

## Flood and Erosion Control Board Program

The Flood and Erosion Control Board (FECB) program provides state financial assistance to municipalities that have an active Flood and Erosion Control Board\* for preventing potential hazards due to flooding, stream bank erosion or beach erosion. In addition, the FECB's may repair municipally owned dams (not used for water supply) or undertake non-structural measures that mitigate flood damages.

### Eligible Activities:

Engineering study, design and actual construction of the flood, erosion, non-structural flood mitigation measures or dam safety improvements. An example of a non-structural mitigation measure may include flood warning systems, flood proofing projects or the removal or relocation of severely flood prone residences.

Priority will be given to projects that currently provide, or will provide significant public benefits. Please see the Ranking Worksheet, attached, for information about criteria used in determining priority. This worksheet is a decision-making tool based on criteria important to the safety goals of the Department.

For dams, the DEEP will assign ***the highest priority, for purposes of state cost sharing, to dams which pose the greatest hazard to downstream lives and property***, based on anticipated damages from dam failure. For example, if two dams are subject to administrative repair orders and have the same hazard classification, the dam which would potentially cause loss of life and inundate a large area would be given a higher priority for action than would be given to the dam which provides more community benefits, such as incidental flood control value, recreation, or wildlife habitat, but poses lesser potential damages should it fail. If two dams of equal potential hazard and equal benefit to upstream abutting property owners are proposed as projects, the dam that provides more significant flood storage and therefore more protection to downstream areas from flood damage, will be given the higher priority.

CGS Section 25-71 specifies how project costs are to be allocated, i.e., based on property ownership type. In most cases when a project will solely benefit private riverine, littoral or lake front properties, the costs must be pro-rated on the basis of two-thirds total cost to the local FECB and one-third of the cost to the State. If the repairs will benefit both private and municipally owned or leased riverine, littoral or lake front property, the State can pay 2/3 of the costs for municipal property benefited and 1/3 for the private property benefited. The State will pay 100% of the cost, allocated on a percentage basis, for any State owned shore front property.

\*most municipalities allow the governing board to act as a FECB if one is not specifically designated.

## **Flood and Erosion Control Board Program Request for Financial Assistance**

Town:

Contact Name and Address:

Project Description (attach location map):

Total Cost of Project: \$

Shoreline length of riverine, littoral, or lakefront properties benefitted by project:  
(Attach parcel map showing individual parcels)

State-owned:	(lf)
Municipally owned:	(lf)
Privately owned:	(lf)

**FECB Ranking Worksheet**

**Project name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Town:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Cost/Benefit Ratio (attach calculation)**

- B/C >1 - 5 points
- B/C <1 - 0 points

**Population affected**

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Basis for determining affected population:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- <25 – 0 points
- >25 but <100 – 3 points
- >100, but <500 – 5 points
- >500 – 10 points

**Project necessary to attain water quality goals**

**Describe:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Yes – 5 points**

**Project will enhance specific water resource values**

**Describe:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Fisheries – up to 5 points
- Access/recreation – up to 3 points

**Repair of sites considered emergencies due to damages received during floods**

**Describe:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Yes – 10 points**

**FECB Ranking Worksheet**

**Project:**

**Town:**

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**Mitigation Projects which will prevent future damage - maximum, 10 points per category**

**Describe on separate page**

- Projects that prevent future construction or development in hazard-prone areas
- Projects that eliminate the risk to properties in the State Flood Hazard Area(?)by the acquisition of land and demolition of structures to be held in open space in perpetuity
- Projects that place emphasis on the protection of local and state critical facilities, such as fire stations, long-term care facilities, hospitals, schools, communication facilities, and any other assets determined by the community to be of critical importance for the protection of the health and safety of the population
- Projects that reduce future damage to repetitive loss properties
- Other types of activities that promote storm water management practices in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to CGS section 25-68h

**Dams**

**Hazard Class (10 points max)**

- Class C (high hazard) – 10 points
- Class B (significant hazard) – 8 points
- Class BB (moderate hazard) –6 points
- Class A (low hazard) – 4 points
- Class AA (negligible hazard) – 2 points

**Impoundment Capacity (3 points max)**

- Impoundment capacity > 50 acre-feet – 3 points
- Impoundment capacity <50 acre-feet, but >15 acre-feet – 2 points
- Impoundment capacity <15 acre-feet, but >3 acre-feet – 1 point

**Overall Dam Condition**

- Unsatisfactory - 10 points
- Poor – 8 points
- Fair – 5 points
- Satisfactory – 2 points

**Project will protect critical facilities described above to the 500-year design standard**

**Describe:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Yes - 2 points