

be placed on measures that are the least expensive and most environmentally sound. The measures are to be accomplished by using the least damaging construction techniques and equipment that will retain as much of the existing characteristics of the channel and riparian habitat as possible. Emergency measure construction practices may include but are not limited to such things as seasonal construction, minimum clearing, reshaping soil, limiting excavation to one bank (on alternating sides where appropriate), and prompt revegetation of disturbed areas.

(2) Measures needed to offset adverse impacts should be planned for installation concurrent with installation of the emergency measures. If they cannot be installed then, plans should be included to ensure their installation within 30 days. Cost sharing for these measures is at the same rate as for the original emergency construction.

(3) An EWP team consisting of NRCS personnel from the National Office and the technical service center shall determine the eligibility of all permanent, enduring, or long-life measures or practices proposed for construction. The team shall determine the need for funds before any commitments are made.

(4) Where lands under jurisdiction of FS are involved, the team will be assisted by FS representatives of the National Office and area or regional offices. The team shall also be available, at the request of the state conservationists, regional foresters, and area directors, to help determine the eligibility of other EWP measures or practices and to assist with administrative details.

[46 FR 56577, Nov. 17, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 4448, Feb. 1, 1983]

**§ 624.7 Limitations on use of emergency funds.**

Emergency watershed protection funds may not be used to:

(a) Perform operation or maintenance (periodic work that is necessary to maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of a measure to perform as originally designed and installed).

(b) Solve watershed problems that existed before the disaster.

(c) Repair, rebuild, or maintain private or public transportation facilities, public utilities, or similar facilities.

(d) Perform work on features of projects installed under the authority of Pub. L. 83-566, Pub. L. 78-534, Resource Conservation and Development, or measures installed by other Federal agencies. Exceptions may be made at the discretion of the Chief of NRCS.

(e) Construct works that would adversely affect downstream water rights.

(f) Make improvements to public or private property not essential to the reduction of threats caused by watershed improvement.

(g) Perform any work not determined to be economically and environmentally defensible under the provisions of this rule.

[46 FR 56577, Nov. 17, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 4448, Feb. 1, 1983]

**§ 624.8 Environment.**

Environmental aspects of emergency work are to be given careful consideration. A program environmental impact statement (EIS) for EWP work has been developed in compliance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 852 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)). An environmental evaluation is to be prepared for all nonemergency situations. State conservationists shall notify concerned area and field offices of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and, through existing coordination mechanisms of State clearinghouses, the State fish and game and other appropriate agencies of anticipated EWP work. They shall invite the assistance of these agencies in preparing the environmental evaluation and in planning and implementing the emergency work. Archeological, historical, or other special expertise needed is to be solicited from appropriate agencies and groups. Environmental and other considerations are to be integrated into emergency work by using an interagency and interdisciplinary planning approach.

[48 FR 4448, Feb. 1, 1983]