates only if more than 20 acres were affected, and reclassifying some land as high risk with rates commensurate to the risk. The FCIC Manager and staff discussed these actions with flood state congressional delegations on February 17, 1994. On March 9, the FCIC Manager decided that prevented planting would not be available for land still under water from the 1993 flood, or land which will not be planted for 1994 due to remaining deposits of sand or other debris.

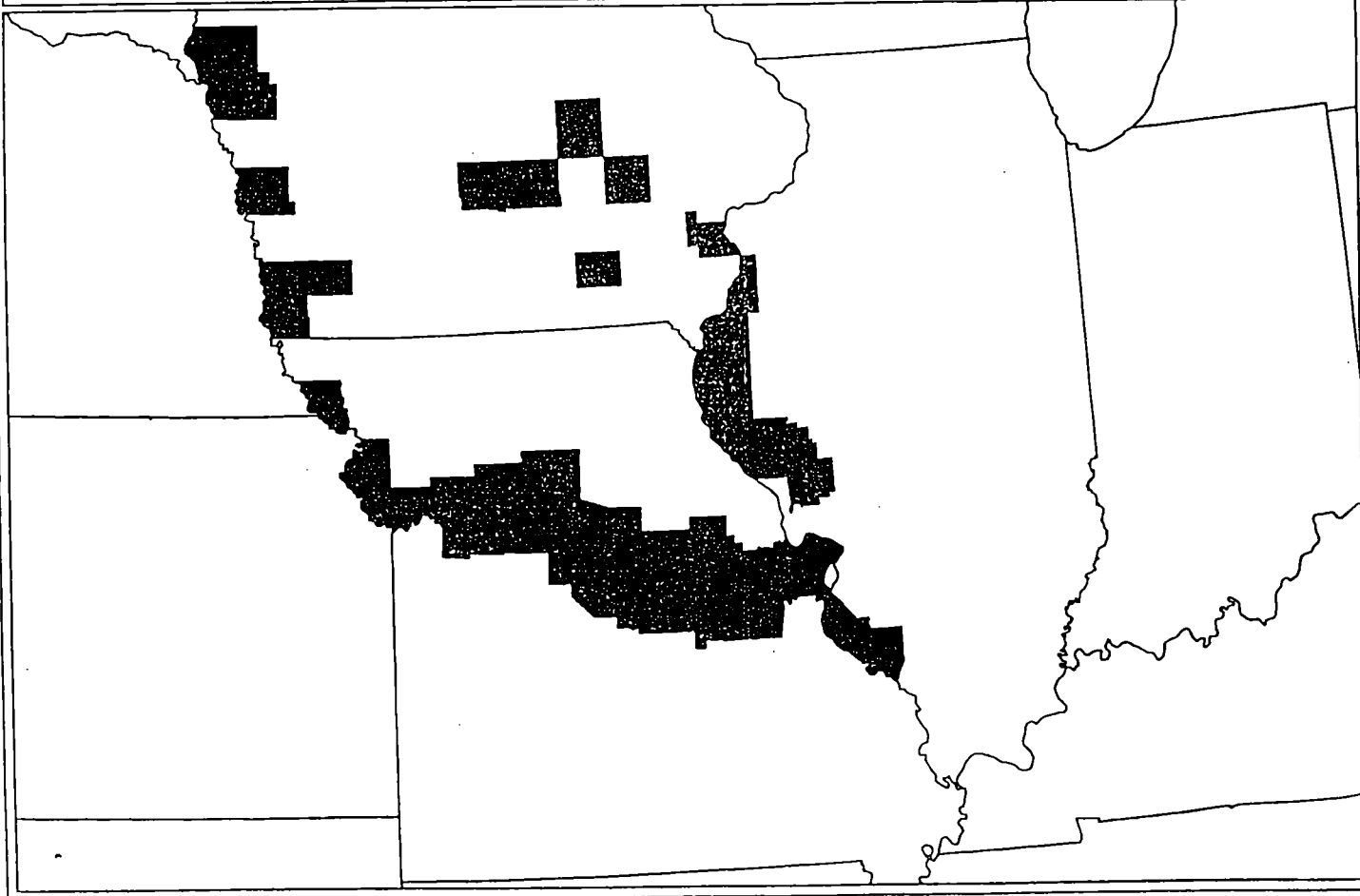
- **Crop Insurance Reform**

In response to the Midwest flood, President Clinton and Secretary Espy directed FCIC to restructure the crop insurance program to ensure that producers would be protected in the event of disaster, and would not be subjected to the uncertainty of *ad hoc* disaster legislation. On March 2, Secretary Espy transmitted a crop insurance reform proposal to the Congress which is intended to accomplish the goal set forth by the President. The proposal's major elements include:

- » Catastrophic crop insurance coverage available to producers of insurable crops for a nominal processing fee of \$50 per crop (\$100 maximum). Coverage will be provided when production drops below 50%, at a payment rate of 60% of the expected market price. The processing fee may be waived for limited resource producers.

- » Linkage to other USDA farm programs. Crop insurance will be required for producers who wish to participate in other USDA programs.
- » Delivery will be through USDA county offices for catastrophic protection. Catastrophic protection or higher levels of coverage will be available only through private companies reinsured by the USDA.
- » Premium rates will be restructured to reflect the entire subsidy associated with the coverage. To promote industry competition, rates may be reduced by companies that have reduced overhead.
- » A standing disaster program with coverage similar to the catastrophic protection will be available for crops not covered by crop insurance. Payments would be triggered by area-wide losses.
- » All insurable crop yields will be based on the actual production history concept. Other changes will be made consistent with the "Blueprint for Financial Soundness."
- » The new program will save approximately \$750 million over five years when compared to the cost of *ad hoc* legislation and crop insurance coverage.
- » The current authority for *ad hoc* crop loss disaster relief will be repealed.

COUNTY RATES AFFECTED BY BREACHED LEVEES



CROPLAND ACRES AFFECTED - 404,000

MISSOURI Estimated 314,500 cropland acres subject to higher rates.

This appears to be a large area, please note this covers 520 miles of the Missouri river from St. Louis to above St. Joseph. Area affected by the high rates is approx. 1 - 3 miles wide throughout the entire distance.

34,865 producers received disaster payments for 1993. Number of producers affected by FCIC high risk areas would be far less.

Very few levees were repaired.

ILLINOIS Cropland added to high risk areas total 52,500 acres.

Assuming average farm size of 160 acres on this land, this would affect 328 producers.

IOWA Cropland acres added to high risk total 37,000

Expected number of producers affected - 170.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

The entire Mississippi River and affected tributaries were video taped from an airplane. Tape segments were matched with existing maps to determine extent of affected areas.

All county SCS offices were consulted to determine location of breaks, extent of flooding, and locations of possible sand/scouring problems. In addition to SCS, other resources utilized in this project were ASCS, FEMA and the Corps of Engineers.

Floodplain boundaries were physically inspected by automobile.

Additional field review was conducted in mid-January on specific areas to determine any improvements of drainage problems.

HAS THE WETLAND RESERVE PROGRAM BEEN IMPLEMENTED?

MISSOURI In some cases pending approval for parcels of land is delaying levee repair. Acceptance as Wetland Reserve land may affect the alignment of the new levee. Some of the land with the deepest sand deposits may not be accepted

- ILLINOIS Participation in Wetland Reserve is nominal. Little, if any acreage on maps is expected to be enrolled in the program.
- IOWA Information we have received from SCS indicates that approximately 5,000 acres have been accepted under the Wetland Reserve Program and therefore will remain out of production. We have also been advised there are approximately an additional 14,000 acres pending the availability of additional funds.

WHAT IS BEING DONE TO THE LAND? DO PRODUCERS ANTICIPATE PLANTING ANY OF THE ACREAGE NEXT SPRING?

- MISSOURI There are sand deposits up to 6 or more feet along the Missouri River. Areas with the deepest deposits may never be farmed again. It is possible to deep plow deposits up to 3 feet deep, but this is very expensive and has not been a widespread practice yet. Some sand deposits will probably be removed for fill for levees and deep holes. There also is an ASCS program for financial assistance for sand removal.

Land that has been eroded or scoured will probably be leveled out and farmed in 1994.

After having no crop in 1993, it is reasonable to expect they will plant as much as possible. The worst sand deposits probably won't be planted but some marginal areas of low productivity probably will be seeded. The ASCS CED of one county said some of the producers were going to farm the sand and hope they could restore productivity in a few years.

- ILLINOIS Unknown at this time. Some reports of producers trying to remove sand deposits in Monroe and Randolph Counties. Continued wet winter and ice accumulations have limited these activities.

- IOWA Farmers have been busy removing debris, leveling, and repairing drainage ditches and field tiles where they have been able to get into the fields.

Finally, it is the feeling of people we contacted that they will definitely plant wherever they are able to get onto the fields or the degree of damage has been too bad to get reasonable restoration accomplished.

LEVEE REPAIRS:

Land with deep sand deposits or scouring was placed in high rate areas due to broken levees. These areas may have to retain some amount of high risk rate after the levees are repaired if sufficient action has not been taken to restore productivity of the land.

Farmers Home Administration
Midwest Recovery as of March 15, 1994

Emergency Farm Loans and Rural Housing Assistance to date: over \$11 million.

Accomplishments: Emergency Loans and Rural Housing Assistance

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) provides emergency loans to family farmers for physical and production losses.

Farmers Home Administration Midwest Disaster Assistance
as of March 11, 1994

State	Rural Housing Assistance -- Loans and Grants	Farmer Program	Emergency Disaster Loans	Total FmHA Disaster Assistance
	Amount	Loans	Amount	Amount
Illinois	\$289,780	26	\$ 1,717,790	\$ 2,007,570
Iowa	17,450	160	4,683,320	4,700,770
Kansas	81,940	4	81,530	163,470
Minnesota	51,600	47	1,926,440	1,978,040
Missouri	449,860	19	401,100	850,960
Nebraska	0	2	60,140	60,140
North Dakota	70,440	2	82,500	152,940
South Dakota	0	17	512,810	512,810
Wisconsin	5,000	21	660,050	665,050
Area Totals	\$ 966,070	298	\$ 10,125,680	\$ 11,091,750

- During his visits to the flood-stricken Midwest, the President recognized the need flood victims would have for farm credit. As a result, the Secretary met with agricultural lenders to coordinate the efforts of lenders and the Department to assist farmers in meeting these needs through loan guarantees available through FmHA, and other FmHA loan programs such as emergency and operating loans.
- The interest rate for the Emergency Loan program was reduced from 4.5 percent to 3.75 percent.

- Emergency Special Funds have been allocated by the USDA, to be made available to the Disaster States, to defray additional costs incurred by disaster States processing EM loans.
- **Administrative Improvements**
FmHA has initiated numerous administrative changes to assist applicants in the processing of their applications. These changes are as follows:
 - » FmHA County Offices will not be required to complete the automated Farm and Home Plan at the time the loan is processed. The County Office will, however, be required to complete a written plan at this time and input the plan into the automated system within 60 days after loan closing.
 - » The requirement for completing the Credit and Financial Analysis Worksheet has been waived for all EM loan applications.
 - » In States where the underwriting review process requires all loans to be reviewed prior to loan approval, the review process will be amended. The pre-approval review requirement will be eliminated and only post-approval review will be completed.
 - » If subsequent loan requests are received for the same disaster, the County Office is authorized to accept an abbreviated application, with only the following items completed: Name; Total cash income last year; Total cash expenses last year; Source and use of funds; and Date and signature.
- **Regulatory Changes**
In addition, FmHA has published proposed changes and is clearing final versions of those changes for current regulations to assist flood victims. These changes include the following:
 - » Modify collateral requirements for direct loans:
 - * Require a lien on property so the value of security is at least equal to the amount of the loan.
 - * Farm Ownership loans would not be secured with chattels unless no other real estate is available to provide security at least equal to the amount of the loan.
 - * A lien on all assets would still be required on loans which have restructured.
 - » Revise EM loan eligibility calculation and appraisal requirements:
 - * Disaster-related assistance/compensation will not be considered in the eligibility calculation. It would be considered when determining the EM loan entitlement.
 - * Eliminate the need to do two appraisals.
 - » Remove prohibition against charging interest for guaranteed loans:
 - * Would allow lenders to capitalize the outstanding interest portion of a loan and schedule payments based on the new principal amount.
 - * Eliminate requirement that principal payments be made at least equal to the amount of the depreciation of security.

Potential Exposure This Spring

If spring flooding occurs, there will be an added demand for EM loans in the "high risk" States such as Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois. Another occurrence of spring flooding could result in additional losses to farmers and the government.

1994 Response

Jump Teams

In efforts to speed up the Emergency Loan (EM) processing in states affected by heavy flooding and drought, FmHA has implemented thirteen "Jump Teams". These teams consist of 4-6 experienced FmHA employees from throughout the country who are on call to respond to a State's need for additional help with a backlog of applications. Processing activities include the processing of a increased number of EM loan applications as well as other direct loan applications and servicing actions.

Team members are equipped with the necessary hardware and software to process EM loans. This has allowed the day-to-day operations of the County Offices to be carried out with little, if any, adverse impact on other services provided to the farm customers. It has also allowed for easy mobility of team members, when conducting field visits, to expedite loan processing. A significant amount of man-hours is being saved, which is substantially reducing administrative burden in County Offices and allowing farmers to receive much-needed assistance expeditiously.

Jump Teams are prepared to begin processing applications within 72 hours of a State's request for assistance. The first group went out the week of February 14, 1994. A substantial number of additional requests are expected in the next few months.

Sites for the Jump Team activities are:

- Redwood Falls, Minnesota
- Manchester, Iowa
- Spencer, Iowa
- Austin/Manatowoc, Minnesota
- Appleton/Fon Du Lac/Stevens Point, Wisconsin
- Glencoe, Minnesota
- Rock Port, Missouri
- Ida Grove, Iowa
- Ames, Iowa

Funding Increase

Additional funds have also been made available by the USDA to assist the Disaster States in processing of EM loans

Cooperative Extension Service
Midwest Recovery as of March 15, 1994

Educational and Communication Assistance: \$2.9 million.

Accomplishments

Congress provided the Extension Service \$3.5 million in the 1993 Disaster Assistance Supplemental to provide assistance to those affected by the Midwest floods and other natural disasters. Of this amount, \$2.9 million was used in the nine Midwestern States to provide educational programs that assisted people in identifying sources and applying for emergency assistance and other forms of aid. Electronic communication networks were used to coordinate activities and share disaster-related information.

Reports from two-thirds of the affected states indicate that over 49,000 households were assisted in the following areas:

	<u>% of total assisted</u>
• Water/food/feed contamination and testing	34
• Farm/business financial assessment and planning	33
• Personal/family management and counseling	27
• Structural Damage Assessment and Planning	6

Over 10% of the funding was allocated to youth projects. Specific activities involved over 2800 youth providing care for children and the elderly, working on restoration of community facilities, and participating in related activities. More than 1250 communities were assisted with damage assessment and planning for replacement of community facilities and infrastructure. Among the many specific examples of how funds were used are:

- Disaster Assistance Centers in Missouri where Extension worked side-by-side with FEMA, the Red Cross and the Salvation Army to provide information on contamination of water, food and feed supplies.
- Hot line assistance, distribution of fact sheets and individual counseling through eight Flood Assistance Centers in Iowa.
- Hiring of temporary professionals in Kansas who provided intensive assistance to farmers, families and businesses on financial aid, family stress and issues involving children.
- Well decontamination demonstrations and distribution of fact sheets on a wide range of flood related topics in Illinois.
- Assistance to South Dakota producers in handling livestock wastes and testing runoff.
- Interactive video conferences on diseases in grains, and financial counseling and mediation in North Dakota.

Potential Exposure This Spring

As farmers finance this year's crop, the longer term financial impact of last year's flood disaster will be evident in farm business and family accounts. This may lead to greater emotional stress.

1994 Response

Satellite broadcasts, the media, publications and workshops were used to deliver the educational programs to the public last fall. Activities in the affected area were coordinated through regional training conferences. These resources are now widely available in the flood States.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Midwest Recovery as of March 15, 1994

Accomplishments

- APHIS prepared and distributed emerging issues for Veterinary Services as related to public health, animal health and regulatory medicine due to the Midwest flood.
- APHIS prepared NEWS alerts to increase awareness of disease outbreaks (anthrax) in local areas.
- APHIS monitored the flood area through its active and passive animal health and agricultural production surveillance program and provided appropriate assistance.

1994 Response

APHIS is prepared to monitor all areas where spring flooding may occur through its surveillance program.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 16, 1994

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

Ms. Kathryn Way
Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Old Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Way:

This is to transmit information on behalf of the Environmental and Health Safety Committee related to the agenda for the March 18 meeting of the Steering Committee. Attachments include the following:

- Attachment A: Major Accomplishments of the Environmental and Health Safety Committee Midwest Flood Recovery Effort
- Attachment B: Major EPA Accomplishments in the Midwest Flood Recovery Effort
- Attachment C: Major Accomplishments of DHHS in the Midwest Flood Recovery Effort
- Attachment D: Potential Vulnerabilities on Environmental and Public Health Issues Related to Potential Spring Flooding
- Attachment E: Spring Flood Preparedness Activities of the Environmental and Health Safety Committee

The Environmental and Health Safety Committee convened most recently on March 16. A meeting summary will be provided to you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Lowrance
Associate Deputy Administrator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frank C. Young", written over the printed name.

Dr. Frank Young
Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness
Department of Health and Human Services



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MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH SAFETY COMMITTEE IN THE MIDWEST FLOOD RECOVERY EFFORT

- **Private Well Monitoring Proposal.** HHS-PHS and EPA are leading a joint Federal-State effort to characterize the private drinking water well contamination problem. A Groundwater and Potable Water Assessment and Sampling Plan, developed to determine an estimate of groundwater contamination in flood-affected states and to provide baseline information for future disasters, has been approved by affected states. The document outlines the goals of the survey and provides information about: the significance of resulting statistics; sampling collection by county and by state; standard methods for collection; and data analysis. This information will be confidential and will be transferred from the counties, to the states, and finally to the Centers for Disease Control for compilation. At least nine samples will be taken from each county of the affected area. Analyses will be performed for bacteria, nitrates, and atrazine. Sampling and analysis are planned for March through May 1994. Sampling will begin as soon as funding is secure.
- **Monitoring Database.** Monitoring data collected during the Midwest Floods were incorporated into an environmental monitoring database that continues to be available on the EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD) Bulletin Board. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) have not found significant changes in water chemistry since the 1993 floods. This database reflects integrated information from Federal and State monitoring efforts.
- **Water and Wastewater Facilities.** The EPA Office of Water (OW) prepared a report to characterize impacts to water and wastewater facilities in the Midwest. Disaster survey reports and funding eligibility were tracked during and after the emergency phase. A summary of the report including status of flood affected facilities, potential areas of exposure this spring, and specific preparedness activities related to water quality issues is attached.

Disease Surveillance, environmental health, injury control and prevention, and vector control have been implemented in each State through collaborative agreements with CDC.

The Health and Human Services Subcommittee was formed by DHHS to address the existing and potential threats associated with mental health problems domestic violence, and concerns for aged, children and low income families over the winter months. The subcommittee was comprised of the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

the Administration on Aging, and the Administration on Aid to Children and Families to evaluate how current programs and resources are being utilized and identify future needs. The subcommittee provided essential analysis and their recommendations for apportionment of the remaining \$10 million of Supplemental Budget funds.

**SUMMARY STATUS REPORT
WATER AND WASTEWATER FACILITIES
DAMAGED IN THE FLOOD OF 1993
March 17, 1994**

Of the 425 Municipal Wastewater Facilities and 289 Municipal Water reported by the states as damaged by the flood, 389 Wastewater and 247 Water Facilities have received FEMA funding. The remaining 35 Wastewater and 32 Water Facilities are still under review to determine if they qualify for Federal assistance.

Currently the States report the all Wastewater Facilities have been returned to secondary treatment levels, although, some plants are not operating at full pre-flood capacity. In addition, several facilities have not been able to restart their advanced treatments unit processes due to construction delays or because of operational start-up problems. All wastewater facilities are expected to be fully operational by the fall of 1994. Most of the collection systems are operational, however, additional damage is expected to be discovered as the systems are cleaned and inspected. Repairs to several of the larger collection systems may not be completed until 1995.

Currently the states report that most of the public water system are operational, however, some wells have experienced bacterial recontamination. While no Boil Water Orders are currently in effect, several states are continuing to monitor a number of smaller water systems for bacteria contamination. The only major system still experiencing operating difficulty is the Kansas City, Kansas facility. This facility sustained considerable damage to it's filtration system. It is not currently known when this facility will return to full capacity. For the most part the distribution systems are operational. However, some additional damage could occur due to high ground water freezing problems this winter.

While nearly all of the funding issues have been resolved, the following major concerns remain:

- The overall magnitude of the costs and the long term availability of funds needed to bring water and wastewater treatment facilities back to pre-flood conditions. Especially in the collection and distribution systems which may suffer additional damage this winter due to freezing and thawing in areas with much higher than normal ground water levels.
- The possibility of ground water aquifer contamination due to organic chemicals, pesticides and other pollutants being deposited with the sediment in the aquifer recharge areas. This type of pollution may not be detected at the wells for a long period of time.

- Some of the municipal water and wastewater facilities damaged in the flood of 1993 may sustain additional damage in the anticipated spring floods of 1994, because of continuing high ground water levels and because some levees and flood control structures have not been repaired.

In order to minimize potential damage to municipal water and wastewater facilities due to Spring flooding, a number of activities have been implemented. Key activities include the following.

- The Office of Water has developed better lines of communications with the Regional Water Management Divisions by establishing a regional contact to serve as the focal point for water and wastewater related issues.
- The Office of Water is working with the Public Health Service to develop procedures to better address contamination of private water wells, which are not regulated by the EPA.
- The Office of Water is working with FEMA to establish new procedures that will provide better coordination between damaged facilities identified by EPA and facilities identified in the Damage Survey Reports (DSR) that are eligible for FEMA assistance
- Regional offices have established better lines of communications by identifying key contacts within each state to expedite information dissemination on damaged water and wastewater facilities and other public health issues.
- Regional Water Management Divisions are providing a representative on Regional Incident Coordination Teams (RICT) to ensure water and wastewater related issues identified and resolved.
- States are developing Geographical Information Systems (GIS) that can identify facilities that may be subject to damage based on flood crest projections. These systems can also be used to quickly locate all facilities within flood areas so that damage survey teams can be dispatched more expeditiously.
- States are working with municipalities to identify municipal facilities with a high risk of damage due to Spring flooding. These high risk facilities are making necessary preparations to provide additional protection to minimize potential damage (i.e. stock piling sand and other materials, warehousing temporary pumps and electrical generators, and arranging delivery of heavy equipment).

Attachment B DHHS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Overview

In the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the Secretary has delegated the responsibility for the Emergency Support Function #8 (Health and Medical Services) to the Assistant Secretary for Health who in turn has designated the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) as the action agent for Health, Medical, and Human Services. From the initial response, when the Midwest Flood was declared a disaster by the President in June 1993, OEP has vigorously engaged all opportunities to assist Midwest Flood States. The Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and Civil Service personnel have provided critical leadership and technical support in all States.

In RESPONSE

- DHHS pro-actively sought interaction through its Regional Health Administrators, with all State Health and Human Services Officials. This coordinated effort facilitated defining flood related problems and created responsive actions.
- Over 3 million dollars of response missions were coordinated by OASH/OEP for the 9 flood impacted States.
- DHHS and Public Health Service Leadership Meetings were held in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Nebraska during July. The meetings enabled State and Public Health Service Officials to meet and focus on their particular State issues, Federal response programs and other capabilities. These meetings generally established "level plains" for communicating and processing flood related issues and problems. Working relationships established during these meetings enhanced the participation and the results of the Federal/State Health, Medical, and Human Services Task Force created in St. Louis in August 3-4, 1993.
- Technical Assistance Teams were created to provide health assessments to the six States that accepted assistance offered. The Technical Assistance Teams along with State Health Officials reviewed health problems and determined the timing, magnitude of augmentation, and focus of Federal Health and Medical resources in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin.

Attachment B
DHHS ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

In RECOVERY

- DHHS sponsored a meeting of Federal and State representatives from environmental and health departments from the nine states in Kansas City, Missouri, in November 1993 to develop a comprehensive nine-state private well-water contamination survey. This program, conducted by the States and using State laboratories will use common methods to measure for bacterial contamination, nitrate contamination, and the pesticide Atrazine to determine flood-related baseline contamination levels of private wells that serve over one million people in the affected area. After final State concurrence, this project was submitted to FEMA on February 23, for funding consideration. The project will assist in developing state specific disease prevention and mitigation strategies as well as assist in the determination of pre-re-flood contamination levels.
- Following the St. Louis meeting in August, the Health, Medical and Human Services Task Force met again in Des Moines, IA, to address recovery issues on a nine-State global basis. OEP coordinated 7 combined Federal/State working groups: Primary Care, Mental Health, Environmental Health, Food Safety, Disease Control and Surveillance, Vector Control, and Public Communication and Information Management. With their detailed work, DHHS formulated a \$75 million Multi-State Supplemental Budget request of which \$65 million was approved for distribution.
- As of December 1993, over 98% of the \$65 million has been obligated for State program support and reapportioned by the DHHS Subcommittee on Health and Social Services. Subsequently, additional State requests have been received and evaluated by the DHHS Subcommittee on Health and Social Services. The Subcommittee recommendations were forwarded through departmental authorities to OMB as a request against the remaining \$10 million apportioned for the Flood recovery. This \$10 million request included additional support for elderly issues in Illinois and Iowa, an abandoned well project in Minnesota, domestic abuse issues in Missouri, crisis counseling programs in Nebraska, community services support in North Dakota, technical assistance, a well-water contamination survey for the nine States, and a contingency fund for future funding of currently unidentified problem areas. No decision on the distribution of these requests has been communicated to DHHS by OMB.
- Extensive interagency coordination through the Environment, Health and Safety Committee (EHS) among DHHS, DVA, FEMA, USEPA, USDA, and USGS has included scheduled monthly meetings and frequent supporting subcommittee meetings through the Winter '93 and Spring '94. Potential threats to health and

Attachment B
DHHS ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

safety have been integrated with environmental concerns through the Environment, Health, and Safety Committee co-chaired by USEPA and DHHS. Particular attention has been directed toward water safety of private wells, domestic violence, and environmental health.

- A detailed DHHS program update has been submitted ["Midwest Flood Recovery Year-end Report to FEMA and the White House and Press Conference" dated December 21, 1993].

In FUTURE Planning

- In May 1994, in Kansas City, a Region-wide training course will be given on standardizing vector control program practices will be convened by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (PHS/CDC).

PHS Regional Emergency Preparedness activities have reported the following status by State:

ILLINOIS

- Final State Flood Plan, "almost complete."
- East St. Louis evacuation plans complete for nursing home evacuation for "about 1000" persons.
- Water Distribution Plan. The previous plan was found to have problems and the State of Illinois has worked to change it. The Plan is now revised and the water equipment is in storage ready to go (in Petersburg). Also sand bags stockpiled to protect the water treatment plan near Alton.
- EOC meeting was coordinated by Governors committee. Meetings were held weekly, now meetings are held monthly and will continue on a monthly basis until the problem appears to be passed.
- The computer system has been tested to link all public health units.
- Illinois is working with DOT and the Corps of Engineers, so that problems from 93 are not repeated.
- Entomology/Vector programs are being coordinated with local counties and with CDC.

Attachment B
DHHS ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- The EOC for Wisconsin will move to larger quarters. The move will occur on March 21, 1994.
- A discussion was held on "Flooding Potential". Wisconsin has advised all agencies that "as the snow cap reduces the problem reduces." Much of Wisconsin ground is at a 90% plus saturation level. Levees are not solid and most have not been rebuilt, so there is a potential of larger problems, if a large amount of rain falls.
- Prototype "Mission Tasking" orders are being prepared.
- Reservoirs in the State of Wisconsin have all been lowered to allow maximum rain addition.

Attachment B
DHHS ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- Environment and Water personnel are working with local counties and with CDC on the Well Grant.

MINNESOTA

- Meetings were held with State and local health units, and the Corps of Engineers to discuss 1994 Flood Preparations.
- Minnesota always has some flooding. The current report shows problems projected for Red River Valley, because of snow and ground saturation. This area is part of North Dakota and Canadian Flood area. This is the one key area where there is a "flood alert."
- Normal preparations and testing are going on in the State as always, but the State is not on a high alert, except as stated above.

MISSOURI

- On-site validation of primary health care and domestic violence issues was conducted by PHS representatives.
- PHS staff participated in a "Lessons-Learned and Planning for Future Floods" conference convened by the State Health Department in January 1994.

WISCONSIN

- On February 10, 1994, a meeting of personnel from State of Wisconsin Health and Emergency Planning agencies, and the US Public Health Service was held to discuss problems of anticipated flooding. A planning meeting was chaired by Commissioner of Health and USPHS Region V Emergency Preparedness Coordinator. Issues of ESF #8 and State Emergency Preparedness were discussed. It appears that the Wisconsin emergency preparedness system is well prepared.
- On March 4, 1994, the Division of Emergency Government Meeting was held. The meeting was on Floods and Weather Related Disaster Planning. Discussion on activation of EOC for State and Volunteer Agencies was key issue.
- An alert list will be used by State response officials. All persons have been given a copy of the list of names for either 8 or 12 hour shift system.

MAJOR EPA ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE MIDWEST FLOOD RECOVERY EFFORT

- **Mission Assignment Activities.** During the emergency phase of the Midwest Floods, EPA was allocated \$7,759,000 for carrying out activities under mission assignments in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri. Activities funded under mission assignments include:
 - Activation and deployment to disaster field offices to provide technical assistance to the Federal Coordinating Officer and other federal agencies with disaster relief missions in affected areas;
 - Surveillance of the affected areas to detect presence of oil or hazardous materials and assisting in storage and disposal of recovered wastes;
 - Staging, characterization, profiling, transportation, and disposal of orphan drums/containers potentially containing hazardous substances (**18,589 orphan drums were collected**);
 - Establishment of temporary staging areas for wastes and assisting in any collection/removal operations;
 - Household hazardous waste recovery and disposal (**78,374 pounds of waste were collected**);
 - Assessment of Superfund and RCRA sites (**59 Superfund sites and 73 RCRA sites were impacted**);
- **Supplemental Budget Activities.** EPA received \$33.9 million in supplemental appropriations to assist impacted states in the following areas:
 - Household hazardous waste, assessment damage to landfills, groundwater testing around hazardous waste facilities, storage for small generators, solid waste collection and disposal;
 - Leaking underground storage tank (UST and LUST) assessment, including site investigation, release assessment, cleanups, tank testing, and site and compliance oversight;
 - Water monitoring, ambient water quality analysis, public water supply, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) compliance, wetlands grants, public water systems, and sediment assessment contracts;

-- Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasures (SPCC) inspection and spill response;

-- Air quality monitoring; and

-- Pesticide collection, hotline for consumers, and program implementation.

- **Water Workgroup.** The Water Workgroup, an interagency workgroup of the Environmental Monitoring Task Force of the EHSC, is chaired by USGS and the EPA Office of Water. The workgroup has been instrumental in preparing guidance for projects funded by the Supplemental, preparing periodical updates of flood water quality monitoring information, developing interagency protocol for collecting water quality data during an emergency, and are currently preparing for the potential spring flooding.
- **Environmental Restoration --** EPA actively supports environmental restoration activities through staff participation in the Interagency Floodplain Management Review Committee as well as the Scientific Assessment Strategy Team which were created to determine the major causes and consequences of the flood, evaluate existing floodplain management programs, and make recommendations for activities and policy/program changes that could improve restoration.

Attachment D POTENTIAL VULNERABILITIES

Although no rigorous systematic assessment of vulnerability has been conducted, the EHSC identified potentially critical issues that may expose the federal government to criticism as a result of anticipated Spring flooding:

- Water and waste-water treatment facilities under repair may be re-flooded and may pose a significant health hazard and repeat financial burden.
- Although sporadic sampling did not indicate a threat to human health from chemical releases during the Midwest Floods of 1993, monitoring efforts must continue in order to identify and prevent or minimize threats to human health resulting from re-flooding.
- Elevated levels of atrazine and nitrates in the Gulf of Mexico have been found and may continue, thus impacts to the Mississippi River Basin and shellfish industry will need to be re-evaluated.
- Vector control efforts and disease surveillance should continue in order to identify and mitigate public health threats. FEMA is seeking to remove county-by-county health surveillance systems that were installed in Iowa.
- Programs necessary to assist elderly victims of the flood require continued focus by additional funding support identified in the Supplemental Budget for AoA.
- Programs focusing on substance abuse and domestic violence will require continued funding support through grants provided by SAMHSA and ACF.
- Request for funding of the nine-state private well water contamination survey has yet to be acted on by FEMA or OMB. This was a joint Federal/State effort and the States are continuing to request the status and question the availability.
- In general, OMB or FEMA inaction on funding requests for health and human service needs present vulnerabilities.
- Nebraska's request for crisis counseling funding remains unresolved.
- Hauling, disposal, and open burning of solid waste and debris, previously too wet to manage, may become an issue. This may be particularly true around State borders.

Potential Vulnerabilities

~~Sensitive Exposures~~ on Environmental and Health Issues Related to Potential Spring Flooding

- Water and wastewater treatment facilities still under repair may be reflooded and may pose a significant health hazard and repeat financial burden.
- Although sporadic sampling did not indicate a threat to human health during the Midwest Floods of 1993, it is imperative that monitoring efforts continue in order to assess data and threats to human health and environmental impacts.
- Elevated levels of atrazine and nitrates in the Gulf of Mexico may continue, thus impacts to the Mississippi River Basin and shellfish industry will need to be re-evaluated.
- Vector control and disease surveillance should continue in order to identify and mitigate public health threats.
- Programs need to continue to assist the aging population affected by the floods.
- Programs need to continue to assist victims of spouse and child abuse resulting from the stress of a disaster.
- Several environmental and health issues that arose during the Midwest Floods will likely reoccur. This may include collecting orphan drums, household hazardous waste, and pesticides.

SPRING FLOOD PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH SAFETY COMMITTEE

A Subcommittee of the Environmental and Health Safety Committee was formed to focus on preparing for possible environmental and health response concerns in the event of spring floods. The subcommittee reviewed the issues and problems resulting from the federal response to the 1993 floods and is working to remove or reduce them in anticipation of 1994 flooding.

Some of the priority issues that have been addressed and dealt with to date include:

- **Water/Wastewater Treatment Facilities.** The subcommittee is working to ensure that assessment and repair of damaged facilities are addressed in the Federal system (i.e., completed FEMA damage survey reports). The subcommittee also is beginning to address prevention measures for facilities that are partially repaired and may be subject to flooding this spring. Such repeated flooding may intensify the damage experienced previously.
- **Mission Assignments: Initiative, Funding.** The subcommittee is working within the Federal Response Plan (FRP) system to improve the mission assignment process, so that it better addresses environmental and health issues. The subcommittee is coordinating input of EHSC agencies with similar concerns regarding the existing mission assignment process.
- **Monitoring** The subcommittee is working closely with the pre-existing Interagency Flood Emergency Water Quality Monitoring Work groups, which has focused on flood-related monitoring needs since the Fall of 1993. The Workgroup is drafting recommendations for preparedness activities and establishing a methodology for water quality data collection in future flood events. Their draft guidance for states is expected to be available in April.
- **Creation of New Products.** An action-oriented document, called "Special Preparedness Bulletins" has been created by the Special Preparedness Programs of CEPPO. The first one offered specific, actionable steps for EPA Regional staff on flood preparedness measures they should take in the near term. The second one will include state-level examples of flood preparedness measures taken to date.
- **Enhanced EPA Coordination.** A variety of steps have been taken by EPA headquarters to improve coordination with EPA personnel in the Regional offices and those serving in the Disaster Field Offices during an emergency response. Personal contacts have been a significant part of efforts to streamline working relationships during a major disaster response. Major

efforts began with a major after-action meeting on the 1993 Midwest floods, held in October of 1993, continued throughout the Winter months by means of conference calls and small meetings, and will include an early May, 1994, headquarters/regional meeting on flood preparedness issues.

- **Training.** More in depth training is planned for regional and headquarters staff. Training programs on the Federal Response Planning, response to catastrophic disaster events and many other important related topics. The first major training session will be delivered in May.
- **Federal/State Relationships.** The subcommittee is working to identify ways to improve coordination between the states and the federal agencies to facilitate the ability of federal departments and agencies to provide technical and other assistance to impacted states after a major natural disaster. This entails both improving the understanding of state agencies dealing with environmental and health matters regarding the Federal Response Plan and improvements to the Mission Assignment process.
- **Coordination with the National Weather Service.** To help the EPA staff (headquarters and the regions) understand the objective risk that existing this Spring, the Subcommittee chair has worked closely with the National Weather Service, by inviting them to provide briefings to both EPA subcommittee members and the interagency sub-committee members. Those briefings were augmented by distributing additional weather advisories as the NWS has released them.
- **Enhanced Use of Technology by EPA in Responding to Disasters.** EPA staff have underway plans to install a Geographic Information System in the Emergency Operations Center and will soon begin to use the agencies new system called LandView II. Landview II provides the ability to incorporate data from several major agency data bases and to display them in a geographic context. That gives responders the ability to respond more effectively to environmental impacts of a disaster.

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Disaster Activities

Fiscal Year 1993



Federal Emergency Management Agency

February 1994



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

P.O. Box 2890
Washington, D.C.
20013

MAR 11 1994

SUBJECT: Monthly Report on the Status of the Levee Repair Program

TO: Katie McGinty, Director of the Office of
Environmental Policy, The White House
T. J. Glauthier, Associate Director of
Natural Resources, Energy and Science,
Office of Management and Budget

In accordance with your guidance of August 23, 1993, enclosed is the February 1994 Soil Conservation Service progress report on levee repair work in response to the 1993 Midwest flood.

PAUL W. JOHNSON
Chief

Enclosure



The Soil Conservation Service
is an agency of the
Department of Agriculture

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM

MIDWEST FLOOD RECOVERY WORK

March 1, 1994

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM
MIDWEST FLOOD RECOVERY WORK

INTRODUCTION:

The Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) is being implemented in all nine States affected by the 1993 Midwest Flood. The majority of the work involves debris and sediment removal and erosion control. The amount of levee restoration work is considerably less. The Emergency Wetland Reserve Program (EWRP) offers SCS clients an alternative to levee restoration.

SUMMARY:

To date, SCS has directed all activities toward immediate threats to life, property, or critical community infrastructure. A total of 3,543 damage survey reports have been prepared. Of these, 2,210 have been determined eligible for EWP assistance. The majority of the eligible projects are for erosion control, 1,137. Eligible projects for debris removal total 744, and 329 are for levee repair. Under contract or completed are 336 projects for erosion control, 440 projects for debris removal, and 238 levee restoration projects for a total of 1,014 projects. See Appendixes A, B and D.

Priorities are being established to meet the most serious needs within available funds. As a result of Public Law 103-75, SCS received a supplemental appropriation for the Midwest flood recovery effort of \$60 million. To date, SCS has allocated \$56.6 million of the supplemental and \$19.1 million of regular EWP funds to the states.

INELIGIBLE REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE:

To be eligible for assistance, projects must meet certain criteria. The criteria are:

- Projects must be sponsored by a legal subdivision of State government or the State itself, local government, or a qualified Indian tribe or tribal organization.
- Sponsors must agree to provide for the operation and maintenance of completed emergency measures.
- Emergency measures must retard runoff to prevent flooding or prevent soil erosion, reduce threats to life, property, or community infrastructure, and must yield beneficial effects to more than one individual. In immediate situations, single beneficiaries are permitted.
- Measures must be economically and environmentally defensible and technically sound.

- Work must conform to the rules and regulations for protection of wetlands and flood plain management.

Damage survey reports were completed on 3,543 requests for assistance and 1,333 requests were determined to be ineligible for EWP assistance.

LEVEE RESTORATION:

SCS guidance is to limit its involvement in levee restoration to upstream watersheds. For levees to be eligible for repair under the EWP program, the following conditions must be met:

- There is a potential for loss of life or property without the repair.
- The benefits associated with repairing the levee must exceed the costs of levee repair and other levee dependent costs that would occur only if the levee is rebuilt.
- The owner agrees to meet SCS eligibility requirements for engineering and maintenance. Minimum standards require the levee maintain a 5-year level of protection, the entire levee embankment is structurally sound, and the sponsor agrees to operate and maintain the levee.

Levee restoration projects are located in six of the nine flood states: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The total number of damage survey reports for levees is 775. Of these, 329 have been determined eligible for assistance at a total estimated cost of \$13.7 million. Two hundred thirty-eight (238) projects for levee restoration are under contract or completed at a cost of \$5.6 million. Based on the \$5.6 million, the average cost per levee restoration is \$24,000. See Appendixes B and C.

EMERGENCY WETLAND RESERVE PROGRAM:

Public Law 103-75, The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Relief From the Major, Widespread Flooding in the Midwest Act of 1993 authorized the use of funds for wetland restoration rather than repair under certain circumstances. The rules for the EWRP were published in the Federal Register on November 29, 1993. Under the EWRP, SCS may purchase wetland conservation easements from persons owning cropland that was damaged by the Midwest floods of 1993. The EWRP is available to landowners when the cost of cropland reclamation and/or levee repair exceeds the fair market value of the affected cropland. To ensure maximum benefits, SCS state conservationists, in consultation with others, use a ranking process to evaluate EWRP applications. Criteria used in the ranking process include protection and enhancement of habitat for migratory birds and wildlife, floodway expansion, proximity to other protected wetlands, level of wetland hydrologic conditions restored, wetland functions and values, likelihood of successful

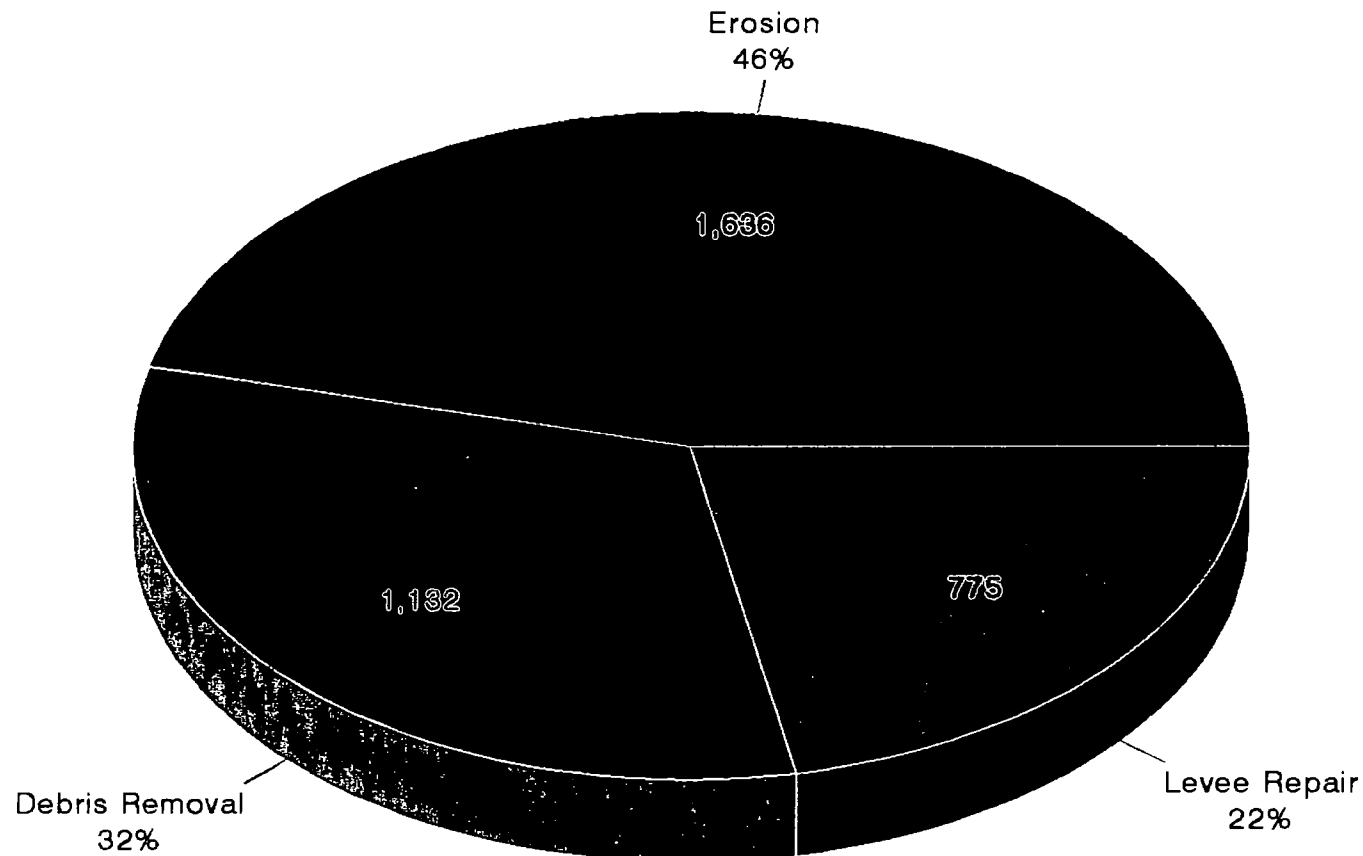
restoration of wetland values, cost of restoration and easement purchases, and other factors determined appropriate by SCS. Applications to convert 43,680 acres of cropland to wetland have been received in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota. SCS has allocated \$15 million of the supplemental appropriation to these seven states for the purchase of easements and the costs of restoration of wetlands. In addition, SCS has allocated funds in the amount of \$4.6 million for technical assistance expenses for both wetland determinations under the Wetland Reserve Program and for technical assistance for EWRP wetland restoration. All available funds have been allocated and will only cover the easements and restoration costs for 25,400 of the 43,680 acres for which applications have been received.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS:

SCS has allocated a total of \$75.7 million, \$56.6 million of the Public Law 103-75 supplemental appropriation and \$19.1 million of the regular EWP appropriation, to the nine States affected by the 1993 Midwest flood. A total estimated need of \$145 million for project installation will be required for eligible work.

On February 12, 1994, the President signed another supplemental appropriation bill, Public Law 103-211, for \$340.5 million for watershed and flood prevention operations to repair damages to waterways and watersheds resulting from the Midwest floods and California fires of 1993, other natural disasters, and other purposes. This supplemental appropriation bill also contains language which will permit the use of these funds in the Emergency Wetland Reserve Program. The funds have not yet been released to SCS for allocation.

Applications for Assistance

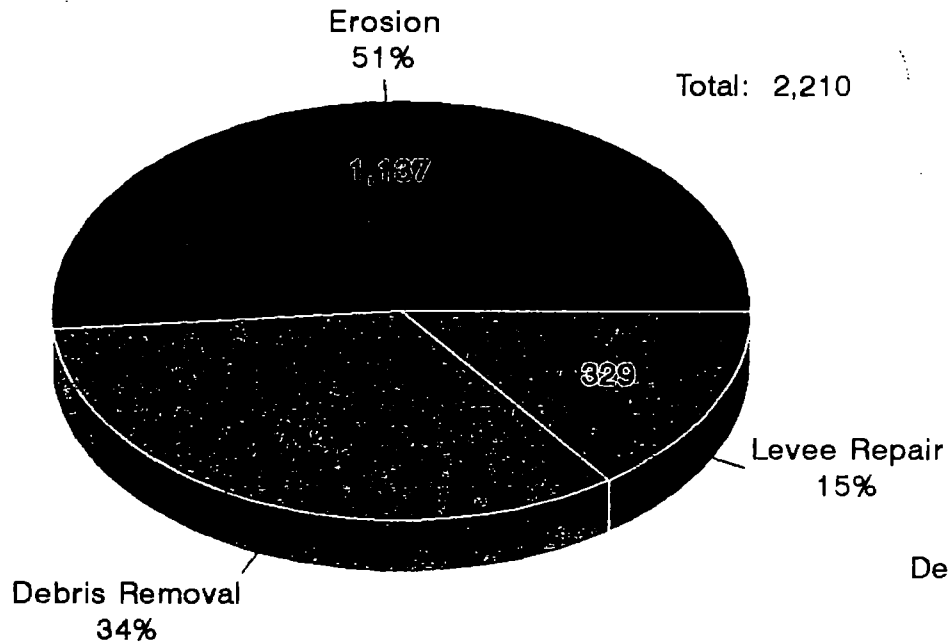


Total : 3,543

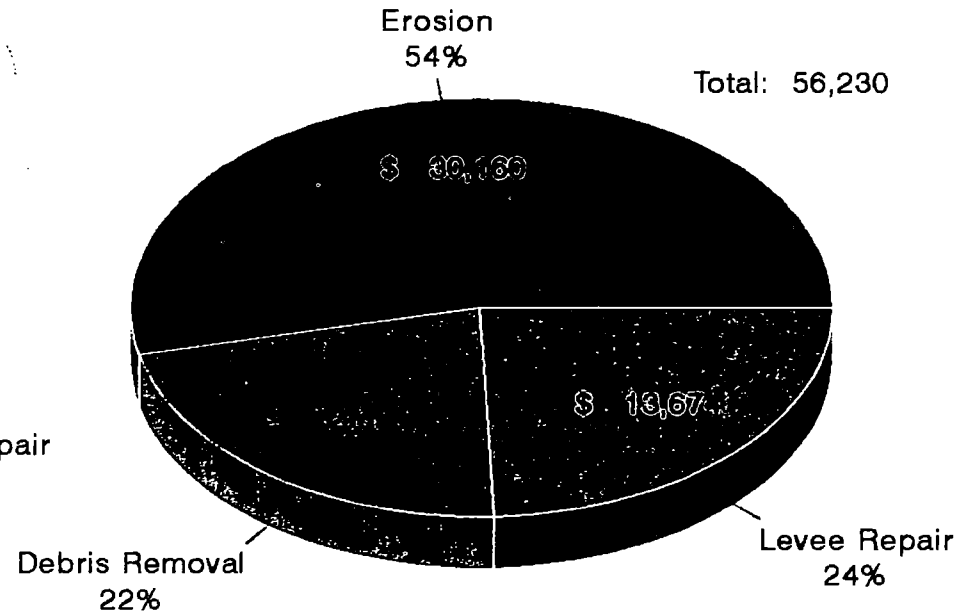
Appendix A

Appendix B

Numbers of Eligible Projects

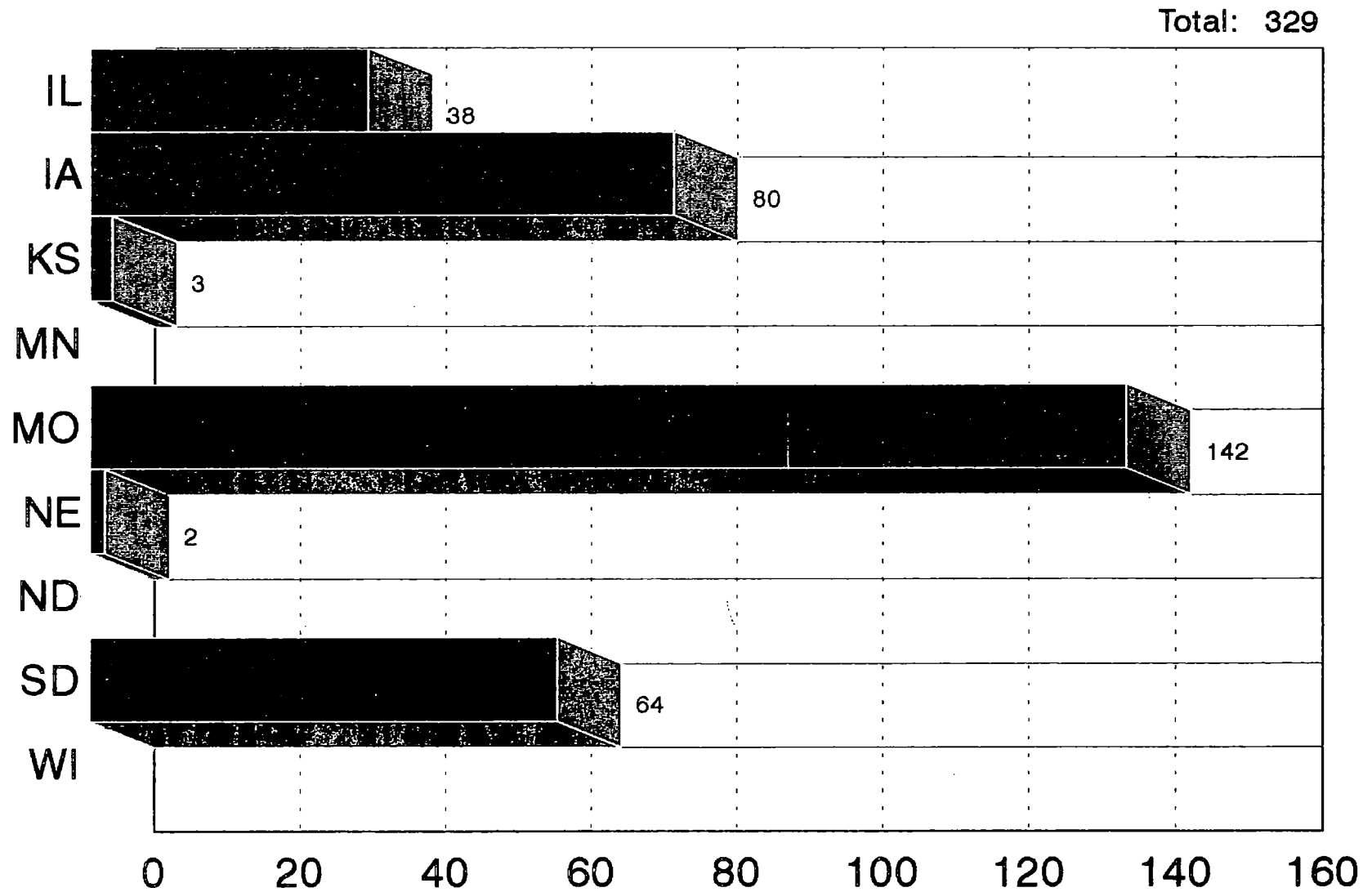


Dollars of Eligible Projects



(\$Thousands)

Eligible Levee Repair



APPENDIX D
3/1/94

USDA - SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
Flood of 93 Recovery Response

	Illinois		Iowa		Kansas		Minnesota		Missouri		Nebraska		North Dakota		South Dakota		Wisconsin		Total	
	Number	(\$1000)	Number	(\$1000)	Number	(\$1000)	Number	(\$1000)	Number	(\$1000)	Number	(\$1000)	Number	(\$1000)	Number	(\$1000)	Number	(\$1000)	Number	(\$1000)
DSRs Received																				
Debris Removal	179		201		114		15		409		21		180		1		12		1132	
Erosion	261		725		549		13		18		23		30		6		11		1636	
Levee	91		139		66		0		396		4		0		79		0		775	
TOTAL	531		1065		729		28		823		48		210		86		23		3543	
Eligible SCS																				
Debris Removal	142	\$2,550	166	\$1,534	104	\$877	12	\$307	213	\$5,414	19	\$52	79	\$642	1	\$29	8	\$991	744	\$12,396
Erosion	186	\$5,138	413	\$17,474	493	\$5,819	2	\$32	4	\$143	17	\$940	10	\$231	2	\$93	10	\$290	1137	\$30,160
Levee	38	\$1,272	80	\$6,739	3	\$180	0	\$0	142	\$4,368	2	\$123	0	\$0	64	\$992	0	\$0	329	\$13,674
Tech. Asst.		\$400		\$1,565		\$750		\$200		\$2,220		\$150		\$250		\$260		\$196		\$5,991
TOTAL	366	\$9,360	659	\$27,312	600	\$7,626	14	\$539	359	\$12,145	38	\$1,265	89	\$1,123	67	\$1,374	18	\$1,477	2210	\$62,221
Contracted/Complete																				
Debris Removal	97	\$1,304	121	\$672	92	\$648	5	\$122	60	\$595	11	\$31	46	\$347	1	\$29	7	\$622	440	\$4,370
Erosion	178	\$4,733	74	\$4,306	66	\$1,197	1	\$2	3	\$88	4	\$438	3	\$37	1	\$8	6	\$123	336	\$10,932
Levee	32	\$1,234	45	\$1,968	0	\$0	0	\$0	102	\$1,685	1	\$3	0	\$0	58	\$710	0	\$0	238	\$5,600
Tech. Asst.		\$400		\$1,565		\$750		\$200		\$2,220		\$150		\$250		\$260		\$196		\$5,991
TOTAL	307	\$7,671	240	\$8,511	158	\$2,595	6	\$324	165	\$4,588	16	\$622	49	\$634	60	\$1,007	13	\$941	1014	\$26,893
Pending																				
Debris Removal	45	\$1,245	45	\$862	12	\$229	7	\$185	153	\$4,819	8	\$21	33	\$295	0	\$0	1	\$369	304	\$8,026
Erosion	8	\$404	339	\$13,168	427	\$4,622	1	\$30	1	\$55	13	\$502	7	\$194	1	\$85	4	\$167	801	\$19,228
Levee	6	\$38	35	\$4,771	3	\$180	0	\$0	40	\$2,683	1	\$120	0	\$0	6	\$282	0	\$0	91	\$8,074
TOTAL	59	\$1,689	419	\$18,801	442	\$5,031	8	\$215	194	\$7,557	22	\$643	40	\$489	7	\$367	5	\$536	1196	\$35,328
EMRP																				
AC	AC	(\$1000)	AC	(\$1000)	AC	(\$1000)	AC	(\$1000)	AC	(\$1000)	AC	(\$1000)	AC	(\$1000)	AC	(\$1000)	AC	(\$1000)	AC	(\$1000)
Appl. Rec	1702	\$2,210	13057	\$14,360	1664	\$1,650	646	\$870	21642	\$19,660	233	\$260	0	\$0	4736	\$2,500	0	\$0	43680	\$41,510
Acres Funded	1300	\$1,840	5600	\$5,240	1200	\$1,370	500	\$800	12300	\$7,275	200	\$360	0	\$225	4300	\$2,505	0	\$40	25400	\$19,655
Potential AC	402	\$370	7457	\$9,120	464	\$280	146	\$70	9342	\$12,385	33				436				18280	\$21,855

*Includes \$2.1 million of technical assistance funds for wetland determinations for Wetland Reserve Program and \$2.5 million for EMRP technical assistance.

Estimated Future Needs (\$1000)	\$0	\$43,700	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$1,350	\$350	\$0	\$0	\$47,400
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**U.S. ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

**LEVEE REHABILITATION
STATUS REPORT**

CURRENT AS OF 15 MARCH 94

PREPARED BY: CPT KEN YOUNG, CECW-OE-D, 202-504-5090

LEVEE UPDATE FOR 15 MARCH 94:

The estimated cost for levee repair remains at \$250 million. This figure includes \$20 million for emergency operation activities during the event, \$218.6 million for levee repair, and \$11.4 million for contingencies.

Final repair work is completed on 29 levees. Approximately 11 additional levees have substantial completion with grass seeding to be completed in the spring. A total of 25 initial levee repairs are completed of the possible 38. Three levees which had initial repairs complete have final construction underway. Of the remaining 13 initial repairs, 11 are underway with 2 levees not yet underway. Construction has not started on Ste. Genevieve, MO or Louisa County #8, IA. Louisa #8 is awaiting a Soil Conservation Service buy out process expected to be completed in April 94. If this takes place, initial repairs will drop to 37 and total levees repaired to 205. Ste. Genevieve is considering a work in-kind for their part of the 20% cost share. Ste. Genevieve is expected to sign a Project Cooperation Agreement in the near future. All other initial repairs are projected for completion in March 1994. All initial repairs require follow-on final repairs.

Final repairs are underway on 33 levees, none of which had initial repairs. Reports approved by Division but not yet under construction decreased from 70 to 67. Reports completed and awaiting Division approval decreased from 14 to 13. Reports not yet complete by the Districts decreased from 31 to 28. All final repairs are projected for completion no later than January 1995. A total of 206 levees are currently projected for repairs under Public Law 84-99.

Coordination is continuing between the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and the Corps in order to develop a comprehensive joint program for repair of levees not previously selected for repair. This program is a \$50 million SCS program funded by the FY94 Supplemental Appropriations bill. Corps personnel from Headquarters, division, and district level are meeting with SCS officials in Kansas City this week.

The Economic Development Administration and Department of the Army have signed a Memorandum of Agreement for Corps assistance in managing their Levee Rehabilitation Program. Principle Corps points of contact are appointed for LMVD, NCD, and MRD. We expect an EDA list of potential levee repair projects this week. Funds available under the EDA Levee program total \$18 million. Upon completion of levee repairs under the joint EDA/Corps or SCS/Corps programs, levee sponsors are required to enter into the Corps Levee Program.

LEVEE REHABILITATION TABLE

STATE	ILLINOIS	IOWA	KANSAS	MINNESOTA	MISSOURI	NEBRASKA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	WISCONSIN	TOTAL
NUMBER OF LEVEES FOR WHICH REPAIRS ARE UNDERWAY OR COMPLETE	22	13	5	0	49	7	0	1	1	98
ESTIMATE COST INITIAL REPAIRS (\$000)	\$44,000	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$36,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$84,000
ESTIMATE COST FINAL REPAIRS (\$000)	\$26,000	\$4,000	\$10,000	\$300	\$92,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$25	\$32	\$133,357
ESTIMATE COST TOTAL (\$000)	\$70,000	\$7,000	\$11,000	\$300	\$128,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$25	\$32	\$217,357
FINAL REPAIRS COMPLETE	2	9	2	0	9	5	0	1	1	29
INITIAL REPAIRS COMPLETE	11	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	25
INITIAL REPAIRS UNDERWAY	5	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	11
FINAL REPAIRS UNDERWAY	4	2	3	0	22	2	0	0	0	33
REPORTS APPROVED CONSTR NOT STARTED	6	3	7	1	50	0	0	0	0	67
REPORTS COMPLETE NOT APPROVED BY DIVISION	5	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	13
REPORTS NOT COMPLETE	17	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	28
TOTAL	50	17	12	1	117	7	0	1	1	206

Note: (*) Denotes final repair of a levee which had an initial repair. This number is not counted against column totals in order to avoid duplication of levees under repair and/or completed.

NOTE: (*) DENOTES UPDATE SINCE LAST REPORT

Projects with final construction complete:

LEVEE	STATE
ROCK ISLAND LFPP	IL
S. QUINCY D&LD	IL
BIRMINGHAM	MO
CID, MO.	MO
KIMSEY HOLLY CREEK	MO
MISSISSIPPI-FOX # 2	MO
MRLS L476	MO *
MRLS L550	MO
MRLS L488	MO
MRLS L536	MO
PRISON FARM LD	MO *
FAIRFAX-JERSEY CREEK	KS
OSAWATOMIE	KS
FREEMONT COUNTY-WHITEHEAD	IA
FREEMONT (OK PETERSON)	IA
FREEMONT-BOWMAN	IA
GREEN ISLAND	IA
GUTTENBURG	IA
LITTLE SIOUX DIVERSION	IA
LITTLE SIOUX - NAGEL	IA
LITTLE SIOUX - SMITHLAND	IA
MRLS L594	IA
BIG PAPIO CREEK	NE
CITY OF LINCOLN(SALT C.)	NE
LOWER PLATTE NRD	NE
MRLS 512-513R	NE
MRLS R548 BROWNVILLE	NE
TURNER, LINCOLN	SD
BLACK RIVER FALLS	WI

TOTAL 29

Projects with construction underway:

INITIAL REPAIRS:

LEVEE	STATE		
BLUFFDALL	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
CHOUTEAU ISLAND	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
COLUMBIA	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	UNDERWAY
ELDRED	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
FT CHARTES	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
GABORET/CABROLET	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
HARRISONVILLE	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
HARTWELL	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
HILLVIEW	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
HUNT-LIMA LAKE	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	UNDERWAY
INDIAN GRAVE D.D.	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	UNDERWAY
KASKASKIA ISLAND	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	UNDERWAY
NUTWOOD	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
SCHAFFER	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
SNY ISLAND	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	UNDERWAY
SPANKEY	IL	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
BOIS BRULE	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
CHESTERFIELD-MONARCH	MO	INITIAL	COMPLETE, FINAL UNDERWAY
COLUMBIA BOTTOMS	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
CONSOLIDATED N. COUNTY	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
DES MOINES & MISS RIVER	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	UNDERWAY
ELSBERRY	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
FABUIS RIVER D.D.	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	UNDERWAY
GREGORY D.D.	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	UNDERWAY
KINGS LAKE	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
KISSINGER	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
KUHS	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
MARION COUNTY D.D.	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	UNDERWAY
MRLS 471-460-R	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
N. KANSAS CITY AP UNIT	MO	INITIAL	COMPLETE, FINAL UNDERWAY
PIKE GRAIN CO INC	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
SOUTH RIVER D.D.	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	UNDERWAY
ST. LOUIS	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
WINFIELD	MO	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETE
GREEN BAY L & D.D.	IA	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION	UNDERWAY
LOUISA COUNTY # 11	IA	INITIAL	COMPLETE, FINAL UNDERWAY

TOTAL 36

Projects with repairs underway:

FINAL REPAIRS ONLY:

LEVEE	STATE
LOWER PLEASANT VALLEY	IL
SPOON RIVER RANCH/RODDIS	IL
SPOON RIVER PROJ #1	IL
ZEMPEL MUTUAL D.D.	IL
CANNON DD OF HOLT CO	MO
CEDAR CITY DD	MO
CHAMMOIS SEC 2	MO
CHAMMOIS SEC 1	MO
CHARRETTE BTMS SEC 4	MO
CORNING & MILL CREEK	MO
DUTZOW BOTTOMS	MO
GARDEN OF EDEN SEC 3	MO
GARDEN OF EDEN SEC 2	MO
GARDEN OF EDEN SEC 1	MO *
HARTSBURG LD SEC 2	MO
HOLTMEIR LEVEE CO	MO *
HOWARD BEND	MO
LITTLE TARKIO SEC 1,2,3,4	MO *
MOKINE LD SEC 2	MO *
MRLS L455	MO
MRLS L448-443	MO
PINCKNEY PEERS	MO *
SUGAR TREE BOTTOM	MO *
UNION TOWNSHIP	MO
WAKENDA LD #1	MO
WHITHAM LD	MO *
LAWRENCE UNIT	KS
MANHATTAN UNIT	KS
MRLS R482	KS
LITTLE SIOUX INTERCOUNTY	IA
MRLS L611-614	IA
MRLS R562	NE
MRLS R548 LITTLE NEMAHA	NE

TOTAL 33

Projects with Approved Reports, Construction not yet underway:

INITIAL REPAIRS:

LEVEE

STATE

LOUISA COUNTY #8

IA (UNDER SCS BUY OUT PROCESS)

STE. GENEVIEVE CO., LD# 2 MO (AWAITING SPONSOR AGREEMENT)

FINAL REPAIRS:

LEVEE

STATE

BIG SWAN

IL *

HENDERSON #1

IL

MEREDOSIA LAKE

IL

S. DIST OF BEARDSTOWN

IL

SCOTT COUNTY

IL

VALLEY CITY

IL

AUGUSTA BOTTOMS

MO

BEAN LAKE

MO

BERGER LD

MO

BRUNSWICKLE LD

MO

CANTON LFPP

MO

COLE JUNCTION LD

MO

DARST BOTTOMS LD SEC 2

MO

DEWITT DD SEC # 3

MO

EAST BOTTOMS UNIT

MO

FARMER DD AND LD

MO

FOLEY

MO

GLASGLOW SALINE

MO

GREEN BOTTOMS #2 SEC 1

MO

GREEN BOTTOMS LD #2 SEC 2

MO

HODGE BOTTOM/B.HOWERTON

MO

HOLT CITY DD # 10 HINKLE

MO

HOLT CO LD #9

MO

HOWARD COUNTY DD # 2

MO

HOWARD COUNTY DD # 6

MO

HOWARD COUNTY DD # 3

MO

HOWARD CO LD # 4 SEC 1

MO

LABADIE BOTTOMS

MO

LINNEMAN-WEEKLY

MO

LYLE (HOWARD CO COMM)

MO

MI-DI LEVEE DIST

MO

MIAMI LD # 1

MO

MISSOURI BOTTOMS

MO

SUBTOTAL 35

**Projects with Approved Reports, Construction not yet underway
Continued:**

FINAL REPAIRS:

LEVEE	STATE
BREVATOR	MO *
MISSOURI UNIVERSITY	MO
MLRS L246	MO
MORRISON LOWER BOTTOM	MO
MRLS R351 SEC 1	MO
MRLS L408	MO
MRLS R351 SEC 2	MO
MRLS L497	MO
MRLS L400	MO
NE SALINE LEVEE ASSN	MO
OVERTON-WOOLRIDGE	MO
RIEVAUX DD	MO
RUSHVILLE-SUGAR LAKE	MO
SALINE LAFAYETTE DD	MO
SALINE CO LD # 2	MO
SANDY CREEK	MO *
ST. ALBANS	MO
STEEDMAN LD	MO
TEBBETTS LD	MO
TRI COUNTY LD SEC 1	MO
TRI COUNTY # 2	MO
WAINWRIGHT LD	MO
ARGENTINE UNIT	KS
FALL LEAF DD	KS *
KS DEPT OF CORRECTIONS	KS
MRLS R500	KS
OAKLAND UNIT	KS
POHL	KS
SOLDIER CREEK UNIT	KS
DES MOINES LFPP	IA
UNION TWP - SKUNK	IA
WILD RICE	MN

TOTAL 67

Projects with Completed Reports Awaiting Approval:

LEVEE	STATE
BIG LAKE D & LD	IL
FARMERS D & LD	IL
LANGELLIERS, MANTANZAS DD	IL
PENNY SLOUGH DD	IL
WOOD RIVER	IL *
BONNE FEMME #1	MO
CAPTIAL DRAINAGE D	MO
CORA ISLAND	MO
LOWER CHARITON	MO —
PLOWBOY BEND LD	MO
PRISON FARM	MO
THOMPSON D & LD	MO
IOWA RIVER/FLINT CREEK	IA

TOTAL 13

Projects with Reports not Completed (Final Repairs Only):

LEVEE	STATE
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CHOUTEAU, NAMEOKI & VENICE	IL
CLEAR CREEK	IL
DEGOGNIA FOUNTAIN BLUFF	IL
E CAPE GIRARDEAU	IL
FISH LAKE	IL
GRAND TOWER	IL
KEATCH	IL
MAUVAISE TERRE	IL
MC GEE CREEK	IL
METRO EAST	IL
N ALEXANDER	IL
PRAIRIE DU PONT	IL
PRAIRIE DU ROCHER	IL
PRESTON	IL
ROBERTSON	IL
STRINGTOWN	IL
WILLOW CREEK	IL

A-1 LEVEE ASSN	MO
CAMBRIDGE LEVEE ASSN	MO
DIERMAN LD	MO
HARTSBURG LD SEC # 3 & 1	MO
JACOBS LD	MO
MAIN ST. CAPE GIRARDEAU	MO
MERNA/OVERTON SEC 1/2/3	MO
MILES POINT	MO
N MAIN ST. CAPE GIRARDEAU	MO
ST. JOHN BOTTOM ASSN	MO
TUQUE CREEK LD SEC 2	MO

TOTAL 28