Department
of the Army
Office, Assistant Secretary
of the Army (Civil Works)

FISCAL YEAR 2015

Civil Works
Budget Details of the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
for
Other Business Programs

Regulatory, Emer Mgt, National Pgms, Expenses, OASA(CW), PRIP

March 2014

Other Business Programs

Regulatory

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Regulatory Program, FY 2015

AUTHORIZATION: Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Sections 9 and 10
Clean Water Act, Section 404
Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, Section 103

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA:

Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2015	$200,000,000
Allocation for FY 2014	$200,000,000
Change in FY 2015 from FY 2014	$0

JUSTIFICATION:

Background. The Corps of Engineers has been regulating specific activities in the Nation's waters since 1899. The Corps' Regulatory program is highly decentralized, with most of the authority for administering the program delegated to District Commanders. There is also a large range in the variability of the types of aquatic resources found in Districts, as well as varying levels of development pressure and the complexity of permit reviews. The Corps' dynamic regulatory program has received more intense interest with the growth of public awareness of the aquatic environment and the state, Federal, and tribal entities' involvement and the increased public and interest group input in the permit application process. This heightened scrutiny may add time to the decision making process, but also provides balance in the overall review. Interagency cooperation in the management and protection of the Nation's aquatic resources has greatly improved over the last ten years, resulting in improved efficiency and effectiveness of the Corps' Regulatory Program. The Corps has worked to implement program changes to enhance decision making, such as establishing procedures and tools to enable more timely responses to permit applicants while also improving protection the aquatic environment. The Corps works with other Federal agencies, states, tribal, and local governments to develop mechanisms that reduce duplication; this is achieved primarily through programmatic and regional general permits. Strategies to eliminate duplication of effort also include joint federal-state permit applications and processing procedures as well as work-sharing agreements with state and local governments. The Corps continues to collaborate with Federal agencies to share information and data to deliver efficient and effective regulatory permit decisions. The 2008 Federal mitigation establishes mitigation requirements procedures and lays out a framework for all Federal agencies involved in the USACE decision-making process to abide by.

Types of Activities Regulated by the Corps:

a. Construction and other work in waters of the United States including wetlands;
b. Construction of fixed structures and artificial islands on the outer continental shelf;
c. Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands;
d. The transportation of dredged material for the purpose of disposal in ocean waters.

Evaluation Criteria. The decision whether to issue a permit is based on an evaluation of the probable impacts of proposed activities on the aquatic environment, including wetlands, and other aspects of the public interest. In order to issue a permit, District Commanders must determine that activities are not contrary to the public interest. In addition, for Section 404 permits, the Corps must determine compliance with the Clean Water Act, Section 404 (b)(1) guidelines. Corps permits must also comply with other Federal laws, including the Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and address the mandates guiding the Federal government's trust responsibility for Tribes.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: In FY 2013, the Corps processed approximately 87,000 activities, authorized over 63,000 actions and completed approximately 57,000 jurisdictional determinations. Of these authorizations, approximately 94 percent were authorized by Regional and Nationwide general permits with the remainder authorized by individual permits.

In FY 2012, the Corps also reissued the Nationwide permits in March of 2012 to include two new Nationwide permits for land based and water based renewable energy projects. The Corps depends on its nationwide permit program to help manage its regulatory workload. Without regional and nationwide general permits, all activities would have to be evaluated by the individual permit process, which is generally considered more complex and time-consuming. Individual permits comprise approximately 6% of all permits in numbers, but account for almost a third of all Corps man-days expended on permit reviews. Environmental review for

these individual permits often involves endangered species, historic resources, and compensatory mitigation, making for a time-consuming process. Although the evaluation time for an individual permit is typically greater than that for a general permit, most general permits also involve substantive evaluation and determination of necessary mitigation. Development of the next set of Nationwide permits, slated for issuance in March of 2017, will begin in 2015.

The Corps continues to be a leader in the arena of utilizing technology to support decision making and tracking regulatory actions. In 2013, additional enhancements were made to the ORM2 geospatial database to further standardize data entry, and regulators were provided with updated standard operating procedures and guidance on data management. This database is essential for collecting and reporting data for all actions including impact, mitigation, and location data, in a consistent manner. The use of geospatial data from internal and external sources is also a component of the ORM2 system, allowing district Regulators to use data and perform analyses in support of the decision making process. As a result, decisions are based on the best available information and science, and are made in a timely manner. The Corps has made ORM2 data available to our USEPA counterparts and provides nightly updates to key permit information. Regulatory continues to maintain an online interactive report that provides the public with a listing of permits associated with all emergencies that require regulatory action. This capability was expanded again in 2013 to support the publication of a list of all final Individual permit regulatory actions including project location, pending individual permit applications that are considered federally complete and projects funded using Deepwater Horizon restoration funds. We will continue to expand what data is posted to include pending applications, and impact and mitigation data most often requested by the public

The Corps Regulatory program, with support from the Institute for Water Resources, used a Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) framework to develop a CEA methodology for aquatic resource impacts associated with the Appalachian surface mining projects. The methodology includes a review of available literature, acquisition of available land use and ecological GIS (geographic information system) data, development of logic models to characterize the relationships between land uses and aquatic ecosystem effects, and development of a computer interface (“the CEA tool”) with supporting documentation. The Corps based this methodology on the ecological management decision support (EMDS) system, which was originally developed by the U.S. Forest Service to support watershed characterization and decision-making in National Forests. The Corps CEA tool will be used to inform the agency decision maker about the condition of a geographic area. The Corps evaluates the regulated impact in relationship to the past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The CEA tool helps frame a proposed Section 404 action in the context of other activities in the watershed and will be incorporated with other site-specific analyses, including those by the Corps and other agencies. The applicability of this tool was expanded in 2013, to include additional geographic areas such as the coastal areas of the Puget Sound and Gulf of Mexico. In 2014, the tool will be available on a national level, with additional enhancements, training and updated mapping in 2015.

In 2012, the Regulatory Program updated and published the National Wetland Plant List, for which it is the Federal lead. Wetland plants are one of three factors used in the 1987 Corps Wetland Delineation Manual; the methodology used to delineate wetlands for purposes of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. In 2012 the Corps, led by scientists from the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Lab, issued a Federal Register Notice announcing the final updated list after analyzing over 350,000 comments and votes by agencies, academia and the public. Now that the NWPL list is web enabled, annual updates can occur. In 2013, the list was updated to reflect taxonomic and nomenclature changes and the website was updated to provide more user friendly functionality. The Corps, in cooperation with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, also finalized publication of all 10 regional supplements to the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual to aid in the regional identification of jurisdictional wetlands in the US and US territories. These supplements reflect state-of-the-art science and update the 27-year old wetland delineation manual, while improving the accuracy of wetland delineations based upon regional differences in climate, landforms, geology, soils, hydrologic regimes, and plant/animal distributions. Updates to first regional supplement published in 2005 for the Alaska region will begin in 2014, with all other regional supplements needing updates to reflect the latest science occurring in 2015. With all versions updated, changes to the structure and some content of the 1987 manual will be made to comport with the updated regional supplements. The results of this interagency effort will be available for public comment after going through the required federal register process. The Corps expanded the Hydrogeomorphic approach for assessing functions of wetland aquatic resources to streams. This comprehensive guidebook provides a science-based stream assessment protocol to evaluate the functions of headwater streams impacted by surface coal mining projects and to support defensible permit and mitigation decisions associated with Corps Regulatory permits. Development of the expansion of the guidebook to other geographic areas and the addition an additional stream type (perennial streams) will occur in 2014 and 2015. A larger scale regional approach using HGM is also being investigated, with a pilot study being done in 2014 and 2015. This will lead to a more consistent approach in using functional assessment methods.

To improve service to the regulated public and stakeholders, the Corps continues to utilize web-based AVATARs and the interactive information systems to assist the public in understanding the Regulatory Program, our mission, and how to obtain permits. This interactive media aims to step the public through the Corps

regulatory process and ensure all necessary information is provided with permit applications. The anticipated result is that a greater percentage of permit applications received will have complete and accurate information, reducing the need for Corps staff to spend time and resources requesting additional information. In FY 2013 the Regulatory program maintained these advancements by completing required modifications to bring them into compliance with Section 508 of the U.S. Rehabilitation Act. In 2014 and 2015 additional ways to bring Regulatory data and information to the public and our stakeholders will be investigated.

The Corps continues to protect the Nation's aquatic environment, while working to provide fair and equitable decisions in a timely manner. As development pressure persists or increases, more applicants seek approval to build in or near higher value aquatic areas, including wetlands. Given the complexity of the review and a changing development landscape, more permit decisions—whether issued or denied—are resulting in litigation. The potential for litigation increases the need for more-in-depth review and documentation for complex permits. Court decisions related to Clean Water Act jurisdiction also complicate the permitting process and increase the time needed to provide landowners with decisions, the need for clear guidance, and geospatial decision support tools. We will continue the use of enhancing the documentation we use in our permit and jurisdictional determination decision making,

FISCAL YEAR 2015: The FY 2015 request will result in an increased line of targeted performance and permit execution abilities. Given extra funding in 2014, we increased the targets for three of our eight performance measures dealing with general permit processing times and compliance inspections, and mitigation compliance inspections. If the same level of funding is provided in 2015, these increased targets will remain. Regardless, the Corps will continue to strive to meet or exceed target performance levels and increase the program's level of documentation and consistency necessary for jurisdictional determinations and permit decisions. Pending changes to Clean Water Act rule and the potential changes to jurisdiction may have an impact on jurisdictional determinations, permit application, and administrative appeal workloads. This projected increase in work may result in additional processing time delays across the program. With reduced staffing levels and potentially increased workloads, the Corps will strive to maintain processing times at or near the current levels for standard permits and general permits which may offset our desire to maintain higher targeted levels. Funds will be allocated for compliance inspections of Corps permitted activities, including critical monitoring of permittee responsible compensatory mitigation. Enforcement and compliance funding collectively will comprise no more than 25% of the request. These funds do not support any additional requirements from the Deepwater Horizon settlements (e.g. RESTORE, NRDA, NFWF, or others) or any other initiatives which do not provide any funding to the Regulatory program which may impact Regulatory workload and performance.

Other program management efforts will continue, including specialized training of Corps personnel and technical assistance to Corps districts by the Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) and the Institute for Water Resources (IWR). For FY 2015, approximately $6,800,000 will be allocated to ERDC and IWR for their direct technical, scientific and policy development for complex and sensitive issues, including ORM2 and RIBITS. This funding will also allow ERDC and IWR to continue to provide scientific and technical support for programmatic initiatives including revisions to the Federal regional wetland delineation supplements and 1987 manual, develop guidelines for regional assessment methodologies, expansion of the HGM guidebook geographically and to include other stream types, and expansion of the Cumulative Impacts Assessment tool nationally. These initiatives will strengthen our decision-making and ensure consistent implementation of the program at a regional level. Funds will also be applied to ORM2 upgrades and technical advancements for increased data management that support workload statistics and program performance including data for aquatic resource impacts and mitigation. The program will continue to provide funding for currently funded activities that support the Draft National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan. The majority of all funding received is provided to our districts and division appeal officers.

The $200 million will be applied approximately as follows:

Permit Evaluation and Jurisdictional Determinations	$ 163,000,000
Compliance for Authorized Activities & Mitigation	$ 14,000,000
Enforcement & Resolution	$ 14,000,000
Administrative Appeals	$ 1,000,000
National Initiatives and Technical Support	$ 8,000,000
TOTAL	$ 200,000,000

Flood Control and Emergency Management

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE), FY 2015

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA:

Annual Appropriation FY 2010	$	0
Emergency Supplemental FY2010	$	20,000,000
Annual Appropriation FY 2011	$	0
Emergency Supplemental FY2011	$	0
Annual Appropriation FY 2012	$	0
Emergency Supplemental FY2012	$	388,000,000
Annual Appropriation FY 2013	$	25,600,000
Emergency Supplemental FY2013	$	0
Budget for FY 2014	$	28,000,000
Allocations for FY 2014	$	28,000,000
Emergency Supplemental FY2014	$	0
Budget for FY 2015	$	28,000,000

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**:** The U.S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) plays an important role in support of the Federal response to natural disasters throughout the United States. Management of FCCE funds ensures mobilization of people and materials, obtaining contractor support, and coordinating with other agencies. It includes coordination and planning with key local, state and federal stakeholders/partners under the Corps' statutory authority, PL 84-99, and in support of the National Response Framework with Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security. It also allows the Corps to purchase and stockpile critical supplies, equipment (i.e. sandbags, pumps) which likely would be otherwise unavailable during the initial response and support of facilities (Emergency Operations Centers).

FISCAL YEAR 2015: The budgeted fund for this program is $28 million. The 2015 budget seeks funding for planning and preparedness activities as part of the regular budget process, instead of relying on emergency supplemental funding.

There had been no annual appropriations from 2004 to 2011. Supplemental appropriations have provided funding for preparedness since 2005, augmented by carryover funds. FY 2014 funds are being used for preparedness activities.

FY 2015 budget of $28 million is the same as presented to Congress (FY2014). These funds provides minimal funding for required training, essential support services and systems, communication systems, contracts renewals to support missions for roofing, water, debris, readiness support, manning of operations centers, stockage of flood-fight equipment and supplies, and inspections of eligible non federal projects. Personnel trained will include Planning and Response teams, Crisis Management teams, Crisis Action teams, and staff for manning of Emergency Operations Centers and Regional Response Coordination Centers. Training and Exercises will include State exercises as Golden Guardian, Makani Pahili, Hurricane Table Top; and Divisions and Districts exercises as flood fighting training and regional all hazard training.

National Programs

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Operations and Maintenance

PROJECT NAME: Inspection of Completed Works/Inspection of Completed Environmental Projects

AUTHORIZATION: Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970, as amended (84 Stat. 1831, 42 U.S.C. l962d-5b), requires that a written agreement be executed between the Secretary of the Army and the non-Federal sponsor to identify the "items of local cooperation" for Corps projects, including operation and maintenance requirements. It also authorizes the Corps to "undertake performance of those items of cooperation necessary to the functioning of the project for its purposes, if the Corps has first notified the non-Federal interest of its failure to perform the terms of its agreement and has given such interest a reasonable time after such notification to so perform." To determine whether the non-Federal sponsor is performing as it has agreed, the Corps undertakes inspections of completed projects. Engineer Regulation 500-1-1, Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources, Civil Emergency Management Program, Chapter 5, Rehabilitation and Inspection Program in conjunction with related policy guidance memoranda for the Corps Levee Safety Program establishes the policy for the inspection of Federal flood risk management projects which have non-Federal sponsors responsible for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation as specified in formal agreements based on Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 or other legislation.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION: The Corps civil works program includes approximately 11,750 miles of levees and floodwall systems, 383 reservoirs, and more than 90 storm damage reduction projects along 240 miles of the nation's 2,700 miles of shoreline. These account for a major portion of the projects protecting communities across the nation. Upon completion, and with the exception of reservoirs, most of the infrastructure built under this program is transferred to the sponsoring cities, towns, and special use districts to own and operate the projects. Many of these structures are adjacent to highly urbanized areas, and all of them require continued maintenance (either by the Federal government or Non-federal interests) after construction in order to ensure the project will function as intended to prevent loss of life and catastrophic damages; as well as preserve the value of the Federal investment; and to encourage non-Federal sponsors to bear responsibility for their own protection.

ALLOCATION FOR FY 2014: $30,431,000

BUDGETED AMOUNT FOR FY 2015: M: $____: O: $29,849,000 T: $29,849,000 1/

DESCRIPTIONS OF WORK AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR FY 2015:

N**:** $0

FRM: $29,849,000. The Inspection of Completed Works activities encompass all federally constructed and primarily locally maintained flood risk reduction projects that meet the Corps condition requirements. In 2006, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers created its Levee Safety Program with the mission to assess the integrity and viability of levees and recommend courses of action to make sure that levee systems do not present unacceptable risks to the public, property and environment. The Inspection of Completed Works Program is now guided by the Levee Safety Program. One of the main activities includes inspections of federally authorized projects operated and maintained by a non-Federal sponsor. These inspections determine if the project will perform as expected; identify deficiencies or areas which need monitoring or immediate repair; to identify any changes over time; and collect information in order to be able to make informed decisions about future actions. Other activities will include updating information in the National Levee Database; screening levees to rank them in order of risk; conducting pre-storm inspections of Federally authorized hurricane shore protection systems; conducting pre-inspection preparation and post inspection reporting and notification requirements; coordinating Levee Safety

Program efforts with public sponsors or stakeholders; reviewing sponsor proposed alterations, improvements, excavations or construction which are in accordance with Corps policy and guidance for such proposals i.e. Section 208/408 proposals; and updating project operation and maintenance manuals.

RC: $0 .

H: $0

EN: $274,000

WS: $0 - N/A

OTHER INFORMATION: Coordination between the Corps and other Federal, state, and local agencies is essential for proper accomplishment of this program. In addition to satisfying Corps' requirements, the improved inspection results will be made available on the National Levee Database for use by local, State, and other Federal agencies responsible for state and local Levee Safety Programs

1/ Unobligated Carry-in Funding: The actual unobligated balance from FY2013 into FY2014 (3011A report) for this study is $0.

TABLE BREAKDOWN BY STATE

	STATE	AMOUNTS
LRD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	548
LRD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IN	967
LRD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	987
LRD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MI	219
LRD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NY	582
LRD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OH	659
LRD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, PA	767
LRD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VA	40
LRD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WV	328
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL WORKS	50
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	214
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IA	360
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	1799
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	41
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA	1044
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MN	461
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	829
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	66
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ND	262
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN	94
MVD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WI	55
	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS,CT	15

NAD		
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS,ME	15
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS,MA	15
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, ME	15
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, NJ	5
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, NY	20
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMEPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, PA	5
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS,RI	15
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, VA	15
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CT	15
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, DC	125
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, DE	40
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MA	344
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MD	140
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ME	127
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NH	84
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NJ	355
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NY	940
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, PA	455
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, RI	48
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VA	295
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VT	643
NAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WV	110
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CO	140

NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IA	335
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ID	355
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KS	614
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	535
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MT	185
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ND	77
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS	49
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, WY	10
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NE	466
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OR	592
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SD	153
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WA	840
NWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WY	67
POD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AK	167
POD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, HI	677
SAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS,GA	10
SAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, FL	1300
SAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, GA	139
SAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	50
SAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, GA	138
SAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NC	264
SAD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SC	67
SPD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, CA	10
SPD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS,CO	10
SPD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS,NM	30

SPD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AZ	105
SPD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CA	4329
SPD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CO	301
SPD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NM	654
SPD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NV	67
SPD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TX	585
SPD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, UT	40
SWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	325
SWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KS	390
SWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	46
SWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OK	141
SWD	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TX	1293
	TOTAL	**$30,123,000**

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Operations and Maintenance

PROJECT NAME: Water/Environmental Certification

AUTHORIZATION Authorities inherent in project-specific authorizations for operation and maintenance for navigation purposes.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION: The water quality certification is for deep draft and shallow draft navigation projects. No dredging activities can be performed without necessary environmental and water certifications. This national program is to perform critical, routine activities needed to acquire or renew water and environmental certifications for projects that are not funded separately. Funding is for critical activities to acquire water quality, environmental certification, and coordination with other Federal, State and local agencies for cyclical dredging at projects that do not receive annual funding to ensure required environmental documentation. Projects are required to comply with local, state, and federal environmental laws and regulations. These activities provide the necessary effort to ensure compliance, including endangered species compliance. See “Other Information” for breakdown by state.

ALLOCATION FOR FY2014: $130,000

BUDGETED AMOUNT FOR FY2015: M: $0 O: $380,000 T: $380,000 1/

DESCRIPTIONS OF WORK AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR FY2015:

N: $380,000 - The Water/Environmental Certification activities encompass coordination with Federal and State natural resources agencies to meet environmental requirements associated with dredging for navigation projects. The primary purpose of these activities is coordination between the Corps and other Federal, local, and state agencies to meet environmental requirements associated with dredging for projects that typically are not regularly funded. Without Water Quality Certification renewal, extensive delays in dredging will result when funding is received for necessary dredging.

FRM: N/A

RC: N/A

H: N/A

EN: N/A

WS: N/A

OTHER INFORMATION:

FY2015 WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION BY STATE

WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, AL	$	30,000
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, FL	$	100,000
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, MS	$	115,000
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, VA	$	135,000
TOTAL	$	380,000

1/ As of the date this justification sheet was prepared, the total unobligated dollars estimated to be carried into Fiscal Year 2015 from prior appropriations for use on this effort is $0.

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Operations and Maintenance

PROJECT NAME: Project Condition Surveys

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 85-480, approved July 2, 1958 authorizes the Chief of Engineers to publish information, including condition surveys, that may be of value to the general public.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION: This national program consists of performing hydrographic surveys for Federally maintained navigation projects on a state-by-state basis. Hydrographic surveys are conducted for navigation channels, inlets and anchorages within, approaching and surrounding states.

ALLOCATION FOR FY2014: $19,587,000

BUDGETED AMOUNT FOR FY2015: M: $0 O: $19,238,000 T: $19,238,000 1/

DESCRIPTIONS OF WORK AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR FY2015:

N: $19,238,000 - Hydrographic surveys of Federal navigation channels are planned for Fiscal Year 2014 in order to disseminate the navigation channel condition for users of the waterways. This information is also used in the decision making process for channel maintenance operations. The selection of which projects to survey and scheduling of surveys is based upon channel usage, shoaling rates and maintenance dredging schedules. The need for Project Condition Surveys (PCS) is based primarily upon when that project was last surveyed. The surveys are generally conducted on a rotational basis, taking into account the expected sedimentation rates and historic maintenance. This generally includes projects that do not routinely receive O&M appropriations and that are not regularly maintained. For those projects scheduled to be dredged in the budget year, PCS for that segment of the project is not requested since that project will include pre- and post-dredging surveys. Another consideration in the use of funding for PCS is the ability to respond to unanticipated needs, including concerns raised by the U.S. Coast Guard, local harbor masters, or other agencies regarding projects that have become shoaled as a result of severe storms and/or abnormal deposition rates that may have compromised safe navigation. See table below in Other Information for breakdown by state.

FRM: N/A

RC: N/A

H: N/A

EN: N/A

WS: N/A

OTHER INFORMATION:

FY2015 PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS BY STATE

PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AK	$	921,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AL	$	148,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AR	$	3,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CA	$	1,647,000

PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CT	$	850,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DC	$	25,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DE	$	200,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, FL	$	1,306,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, GA	$	125,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, HI	$	861,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IL	$	106,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IN	$	185,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, KY	$	2,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, LA	$	59,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MA	$	900,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MD	$	450,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, ME	$	1,100,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MI	$	710,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MN	$	88,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MO	$	3,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MS	$	152,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NC	$	700,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NH	$	250,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NJ	$	1,844,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NY	$	2,140,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OH	$	305,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OR	$	365,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, PA	$	170,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, RI	$	350,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, SC	$	875,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TN	$	2,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TX	$	300,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, VA	$	1,186,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WA	$	606,000
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WI	$	304,000
TOTAL	$	19,238,000

1/ As of the date this justification sheet was prepared, the total unobligated dollars estimated to be carried into Fiscal Year 2015 from prior appropriations for use on this effort is $0.

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Operations and Maintenance

PROJECT NAME: Scheduling Reservoir Operations

AUTHORIZATION: Section 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (as amended).

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION: Funding provided for Nation-wide program to facilitate and coordinate the operations of Federal and non-Federal dams for which there is a Federal interest and investment in providing dedicated flood space.

ALLOCATION FOR FY 2014: $6,888,000

BUDGETED AMOUNT FOR FY 2015: M: $750,000: O: $5,895,000 T: $6,645,000 1/

DESCRIPTIONS OF WORK AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR FY 2015:

N**:** $0

FRM: $6,628,000 (See attached table for breakdown by States).

NAD: Provide reservoir regulation instructions to regulate Savage River Dam, which is owned by Upper Potomac River Commission and Stevenson Dam, owned by the Commonwealth of PA.

NWD: Funds the Districts' portions of the Water Management budget necessary for management of non-Corps dams where the Corps has flood control responsibilities, including any dam built with federal dollars. Within NWD, the vast majority of these non-Corps dams are Bureau of Reclamation projects, but others including Wynoochee Dam and the congressionally authorized project at Upper Baker Dam are also managed with these funds. Funds are used for water control data collection for the portion of the total USGS Cooperative Stream gage Program which supports these non-Corps projects. Funding to the USGS Cooperative Stream gage Program maintains only those stream gages necessary for scheduling the release of flood control storage from these non-Corps projects for which the Corps has flood control responsibility.. Funds are also used for each District's daily Water Management activities in support of these projects. This includes all aspects of daily operations within Water Management including reservoir regulation and flood releases from these projects. These projects require District Water Management offices to develop and maintain water control plans; direct flood control operations; prepare monthly summary reports (R0168's); ensure daily review of stream gages; review and comment on Bureau of Reclamation annual operating plans for use of conservation storage; maintain water control manuals, as well as review, comment and process deviations and manual-change requests through Division Water Management.

SAD: The project provides required water management oversight and monitoring of water control plans located in Central & Southern Florida to achieve maximum benefits. $35,000 Funding is utilized to support labor needed to coordinate with Sponsor on water related management activities to achieve maximum benefits on monitoring of water control plans.

SWD: Funds the Districts' portions of Water Management System (Reservoir Control Center); water control data collection; portion of the total USGS Cooperative Stream gage program which supports Section 7 projects; and daily water management activities, including flood pool operations, in support of Section 7 projects. Also supports daily operations within the Districts' water management program which is to develop and maintain water control plans; direct flood control operations; ensure daily review of stream gages; forecast during flood events; review and comment on Section 7 annual operating plans for use of conservation storage; and review, comment and process deviations and manual-change requests through Division Water Management.

RC: $0

H: $0

EN: $17

WS: $0 - N/A

OTHER INFORMATION: 1/ Unobligated Carry-in Funding: The actual unobligated balance from FY2013 into FY2014 (3011A report) for this study is $252,477. This amount will be used for coordination of reservoir flood regulation activities at non-corps reservoirs.

Table Breakdown by State

MSC	PROGRAM NAME	Total	M/O
NAD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MD	62	O
NAD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, PA	45	O
NWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ID	578	O
NWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, KS	112	O
NWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MO	112	O
NWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MT	230	O
NWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ND	106	O
NWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OR	74	O
NWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, SD	121	O
NWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WA	381	O
NWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WY	90	O
SAD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, FL	33	O
SPD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, AZ	48	O
SPD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CA	1538	O
SPD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CO	646	O
SPD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, NM	330	O
SPD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, UT	561	O
SWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, KS	100	M
SWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, KS	100	O
SWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OK	550	M
SWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OK	550	O
SWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, TX	100	M
SWD	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, TX	178	O

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Operations and Maintenance

PROJECT NAME: Surveillance of Northern Boundary Waters

AUTHORIZATION: Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION: The main activities conducted under the Surveillance of Northern Boundary Waters Program is the support of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 including technical and secretarial support of the International Joint Commission (IJC) and its Boards of Control, Committees, and various study boards. Activities are centered supporting the principles and mechanisms to help resolve disputes and to prevent future ones, primarily those concerning water quantity and water quality along the boundary between Canada and the United States.

CONFERENCE AMOUNT FOR FY 2014: $11,367,000 2/

BUDGETED AMOUNT FOR FY 2015: M: $0 O: $8,510,000 T: $8,510,000 1/

DESCRIPTIONS OF WORK AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR FY 2015:

N**:** $0

FRM: $8,510,000 (See attached table for breakdown by States).

Specific LRD activities within the Great Lakes region include technical support for the Coordinating Committee on Great Lakes Basic Hydraulic and Hydrologic Data; International Superior Board which includes the monthly regulation of Lake Superior; International St. Lawrence River Board which includes the weekly regulation of Lake Ontario and lake level forecasting on a weekly and monthly basis; International Niagara Board which includes the monitoring and oversight of the Lake Erie ice boom, Niagara Control Structure, and Niagara Falls flows; connecting channel depths forecasts bi-weekly; continuous monitoring of basin conditions; collection and dissemination of basin data; hydraulic modeling of the connecting channels and impact analyses due to dredging, construction or other projects; derivation of stage-discharge relationships for the connecting channels; computation of official outflows from the Great Lakes; computation of net basin supplies for the Great Lakes; water level gauging of the connecting channels; hydraulic discharge measurements and hydropower inspections to support treaty requirements and water use agreements; implementing adaptive management and, coastal process monitoring.

All of the above missions are ongoing areas of work. Upcoming efforts include: continued support for IJCs decision making and implementation efforts with regard to Plan 2012 and Plan 2014 (the new regulation plans for Lake Superior and the St. Lawrence River respectively); implementing adaptive management and supporting development of a new regulation plan for Lake Ontario; continued improvements to (and documentation of) forecasting operations, inclusion of new data sets and analyses techniques; continued improvements to hydraulic models including the addition of ice and weed retardation; and, more intensive monitoring of daily changes in basin hydro-meteorologic parameters.

MVD activities center around the 1925 Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol, the 1938 Rainy Lake Convention, and the 1989 International Agreement for Water Supply and Flood Control between the U.S. and Canada. These activities include monitoring daily lake levels and outflows; monitoring and approving international apportionment of water; forecasting lake levels and river flows during periods of high or low water; serving as US co-secretary and US Co-chair of the International Rainy-Lake of the Woods Watershed Board (IRLWWB); serving as a member of the International Souris River Board (ISRB);

serving on the ISRB hydrology committee; participating in Board and public meetings for both the ISRB and IRLWWB; preparing annual board reports; coordinating activities of the IRLWWB Industry Advisory Group and the IRLWWB Community Advisory Group; collecting, analyzing, and maintaining hydrometeorologic data, including post-flood reports; monitoring flood operations; assisting in transboundary dispute resolution; reviewing the 1989 Souris River International Agreement; and preparing and disseminating information to the public.

NWD activities include funding District work associated with IJC activities for the Kootenay Lake Board of Control and the Osoyoos Lake Board of Control. Work includes preparation of Annual Reports, monitoring Kootenay Lake and basin conditions for compliance with the 1938 IJC Order on Kootenay Lake, preparing for and attending Board and public meetings, and responding to miscellaneous issues and questions raised by the public, agencies, the Boards, and the IJC. A multi-year study is addressing technical, political, legal, environmental and societal issues, and trade-off analyses that will support a recommendation by the U.S. Entity to the State Department before 2014 as to whether the Columbia River Treaty should be continued, modified, or terminated after Sept. 2024

NAD activities include efforts in conjunction with the International St. Croix River Board of Control. In accordance with Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and 2000 revised directive to the International St. Croix River Board of Control from the International Joint Commission, the NAE District Engineer is U.S. Section member of the Board of Control. A member of the Planning Branch of the New England District serves as the Secretary of the U.S. Section. Periodic meetings, including public meetings, take place on both the American and Canadian sides.

RC: $0 .

H: $0

EN: $0

WS: $0 - N/A

OTHER INFORMATION: Many stakeholders exist in the basin and are regularly served by these missions including: commercial navigation (i.e. Lake Carriers Association); hydropower production; recreational boating; shoreline property owners; academic and research institutions; other Federal agencies; state and local agencies; non-governmental organizations; environmental interest groups; and private citizen groups

1/ Unobligated Carry-in Funding: The actual unobligated balance from FY 2013 into FY 2014 (3011A report) for this project is $0. As of the date this justification sheet was prepared, the total unobligated dollars estimated to be carried into Fiscal Year 2015 from prior appropriations for use on this effort is $0. This amount will be used to perform work on the project as follows: N/A.

2/ There was no Conference Amount available at the time this J-sheet was prepared. The amount shown is the President's budget amount for FY 2014.

TABLE BREAKDOWN BY STATE

MSC	STATE	AMOUNT
LRD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IL	702
LRD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IN	139
LRD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MI	2733
LRD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MN	362
LRD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, NY	610
LRD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OH	255
LRD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, PA	105
LRD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WI	556
MVD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MN	121
MVD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, ND	32
NAD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, ME	25
NWD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OR	2806
NWD	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WA	64
	TOTAL	$8,510,000

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Operations and Maintenance

PROJECT NAME: Removal of Aquatic Growth

AUTHORIZATION: River and Harbor Act of 1899, as amended.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION: This national program provides annual mission essential prevention, control and removal of nuisance aquatic vegetation impacting, obstructing or threatening navigation in the Federal navigation channels in the Gulf Coast. This includes several hundred miles of channel with approximately 675,000 surface acres. Operational priority is given to controlling floating nuisance vegetation in order to keep the principal navigable waterways and locks open for navigation. Additionally, this vegetation displaces native species, changing community structure and altering ecological functions potentially impacting threatened and endangered species including the Everglades Snail Kite, Okeechobee gourd and the wood stork. These invasive species also interfere with operation and maintenance of levees and canals and compromise the integrity of the navigation and flood control structures.

ALLOCATION FOR FY2014: $3,700,000

BUDGETED AMOUNT FOR FY2015: M: $0 O: $3,400,000 T: $3,400,000 1/

DESCRIPTIONS OF WORK AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR FY2015:

N: $3,400,000 - The primary purpose of these operations is to control floating nuisance vegetation in order to keep the principal navigable waterways and locks open for navigation in the listed Federal Navigation projects. The program consists of maintenance control operations to control vegetation in the Gulf Coast, including St. Johns, Kissimmee, Withlachoochee, Crystal and Ocklawaha Rivers in addition to the Okeechobee Waterway and Lake Okeechobee. Maintenance control is defined as keeping target vegetation at the lowest feasible levels to protect navigation interests. Anticipate controlling approximately 15,000 – 17,000 acres of vegetation in FY 2015. In addition the Corps will conduct educational outreach activities for our customers, conduct pre- and post-treatment surveys, ensure safety of our staff and the public and conduct an environmentally compatible program. Coordination between the Corps and other Federal, state, and local agencies is conducted on a continual basis. The Florida Wildlife and Conservation Commission is the principal state agency involved in project coordination. See table below in Other Information for breakdown by state.

FRM: N/A

RC: N/A

H: N/A

EN: N/A

WS: N/A

OTHER INFORMATION:

FY2015 REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH BY STATE

REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, FL	$	3,200,000
REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, LA	$	200,000
TOTAL	$	3,400,000

1/ As of the date this justification sheet was prepared, the total unobligated dollars estimated to be carried into Fiscal Year 2015 from prior appropriations for use on this effort is $0.

Expenses

Justification of Estimates for Civil Functions Activities
Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers
Fiscal Year 2015
($000)

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Expenses

	FY 2014 Appropriation	FY 2015 Request	Change FY 2014-2015
1. Expenses for Headquarters & Major Subordinate Commands (MSC)			
a. Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	$ 83,442	$ 81,161	$ -2,281
(1) Base level Operating Expenses			
(a) Labor	($ 60,982)	($ 61,338)	($ 356)
(b) Non-labor	($ 22,460)	($ 19,823)	($ -2,637)
(2) Campaign Plan Activities (formerly Program Acct)	($,000)	($ 000)	($,000)
SUB-TOTAL	**$ 83,442**	**$81,161**	**$ -2,281**
b. Major Subordinate Commands	$ 78,560	$ 77,680	$ -880
(1) Base level Operating Expenses			
(a) Labor	($ 59,614)	($ 59,847)	($ 233)
(b) Non-Labor	($ 18,946)	($ 17,833)	($ -1,113)
SUB-TOTAL	**$ 78,560**	**$ 77,680**	**$ -880**
2. Administrative Expenses for Field Operating Activities (FOA)			
a. Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity (HECSA)	$ 6,835	$ 6,714	$ -121
b. Institute of Water Resources (IWR)	5,445	5,326	-119
c. U.S. Army Engineer Research & Development Center (ERDC)	272	243	- 29
d. USACE Finance Center (UFC)	1,340	1,204	-136
e. USACE Logistics Activity	3,522	3,209	--313
f. Army Corps of Engineers – Information Technology (ACE-IT)	2,584	2.464	-120
SUB-TOTAL	**$19,998**	**$ 19,160**	**$ -838**
TOTAL:	**$ 182,000**	**$ 178,000**	**$ -4,000**

The Expenses appropriation funds the Executive Direction and Management (ED&M) of the Civil Works responsibilities of the Corps headquarters and division offices, and several field operating activities. The Expenses appropriation funds all operational costs necessary for the supervision and general administration of Civil Works functions in the Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and eight (8) major subordinate commands. The Expenses appropriation is aligned with all of the National priorities/goals that guide, inform, and shape the civil works program priorities and goals. This account funds the salary/support costs of senior leadership that provides oversight and execution of the mission of the civil works program via five key functions. Expenses Program functions include the following: program management in developing, defending and executing all major Civil Works programs; national and regional coordination with other agencies, states, local governments, and national stakeholders; and quality assurance to ensure that the Civil Works program is executed in a technically sound way in accordance with law, regulation and policy.

- **Command and Control of USACE civil work operations:** Lead, develop, defend, and execute the Civil Works Program;
- **Policy and Guidance:** Development, coordination and issuance of policy that guides that guides regional and field execution and operations
  - Produced documents detailing Civil Works' management activities, FY14 Program Execution Engineering Circular (EC), FY13 Program Development EC, and Engineering Manuals (EMs)
- **Program Management**
  - Developed FY15 President's Program of $4.5 billion for the civil works eight (8) business lines (Emergency Management, Environmental, Flood Risk Management, Hydropower, Navigation, Recreation, Regulatory and Water Supply, as well as eligibility and priorities for allocation of FY11 emergency supplemental appropriations.
  - Manage the FY15 Civil Works Program through a monthly Project Review Board (PRB), quarterly Directorate Management Reviews (DMRs), and Command Management Reviews (CMRs)
  - Lean Six Sigma: Business transformation and process reevaluation
- **National Coordination.**
  - Track and maintain database of more than 80 recurring national events including the Native American (Tribal Nation) Program; Inland Waterways Users Board; National Waterways Conference Budget/Legislative Summit; California Marine Affairs and Navigation Conference
- **Quality Assurance:** Assurance that the Civil Works program is being executed in a technically sound manner in accordance with law, policy and guidance.

Principal activities include corporate leadership, strategic planning and performance measurement. Performance measurement is accomplished through performance assessment metrics, construction leading/lagging indicators, and efficiency studies. ED&M also does national coordination and collaboration with other agencies, States, local governments, and non-governmental organizations.

A future challenge is to manage the development of the Civil Works Budget Transformation process. As well as evaluate and establish improved performance measures that will show the extent in which Corps programs are successful in providing value to the nation through planned efficiency, outputs and outcome performances, rather than the current justification based on asserted resource needs.

The FY 2015 budget for the Expenses program is $178 million. Funding was held constant in FY10 and FY11 at $185M and declined in FY12 to $183M and further declined to $182 in FY13. The FY12 funding level supports Executive Order 13598, "Promoting Efficient Spending. The FY15 funding level of $178M, a reduction of $4M below the **FY14** is based on the significant unexpended end-of-year balances.

3. General Administration

The FY 2015 Budget provides for year end execution of 895 Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The FTEs were validated as a result of a manpower survey conducted by the U.S. Army Manpower and Analysis Agency in April-September 2011. The manpower survey purpose was to determine the essential staffing requirements for the USACE. USACE implemented the study's organizational changes in November 2011. The FTE are allocated across the Headquarters, Major Subordinate Commands (MSC), and Support Activities.

In direct support of the five functions, the Expenses appropriation pays for two categories of requirements, i.e., "labor" and "non-labor". Labor consists of civilian pay. Within the non-labor category, there are two categories, i.e., "mandatory" and "discretionary". Mandatory requirements include items such as: military pay (uniformed military officers supporting the civil mission), GSA rentals payments, communication (landline telephones); centralized finance, logistics, personnel support; enterprise information technology baseline support and fee for service automated information systems. Discretionary requirements are travel, training, supplies, printing and office equipment. The Expenses program executes 65-70% labor and 30% non-labor requirements. Twenty percent (20%) of the non-labor requirements are mandatory and 10% are discretionary.

Executive Order 13514, signed October 2009, requires Federal agencies to set a 2020 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target and to meet energy, water and petroleum reduction goals established in EO 13423, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, and the Energy Policy Act of 2005. ASA(CW) submits annually to OMB and CEQ the USACE-wide Sustainability Plan and the Comprehensive Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Annual Energy Management Report, and Sustainability and Energy scorecard.

General administration comprises command and control, policy and guidance formulation, program management in developing, defending and executing all major USACE programs; national and regional coordination level coordination with elements of the Administration, Congress and other agencies and national stakeholders; and quality assurance to ensure that the Civil Works Program is executed in accordance with law, policy and regulation. Execution of the Corps' mission is decentralized across 38 districts, eight (8) MSCs, six field operating activities (FOA), including the Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) comprising seven (7) laboratories. The budget will enable the Corps to accomplish its workload, particularly the program and project management, national and regional coordination, and quality assurance functions.

As an organization, the Corps has to transform and evolve to meet changing needs of the nation, and its Armed Forces. As the needs of society and the workforce have changed, Civil Works primary mission of development and management of water resources have changed, to include protection and restoration of water resources and the ecosystems they support. The complexity of water resources development and management requires closer partnerships and greater collaboration. To accomplish the Corps and Civil Works mission, work plans will be developed in accordance with the following priorities:

- Improving program justification statements and program documentation
- Improving budgeting and financial performance
- Increasing training to retain, maintain and improve technical competence
- Becoming a more efficient and effective organization through technology (E-government)
- Strengthening dam safety and levee safety and risk management
- Strengthening business program management for the navigation, environmental restoration and hydropower programs

a. **Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers** FY 2015 Request

Base Level Operating Expenses $ 81,161

(1) The Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers manages and supervises the execution of civil works programs, including program development, design, planning, project management, engineering, construction, operations and maintenance of Corps projects, regulatory activities, real estate functions and research and development functions. Designation of essential functions and delineation of processes to execute these functions are retained at HQ to ensure consistent customer support across the Corps. The headquarters is also responsible for activities of the Nation's water and related environmental resources; developing and managing programs; planning, designing, constructing, and operating projects for commercial navigation, flood and storm damage reduction, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related activities, such as hydropower generation. The headquarters assists the field command by providing command and control, policy formulation, national programs management, national coordination, quality assurance, preparation of the annual budget and legislative submission, national and international interface, resource distribution and oversight of execution, and performance measurement. The Headquarters is also responsible to improve the performance of management functions and to increase the level of effort on management initiatives. In FY2015, Headquarters' will continue to address initiatives as follows:

- Improving planning capabilities through the development and update of planning guidance and training,
- Expanding stakeholder coordination at the regional and national levels,
- Increasing training to retain, maintain and improve technical competence, and
- Managing business process transformation.

The Expenses appropriation funds the management of the Civil Works eight business lines, i.e., emergency management, environment, hydropower, flood and coastal storm damage reduction, navigation, recreation, regulatory and water supply. The FY2015 amount required for the headquarters consists of the base-level operating expenses of $81,161 for "routine operations". The headquarters has an active program to manage its personnel resources. The Headquarters is responsible for reviewing positions to determine need and priority, consider need for new labor capability and determine which existing labor capability can be "traded out" for needed additional and/or new labor capability. Positions are prioritized and, as opportunities arise, least important positions are eliminated and new positions are created to respond to evolving challenges, such as those in Planning and Policy Division, the Regulatory Program, and Programs Integration Division. Through this prioritization process, headquarters is planning to strengthen its future capabilities in contract management, internal review, program management for development, defense and execution of the Civil Works program, and the execution of project cooperation agreements. Under Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), each agency is required to establish a Strategic Plan. The Corps' implementation of its Strategic Plan is called the Campaign Plan. The Corps Campaign Plan describes the vision and goals for the entire organization.

(2) Using $178M as a base, the buying power is decreased as a result of inflation due to increases in salary, rent, utilities and information technology. The loss in buying power and funding reductions negatively impacts the oversight requirements of the civil works program as well as maintaining, strengthening, and improving technical competences of employees. In the past, the Corps used recoveries to bridge funding shortfalls. Therefore, in spite of the relatively flat and reduced funding levels ($182-$185M) of the last four years, the Corps executed an average of $195M per year in the Expenses appropriation. That execution is attributed to the use of recoveries which are now declining based on our aggressive oversight to clear aged unliquidated obligations. The recoveries balance is fast declining and will cease to exist in the near future.

(3) In FY13, the Corps began to initiate action to transition most activities previously presented as Campaign Plan Activities. The activities will be managed as standard HQ functions and will no longer receive special allocation. Only a few actions will remain in the Expenses Campaign Plan Activities line based on priority and urgency of the requirement essential to supporting the Civil Works mission, and benefitting HQ, MSCs and FOAs.

The FY 2015 Headquarters staffing level is 373 civilian FTE. HQ reimburses Department of Army for 34 Expenses funded uniformed military spaces. The Headquarters breakout of operational costs by major category is shown below.

$ 61,338	Civilian Personnel Compensation and Benefits
$ 19,823	Non-labor Costs
$ 81,161	**TOTAL**

b. **Major Subordinate Commands (MSC)** — FY 2015 Request

Base Level Operating Expenses — $ 77,680

The eight division offices (MSCs) of the Civil Works Program provide quality assurance for and supervise work of the 38 district offices that have civil works responsibilities, as well as providing regional coordination with other Federal and non-federal entities. The MSCs have the following primary roles:

- Command and Control – executive direction and management (including resource management) of subordinate districts;
- Policy Guidance – development of strategy, policy, and guidance for development, defense, and execution of division-wide programs and projects;
- Program Management – program development to integrate district-wide programs into division-wide programs, program defense of division-wide programs, and execution oversight and analysis of division-wide programs and projects;
- Regional Interface – coordination of issues which cross district boundaries and/or involve regional interests, higher headquarters, state agencies, and regional or higher headquarters of Federal agencies/foreign governments; and
- Quality Assurance – oversight to ensure process and procedures are in place to produce safe, timely, reliable, and cost-effective products and services.

A division headquarters office manages itself and all of its subordinate districts as a single business center, balancing the types of quantities of workload against resources throughout the division's area of responsibility. Design of organizational structure is delegated to division commanders. The intent is to give subordinate commanders the flexibility necessary to meet customer needs, obtain efficiencies, adjust to resource constraints, and optimize good business practices. MSCs are responsible for program coordination among district offices to ensure efficient and effective program execution, establishment and oversight of technical centers of expertise, and workload and workforce planning. The MSCs are responsible for a strong navigation mission, as well as preservation, restoration, and enhancement of environmental resources, including but not limited to measures for fish and wildlife, increased water supplies, recreation, cultural resources, and other related water resources development programs.. The FY 2015 civilian FTE staffing level for MSCs is 404. HQs reimburses the Department of Army for 18 civil uniformed military positions at MSCs. The civilian FTE level for each MSC varies based upon the scope of their Civil Works responsibilities. The MSCs may have between 49 to 63 FTEs, except for Pacific Ocean Division, which has 17 FTE due to its predominate military workload,

$ 59,847	Civilian Personnel Compensation and Benefits
17,833	Non-labor Costs
$ 77,680	

c. Administrative Expenses for Field Operating Activities — FY 2015 Request

Base Level Operating Expenses — $19,160

Expenses appropriation funds management and operation costs allocable to the civil works program of Corps-wide support facilities including: Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity (HECSA) – this field operating activity of the Corps provided day-to-day operational support services to the Corps; Institute for Water Resources (IWR) – This institute performs studies and analyses on a wide range of water resource issues and develops project planning techniques; Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) – This center operates several labs and conducts research and development for the Corps and other

agencies; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center (UFC) – This center supports all Corps finance and accounting activities; US Army Corps of Engineers Logistics Activity (ULA) provides logistics planning and operations support, supply and maintenance services, facilities maintenance services, transportation services, and regional logistics liaisons to USACE commands and activities in order to provide supply and service support across the full spectrum of operations. The Expense appropriation funds 30 FTE to oversee these operations; Corps of Engineers – Information Technology (ACE-IT), ACE-IT (Army Corps of Engineers - Information Technology) was selected as the IM/IT service provider for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the USACE A-76 competitive sourcing initiative. The ACE-IT team is comprised of USACE Government staff, providing mission-assured services, along with Lockheed Martin staff. ACE-IT is the provider of Information Management/Information Technology (IM/IT) support for USACE. The ACE-IT mission is to provide enterprise-wide IM/IT services for all information management functional areas to include Automation, Communication, Information Assurance, Records Management, Printing & Publications, and Visual Information. These services include local support activities, as well as enterprise services such as centralized AIS hosting, long-haul communications, e-mail support, service desk, and information assurance services. The Expense appropriation funds 15 FTE to oversee the services provided by ACE-IT. The FOAs have a total of 120 civilian (no uniformed military positions) FTE.

$ 15,556	Civilian Personnel Compensation and Benefits
3,604	Non-labor Costs
$ 19,160	**TOTAL**

4. Account Summary:

	HQ	MSC	FOA	TOTAL
Civilian Personnel Compensation and Benefits	$ 61,338	59,847	15,556	$136,740
Non-labor Costs	$ 19,823	17,833	3,604	$ 41,260
TOTAL	**$ 81,161**	**77,680**	**19,160**	**$178,000**

a. Headquarters

FY2015 Request
$81,161

The FY 2015 Headquarters staffing level is 385 civilian FTE. HQs reimburses Department of Army for 34 expense funded uniformed military spaces. The Headquarters breakout of operational costs by major category is shown below.

$ 61,338	Civilian Personnel Compensation and Benefits
17,985	Fixed Costs (Described below)
	$11,877 = (Rent, utilities, AIS, communication, critical support services, etc.)
	$ 6,108 = (Reimbursement to Department of Army for Uniform Military salaries)
1,838	Variable Costs (Transportation, printing, travel, training, supplies and equipment)
$ 81,161	**TOTAL**

b. Major Subordinate Commands

	FY 2015 Request
	$ 77,680

Eight Major Subordinate Commands (MSC) provide command and control, program management, regional coordination, quality assurance and technical oversight of subordinate district offices. In addition, MSCs are responsible for program coordination among district offices to ensure efficient and effective program execution, establishment and oversight of technical centers of expertise, and workload and workforce planning. The Major Subordinate Commands are responsible for a strong navigation mission, as well as preservation, restoration, and enhancement of environmental resources, including but not limited to measures for fish and wildlife, increased water supplies, recreation, cultural resources, and other related water resources development programs.. The FY 2015 civilian FTE staffing level for MSCs is 404. HQs' reimburses Department of Army for 18 civil uniformed military positions. The civilian FTE level for each MSC varies based upon the scope of their Civil Works responsibilities. The MSCs may have between 49 to 63 FTEs, except for Pacific Ocean Division, which has 17 FTE,

$	59,847	Civilian Personnel Compensation and Benefits
	15,989	Fixed Costs (Described below)
		$12,256 = (Rent, utilities, training, travel, communication, critical support services, etc.)
		$ 3,733 = (Reimbursement to Department of Army for Uniform Military salaries)
	1,844	Variable Costs (Transportation, printing, training, travel, supplies and equipment, and admin support from districts)
$	**77,680**	**TOTAL**

5. Administrative Expenses for Field Operating Activities

	FY 2015 Request
	$19,160

Expenses appropriation support activities include the following FOAs: Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity (HECSA) which provides administrative support to Corps tenants of the Humphreys Engineer Center and to Corps Headquarters; Institute for Water Resources (IWR) which provides a variety of water management functions such as conducting and managing national studies, special studies in support of the Civil Works mission, data collection and distribution, and technical support to other Corps offices in matters dealing with water resources management; Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) which provides support to the Coastal Engineering Research Board (CERB); U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center (UFC) which provides centralized finance and accounting activities; US Army Corps of Engineers Logistics Activity (ULA) responsible for centralized management of logistics operations; and the US Army Corps of Engineers – Information Technology (ACE-IT), which provides information technology services to the Corps. The FOAs have 120 civilian (no uniformed military positions) FTE in FY 2015.

$	15,556	Civilian Personnel Compensation and Benefits
	2,894	Fixed Costs (Rent, utilities, communication, critical support services, etc)
	710	Variable Costs (Transportation, printing, supplies and equipment, training, travel, and contract support)
$	**19,160**	**TOTAL**

6. Account Summary:

	HQ	MSC	FOA	TOTAL
Civilian Personnel Compensation and Benefits	$ 61,338	59,847	15,556	$136,741
Fixed Costs (Described below)	$ 17,985	15,989	2,894	$ 36,868
(*Rent, utilities, communication, critical support services, etc).*	*($ 11,877)*	*(12,256)*	*(2,894)*	*($ 27,027)*
(Reimbursement to Department of Army for Uniform Military salaries)	*($ 6,108)*	*(3,733)*	*0*	*($ 9,841)*
Variable Costs (Transportation, travel and training, supplies, district services, etc	$ 1,838	1,844	710	$ 4,392
Campaign Plan Activities	$ 000			$,000
TOTAL	**$ 81,161**	**77,680**	**19,160**	**$178,000**

Assistant Secretary of the Army

(Civil Works)

Justification of Estimate for Civil Function Activities
Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers
Fiscal Year 2015
($000)

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)

	FY 2014 Budget	FY 2015 Budget	Change FY 2014-2015
Policy Direction and Oversight	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$0

JUSTIFICATION:

In accordance with 10 USC 3016(b)(3), the Assistant Secretary of Army for Civil Works (ASA (CW)), has the principal responsibility for overall policy direction and supervision of Department of the Army (DA) functions relating to all aspects of the Civil Works Program, including all reimbursable work performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on behalf of Federal and non-Federal entities.

Specific responsibilities of the ASA (CW), assigned by statute and/or Army General Orders, include:

A. Managing and supervising the DA Civil Works Program, including:

1. Developing, defending, and directing the execution of DA Civil Works policy, legislative activities, and financial programs and budget.

2. Developing policy and guidance for and administering the DA regulatory program to protect, restore, and maintain the waters of the United States in the interest of the environment, navigation, and national defense, pursuant to the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), as amended, and the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972.

3. Developing the DA position on USACE civil works studies and projects, including coordination with OMB under E.O. 12322, and transmission of the Secretary's recommendations to Congress.

4. Serving as Congressional liaison on Civil Works matters, including serving as the DA point of contact for House and Senate Authorization and Appropriations Committees charged with oversight of the DA Civil Works Program.

B. Overseeing the development, coordination, and implementation of policy for USACE programs in support of other Federal and non-Federal entities, except those activities that are exclusively in support of U.S. military forces.

C. The OASA-CW, in coordination with the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, also develops policy for and directing the foreign activities of USACE, except for those foreign activities that are exclusively in support of U.S. military forces overseas.

DESCRIPTION:

The budgeted amount will be used to finance costs sub-allocated to the Office of the ASA (CW) by the Department of the Army, including the costs of 23 full time equivalent work years and indirect and overhead costs consistent with those funded in recent appropriations.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA:

	FY 2015
Personnel Compensation and Benefits (fully fund authorized staff to accomplish mission)	$ 3,500,000
Support Services (space, utilities, communications, etc.)	$ 1,100,000
Other (travel, transportation, training, printing, supplies and equipment)	$ 400,000
Total FY 2015 amount:	$ 5,000,000

Revolving Fund – Plant Replacement and Improvement Program (PRIP)

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Revolving Fund- Plant Replacement and Improvement Program (PRIP)

1. Explanation of Revolving Fund. The Revolving Fund, established by Congress in 1953 (P.L. 83-153, 67 Stat. 199), replaced the Plant Allotment Account authorized by the Secretary of War, on 13 December 1934, which had in turn replaced the Plant Program - Appropriation Basis that was used prior to 1934. Prior to the establishment of the Revolving Fund, accounting procedures necessitated by the two previous systems were cumbersome and resulted in a distorted picture of costs when plant was 2603transferred from one appropriation to another.

a. Essentially, P.L. 83-153 provided that the Revolving Fund assumed the total capital value of $127.9 million in 1953, consisting of the unexpended cash balance ($25.3 million) and the net value ($102.6 million) of the assets and liabilities of the plant accounts. The Revolving Fund would finance all future services as a separate entity within its own resources. The Plant Replacement and Improvement Program of the Revolving Fund (PRIP), has proven to be an effective means of providing equipment and materials needed on more than one project. Some advantages of the system are that it: (1) Simplifies funding and accounting procedures; (2) Provides consideration for plant replacement costs and inflation; (3) Eliminates distorted project costs when plant is used on multiple projects throughout its economic life; and (4) Permits plant availability on a timely basis to meet requirements.

b. The Revolving Fund operates within its own resources rather than from recurring annual appropriations. The Fund owns land, structures, dredges, floating plant, aircraft, fixed and mobile land plant, tools, office furniture, special equipment, computers and automated systems, which serve two or more projects or appropriation accounts. In order for the Revolving Fund to acquire and replace assets, plant or equipment items, it is necessary that the user, project, or appropriation be charged a fee when equipment or services are consumed. This fee consists of operating and fixed costs. The operating costs are reimbursed without a surcharge. The fixed costs include straight-line depreciation and a PRIP surcharge to provide for price growth and inflation. When planned expenditures exceed the income producing capability of the Fund, additional direct appropriations are required.

c. When the Revolving Fund was established, Congress authorized a capital fund limitation or ceiling of $140.0 million. The capital fund value or corpus consists of the total assets, less liabilities and reserves. The initial corpus ceiling was adequate until 1965, when rising workload and inflation forced the Corps of Engineers to begin Budgeting annual increases of the corpus. These requests were generally granted, because the ceiling limited the income generating capability, which in turn, adversely affected the overall management of the Fund. Therefore, the Corps recommended and Congress granted the request in FY 1979, that annual capital-expenditure ceilings be substituted for the corpus ceiling. Then in FY 1985, expenditure ceilings were replaced by expenditure estimates. Starting in FY 1994, the Corps replaced the estimate of expenditures with an estimate of obligations in accordance with recommendations by the General Accounting Office.

2. The Revolving Fund accounts for facilities, payroll, and operations throughout the Army Corps of Engineers at its divisions, districts, separate field offices, and laboratories including its Engineer Research and Development Centers like the Waterways Experiment Station. The fund incurs expenses for acquisition, rehabilitation, operation, and maintenance of multiple use structures such as warehouses, shops and garages, as well as general-purpose plant, such as dredges, tugs, launches, trucks, cranes, bulldozers, drill rigs and other construction equipment. It also provides for reimbursement of the general and administrative expenses of District offices.

3. The FY 2015 PRIP includes 4 New Major Item and 21 Continuing Major Items from FY 2014. 1 Continuing Major Item has a revised cost estimate greater than twenty percent above the original estimated cost. The tables that follow provide cost estimates for the New Major Items and revised cost estimates for the Continuing Major Items with increases in excess of twenty percent from the original cost estimate.

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Revolving Fund- Plant Replacement and Improvement Program (PRIP)

FY 2015 New Major Items	Page	Total Estimated Cost ($000)
1. North Access Control Point-Engineer Research and Development Center	3	6,000
2. Survey Vessel Replacement (SHUMAN), MDC 2987, Philadelphia District	6	6,000
3. Derrick Boat McCauley Crane Replacement, MDC 2989, Buffalo District	7	13,100
4. Covered Deck Cargo Barge, LRH- Huntington District	7	5,925
		Total: 31,025

Continuing Major Items with Revised Cost Estimates in Excess of 20%	Page	Original Estimated Cost ($000)	Previous Estimated Cost ($000)	Revised Estimated Cost ($000)	Total Cost Increase ($000)
1. P2: Corps of Engineers Programs & Project Management System	8	29,945	39,524	41,324	1,800

4. FY 2014 and FY 2015 (Items costing $5,000,000 or more)

Of the 25 items listed below, 7 are scheduled for completion with FY 2014 funding.

a. Land and Structures:

(1) Additions and Betterment to Information Technology Lab – Engineer Research and Development Center (Continuing). Additions and betterments are needed to expand the Information Technology Lab (ITL) to accommodate a new Department of Defense purchased supercomputer. The Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) examined all of its requirements for computer acquisitions in the next five years in order to determine the new building requirements. Along with the building expansion, extensive increases in power and cooling requirements are included in the project. The design of the addition to the facility will also allow employees who currently work in adjoining trailers to move into the building. Total estimated cost: $35,100,000. Prior years: $35,100,000. Project is still ongoing and is estimated to be 85% complete. Congressional authorization to use PRIP funds to construct a new Environmental Laboratory and provide improvements to the Information Technology Laboratory was provided in Section 107 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161).

(2) New Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) Headquarters Building (Continuing). ERDC Headquarters, Command Staff Division, and assembly facilities are currently housed in five separate facilities that are aging and energy-inefficient. The current buildings do not comply with "Green standards" set by the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Certification Program or anti-terrorism standards and some buildings contain asbestos. The proposed facility would replace several buildings and would provide office, meeting, training, reception, technical support, and quality of life space for ERDC headquarters and administrative personnel and tenant organizations in a modernized facility that complies with DoD minimum antiterrorism standards for buildings. The new facility would increase productivity, reduce operating costs, improve morale and synergy among the staff, enhance force protection, and promote efficiency and enhanced management control through co-location of functions and personnel currently located in a number of widely separated buildings on the 700-acre Vicksburg installation. Preliminary estimates are that approximately 120,000 square feet would be sufficient to replace the current approximately 169,000 square feet in five separate outmoded buildings. Funding in FY 14/15 predicated on the result of the design. Total estimated cost: $51,000,000. Prior Years: $4,000,000. FY 2014: $47,000,000.

(3) North Access Control Point – Engineer Research and Development Center (New). This project will provide a new UFC-compliant main gate for secure and improved access to the installation. Construction of this gate will significantly improve the traffic flow from outside the installation and allow the closure of two deficient gates that are potentially vulnerable to terrorist attacks. The new gate will provide adequate stand-off distance and reaction time, which is not currently present as the existing gates. All aspects of the new access control point will meet the minimum UFC requirements. Total estimated cost: $6,000,000. FY 2015: $6,000,000.

(4) Huntington District Federal Building Upgrade, Huntington District (Continuing). The Huntington District Federal Building is currently scheduled to undergo GSA ARRA funded renovations starting in FY 2010. During these renovations, Huntington District will make improvements to the building in order to meet Department of Defense minimum antiterrorism standards for buildings, and improve work environments to accommodate the recent increase in staffing. The work will consist of tenant improvements such as replacement of interior walls, ceiling, floor finishes, and carpet. More efficient floor layouts will be constructed as well. Security upgrades will include reinforcement of walls and windows, and structural retrofit for progressive collapse. Total estimated cost: $21,000,000. Prior Years: $20,828,754. FY 2014: $97,000. Future Years: $74,246 to complete.

(5) Remove and Replace Docks A and B – U.S. Moorings - Portland District (Continuing). The U.S. Government moorings facility, Docks A and B has been in existence since 1903 to provide berthing during the winter repair period for minimum fleet hopper dredges ESSAYONS and YAQUINA. The last major refurbishment of the docks was in 1964. Since then, the dock surfaces have been re-decked and shear piles replaced periodically due to normal wear and tear. The stringers have rotted and several pile cap timbers have extensive dry rot up to four feet back from the exposed ends. As a result, a project increase is required for removal of the docks instead of refurbishing them. This will allow the cleanup of the sediment in the way of docks by GASCO, design, removal and installation of the decking once clean-up is complete. Total estimated cost: $11,325,000. Prior Years: $4,200,000. FY 2014: $675,000. FY 2015: 4,150,000. Future Years: $2,300,000.

(6) Maintenance Bulkheads, CELRL, Louisville, KY (Continuing). The maintenance bulkheads used at the Louisville District's Ohio River projects are averaging 30 to 40 years old. These bulkheads are fabricated from aluminum and are riveted and bolted together. Of the 16 bulkheads, the district has 4 out of service and not considered worth repairing due to corrosion and unavailability of the original material. Six other bulkheads were repaired and re-inspected during the winter of 2009. They will be re-inspected in 2012. Varying levels of corrosion are present on all the bulkheads. To de-water a lock chamber for maintenance requires 6 bulkheads on the downstream end and up to 5 on the upstream end. This only leaves one bulkhead in reserve. Without new bulkheads if any more are placed out of service the ability of LRS to accomplish its dewatering mission is compromised. Total estimated cost: $8,200,000. Prior Years: $4,026,000. FY 2014: $4,174,000 to complete.

b. Dredges:

(1) Dredge YAQUINA Repowering – MDC Project 2507 Portland District (Continuing). The dredge YAQUINA entered service in 1981. It is based in Portland, Oregon, and is part of the Corps hopper dredge fleet. The dredge operates on the West Coast to maintain Federal navigation channels. The main engines and ancillary systems have been in continuous service for twenty nine years. The main engines are no longer manufactured and it is becoming increasingly difficult to locate and procure replacement parts. Replacement of the main engines and ancillary systems is required in order to assure continued operation of the vessel. In addition, due to the ever increasing stringent emission standards, the engines should be replaced with more efficient marine diesels. Total estimated cost: $18,211,000. Prior Years: $15,471,200. FY 2014: $10,000. Future Years: $2,729,800.

(2) Dredge YAQUINA Dredging System Improvement MDC Project 2727 – Portland District (Continuing). The dredge YAQUINA entered service in 1981. It is based in Portland, Oregon, and is part of the Corps hopper dredge fleet. The dredge operates on the West Coast to maintain Federal navigation channels. The dredge pump engines, reduction gears, dredge pumps, hopper distribution system, and ancillary systems have been in continuous service for twenty eight years. The dredge pump engines are no longer manufactured and have been rebuilt several times. It is becoming increasingly difficult to locate and procure replacement parts. Replacement of the dredge pump engines and ancillary systems is required in order to assure continued operation of the vessel. The hopper distribution system is dated and will require redesign in order to maximize the settling and loading times from the new engine and more efficient dredge pump combinations. In addition, due to the ever increasing stringent emission standards, the engines should be replaced with more efficient marine diesels**.** Total estimated cost: $9,176,000. Prior Years: $5,521,842. Future Years: 3,654,158.

(3) Dredge POTTER Flexible Discharge – MDC Project 2717 St. Louis District (Continuing). This project entails the purchase of a flexible discharge floating pipeline, a spill and store barge, and handling gear for the Dredge POTTER. The new floating pipeline will provide the ability to better perform environmental dredging on the Mississippi River. Environmental dredging requires the use of fixed point discharge equipment in order to place dredged materials in specific locations to build beaches, islands, and underwater islands. Total estimated cost: $8,000,000. Prior Years: $7,341,789. FY 2014: $568,000. Future Years: $90,211.

(4) Dredge WHEELER Repowering and Integrated Control and Monitoring System, MDC 2620 – New Orleans District (Continuing). Repowering by installing four replacement diesel engines is considered an addition and betterment to the WHEELER, due to the anticipated increase in fuel efficiency and the lowering of exhaust emissions for the vessel. A horsepower increase for propulsion is feasible. The engines currently in service are aged and recurring component wear and failure problems with these engines, combined with the manufacturer inability to provide replacement spare parts in a timely manner have warranted their replacement. If the WHEELER is not repowered, the engines currently in service are likely to suffer catastrophic damages as they have in the past. The high maintenance and high fuel consumption for the engines will continue. If one of the engines should become unserviceable, the vessel would likely be out of service for a period of three years in order to affect such major repairs. The vessel is primarily to support the navigation mission by dredging on the Mississippi River, Southwest Pass, and other Federal waterways. The ICMS is to be added in FY2009. The current system is obsolete and many of the electronic components are unsupportable with regard to repair or direct replacement. The benefits of repowering the WHEELER would be significantly reduced if the current ICMS is not replaced due to the decreased reliability of the vessel. Total estimated cost: $54,200,000. Prior Years: $38,304,005 FY 2014: $1,000,000 FY 2015: $5,000. Future Years: $14,890,995.

(5) Dredge FRY Shallow Draft Dredge Replacement (MDC 2609 (Murden)) – Wilmington District (Continuing). Purchase a new shallow-draft hopper dredge in order to maintain shallow coastal inlets along the Atlantic coast while adhering to environmental restrictions on side cast dredges. The dredge FRY was built in 1944 as a U.S. Navy seaplane wrecking derrick and converted to a side-casting dredge in 1972 when acquired by the Corps. Theoretically, the FRY has a remaining useful life of 9 years but in reality, it is virtually worn out and does not meet current environmental standards. Regulatory agencies have restricted its use due to the disturbance created by the discharge of dredged materials. In 2002, the dredge crane failed resulting in emergency maintenance and more downtime. Alternatively, a crane replacement and a propulsion system upgrade would require lengthy shipyard work. It has been determined by the Marine Design Center that it would be more economical to replace the vessel FRY with a new shallow draft hopper dredge than to continue repairs/upgrades. In addition, a new dredge would be compliant with new environmental restrictions on side cast dredging. Total estimated cost: $20,750,000. Prior Years: $20,470,060. FY 2014: $100,000. Future Years: $179,940.

(6) Dredge Ladder Extension for the HURLEY, MDC 2450 – Memphis District (Continuing). Make modifications to increase the dredging depth of the HURLEY from 40' to 75'. This involves lengthening the existing dredge ladder, extending the hull to accommodate the longer ladder, and modifying the ladder hoisting mechanism. As presently equipped, the HURLEY can effectively be utilized only to dredge the shallow draft channel of the Mississippi River. The ladder extension will allow the HURLEY to be used to maintain the deep draft channel from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, extending its useful dredging season to about 250 days per year. Additional ladder hoisting and forward hull propulsion and maneuverability requirements associated with the longer hull form are included. Modifications will be accomplished during the lay up period, which normally runs from December to June. Total estimated cost: $17,800,000. Prior Years: $13,552,712. FY 2014: $600,000. Future Years: $3,647,288.

c. Other Floating and Mobile Land Plant:

(1) Revetment Crane Barge MDC Project 2690 – Memphis District (Continuing). The existing barge is of a 1958 series and is leaking badly and beyond repair. The crane barge is a vital part of the revetment operation on the Mississippi River where articulated concrete mats are placed on the banks of the river during low water to prevent scour and erosion. This operation has been ongoing for about one hundred years. There are two cranes and one of the cranes is used for the land clearing operation prior to the placement of the mats. The other crane is used for placement of gravel. The existing 100-ton capacity crawler cranes will be placed on the transport equipment and debris to and from the work sites. Total estimated cost: $10,000,000. Prior Years: $9,468,443. Future Years: $531,557.

(2) Motor Vessel STRONG Replacement, 2730 – Memphis District, (Continuing). A replacement vessel is required for the Motor Vessel STRONG. The Strong has been used on many occasions to assist the Revetment Unit, Mat Sinking Unit, and Dredge Hurley in towing of plant because of emergency conditions or

equipment breakdown during the Revetment Season. The exact timing for any one of these missions is virtually impossible to predict because they are dependent on river levels and/or breakdown of other government or leased vessels. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the availability of motor vessels and barges for lease has become much more difficult. The increased horsepower and height of the new vessel will allow it to more safely and effectively respond to the needs of the Memphis District. The work includes development of a suitable progression of design and construction of one 2200-2500 BHP, self-propelled towboat. Total estimated cost: $14,000,000. Prior year: $12,015,800. FY 2014: $125,000. Future Years: $1,859,200.

(3) Revetment Crane Barge - Snag Barge, MDC 2800 – Memphis District (Continuing). There are currently two barges but because of escalating costs only one barge will be replaced at a time. The first barge to be replaced is believed to be a 1958 series barge. The hull has deteriorated because of corrosion and harsh operating conditions. The barge has experienced leakage due to normal deterioration and extreme service. Loss of either barge could adversely impact the overall revetment mission. Total estimated cost: $12,600,000. Prior Years: $10,865,700. FY 2014: $675,000. FY 2015: $10,000 Future Years: $1,049,300.

(4) Crane Barge (Strong Vessel), MDC 2733 – Memphis District (Continuing). The project involves the design and construction of one crane barge. The current barge was obtained as salvage from the Coast Guard and will not be compatible with the motor vessel Strong replacement due to be delivered in FY09. The existing barge is narrower than the Strong replacement vessel and will create problems when setting buoys. The new barge will also have enhanced firefighting capabilities. Total estimated cost: $9,000,000. Prior Years: $5,889,200. FY 2014: $760,000. Future Years: $2,350,800.

(5) Survey Vessel FLORIDA Replacement, MDC 2806 – Jacksonville District (Continuing). The survey vessel FLORIDA was purchased in 1973 and has deteriorated to the point that it is not longer cost effective to maintain and repair. The condition of the vessel is no longer adequate to ensure efficient and reliable coverage of all assigned survey areas. Total estimated cost: $4,989,000. Prior Years: $4,802,600. FY 2014: $15,000. Future years: $171,400.

(6) SHORTY BAIRD Replacement, MDC 2885 – Little Rock District (Continuing). The Project consists of replacement of the existing towboat. The current vessel is past its useful life and does not meet current safety or environmental requirements. The new towboat will support the operation and maintenance mission on the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System for the Little Rock District. The new vessel will provide propulsion and act as a berthing platform for the Arkansas River Fleet. The towboat will also be utilized by the Omaha District, Memphis District, and other Corps Districts as needed. Total estimated cost: $15,000,000. Prior Years: $12,380,800. FY 2014: $880,000. FY 2015: $ 150,000 Future Years: $1,589,200.

(7) Motor Vessel Quad Cities REPLACEMENT, MDC 2685 – Rock Island District (Continuing). The Quad Cities Heavy Lift Crane is a one of a kind Manitowoc 36ft. ringer, heavy lift crane capable of lifting 350 tones with full 360 degree rotation that currently serves the entire Mississippi River from St. Paul to New Orleans as a regional asset. This unique piece of equipment is critical to our entire Structures Maintenance Unit mission and is central to our ongoing work process for lock miter gate and lift gate repair. It is regularly used with the Rock Island District to remove aging and damaged miter gates and install temporary spare gates so that navigation can continue uninterrupted. There is no other heavy lift barge mounted crane capable of performing these required emergency heavy lifts on the Upper Mississippi River. This 22 year old derrick barge has been exposed to repeated structural fatigue, deterioration of the base metal, and degradation of structural welds. The potential for catastrophic breakdown of the barge's main structural members during heavy lifts significantly increases with each added year of service; inevitably, this will cause extended lock closures and result in mission work stoppage. Total estimated cost: $44,840,000. Prior Years: $452,000. FY 2014: $9,050,000. FY 2015: $26,250,000. Future Years: $9,088,000.

(8) Survey Vessel Replacement (SHUMAN), MDC 2987 – Philadelphia District (New)- The SV Shuman is assigned to provide hydrographic surveys of the open waters of the Upper Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The size and stability of the vessel allow for safe and effective productivity in this dynamic environment. The vessel also provides surveys of the C&D Canal and upper Delaware River deep draft shipping channels. The operating range of work covers 132 miles of channels. The Vessels size and mobility contributes greatly to the Districts continuous support to the navigation community using the deep draft shipping channels within the region. The current survey vessel SHUMAN was commissioned in 1970. The S/V SHUMAN is 65 feet in length with a 26 foot beam and a draft of 5 feet. Over the 43 years of operations, the S/V SHUMAN has had major power plant replacements, two generator set replacements, has had various hull plates replaced and repaired due to electrolysis and wear and also myriad of various upgrades to keep pace with survey equipment technology. The vessel has exceeded its effective life expectancy and will

require greater and more frequent repairs to the physical plant and its systems to remain operational, as well as to meet the current demands of the work and the technology requirements needed to meet the new requirement of EC 1130-2-210. A new survey vessel will improve the overall efficiency of the survey operation within the navigation business line. This new vessel would allow surveys to be performed in higher sea states, while also allowing the survey crew to work in a safer environment. Total estimated cost: $6,000,000. FY 2014: $5,165,000. FY 2015: $295,000. Future Years: $540,000

(9) Derrick Boat McCauley Crane Replacement, MDC 2989 – Buffalo District (New)- The Derrick boat McCauley was constructed in 1948 and has significantly exceeded its expected useful life. Major deficiencies include the winches used to operate the spuds are located some distances from the spuds, requiring the operating cables to run across the deck and creating a hazard for personnel. The side skin plating of the barge is in need of replacement. The crane is obsolete and orphan (manufacturer of the crane is no longer in business). Therefore, replacement parts must be custom machined, thus adding both time and expense to routine and major maintenance work. Due to age the crane is not operated at original rated capacity, which leaves it deficient in lifting capability for the current mission. The majority of the interior of the vessel is coated with lead based paint (LBP) which has been stabilized by over-painting but presents a continuing hazard to the vessel crew and significantly increases the time and cost of repair work performed on the vessel. If this PRIP request is not funded the consequences will be increasing frequency and cost of maintenance work, increased probability of equipment failures requiring unscheduled repairs and lost time during the work season, increased safety risk due to the increased probability of equipment failure, and generally a decreased ability to reliably meet the mission of the vessel in Buffalo District and regionally across the Great Lakes. Total estimated Cost: $13,100,000. FY 2015: $180,000. Future Years: $12,920,000.

(10) Covered Deck Cargo Barge, – Huntington District (New) - This barge will be utilized by the Huntington District Repair Fleet as a covered work area for fabrication and repair of structural components. It will provide direct support for major maintenance activities on Ohio and Kanawha River Navigation Structures. It's needed to provide adequate dry work area for work out of the weather and to provide dry storage to protect material and supplies that are be used during the repair process. The cover deck barge will provide needed shelter from the weather to ensure longevity to the repairs. Total estimated cost: $5,925,000. FY 2014: FY 2015: $75,000. Future Years: $5,850,000.

d. Fixed Land Plant and Automated Systems:

(1) Real Estate Management Information System (REMIS) – Corpswide (Continuing). The Army Corps of Engineers is the responsible agent for the acquisition and disposition of real estate for the Army Civil Works and Military projects and for the Air Force. REMIS is the tool that the Corps uses to administer and manage property that is out-granted at civil projects, Army bases and Air Force installations. REMIS is the official, auditable database of record for the Corps Civil Works Real Property Inventory (RPI) of public lands, buildings and structures. REMIS supports e-Gov as the official database of record for the real property inventory of Army and Air Force land holdings. Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) actions are administered by the Corps and recorded in REMIS. REMIS serves as a Chief Financial Officer compliant subsidiary ledger to CEFMS (Corps of Engineers Financial Management System), and provides annual accountability reports to the GSA (General Services Administration). The original version of REMIS had performance gaps relating to: full compliance with the DoD Real Property Inventory Requirements (RPIR), DoDI 4165.14 Instructions, DoD Real Property Unique Identification Registry (RPUIR), and Geographic Information System (GIS) capability, Graphical User Interface, Data Sharing, Document Administration and Disposal. Closure of these performance gaps will enable REMIS to become a more competent tool for life-cycle accountable asset management. Total cost has increased from $10,400,000 to $19,500,000 due to new requirements. The FY12 new requirements include the following. 1.) Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) mandates that REMIS interface with OACSIM's HQIIS using an automated bi-directional web exchange for near real-time interaction, rather than the original annual static submission. 2.) New enterprise level requirements mandates by the Corps Corporate Information Directorate force all system changes to go through a formal Test & Evaluation prior to release to production. 3.) Conversion of remaining data within REMIS, including Civil Works Real Property Assets, to conform to DoD Real Property Inventory Requirements (RPIR). 4.) Costs associated with postponement of the Training module development from FY11 to FY12 due to HQIIS requirement (item 1 above). 5.) The USACE Corporate Enterprise Architecture (CeA) mandates that the new graphical user interface be developed using a configurable, manageable programming protocol leading to the selection of the .NET family of programming languages. These development tasks and procedures to meet these requirements have already been, or are currently in the process of being, implemented, delaying some original tasks, including: 1) GIS capability, 2) Document Administration, 3) Timber Harvesting Module, and 4) Asset Disposal. The modernization process had revealed two (2) additional requirements to complete the current

modernization project: 1) Digitalization of hard-copy data for the GIS feature, and 2) Contingencies for annual unplanned requirements. The requested additional funding is required to complete these tasks and to continue developing under the current OSD, OACSIM, and USACE mandates. The Real Estate Programs Office is preparing a proposal for requirements that were not addressed during the current modernization cycle, projected to begin in late FY 2013 or FY 2014. Additional funding is to cover shortfalls for the initial requirements that have or will be awarded for the completion of the modernization effort. Since the beginning of the modernization effort many of the original assumptions have changed due to the continued changes in both software and hardware requirements, as well as organizational and enterprise level changes, which have lead to the incorporation of more complex and secure requirements to meet the modernization goal. Total estimated cost for the current modernization project: $23,231,000. Prior Years: $14,206,000. FY 2014: $5,000,000. Future Years: $4,025,000. Any future funding requests will be part of a new modernization five-year plan and project.

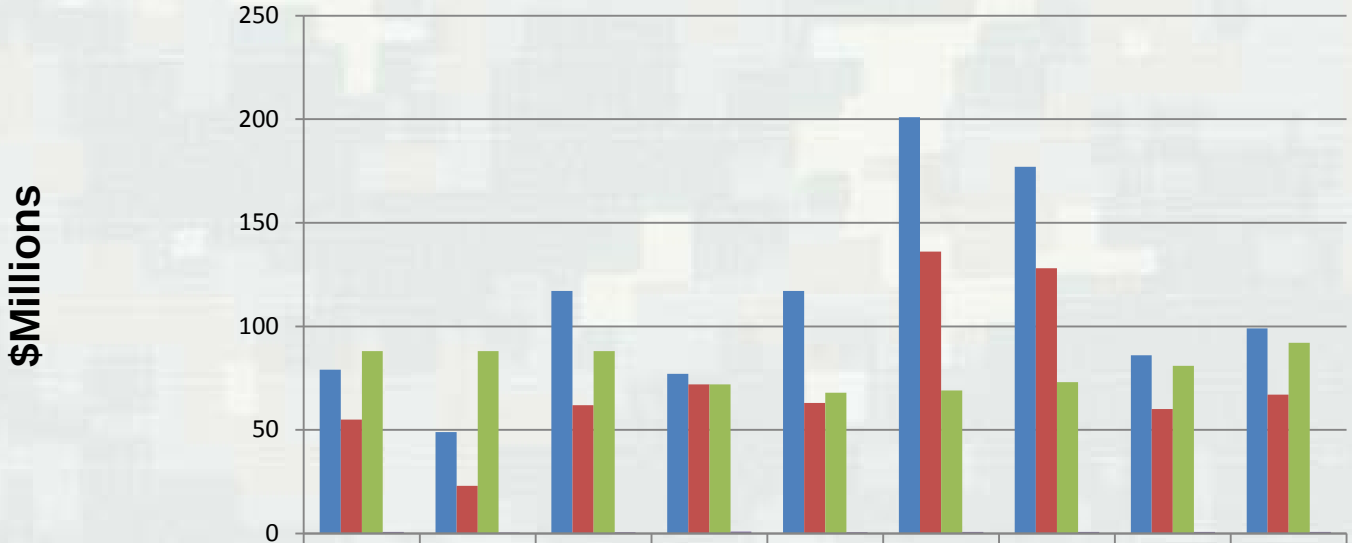
(2) P2: Corps of Engineers Programs and Project Management System – Corpswide (Continuing). This project represents scope and cost changes to the Corps of Engineers automated information management system, P2. The P2 project was initially completed and deployed in 2004 and significantly upgraded in 2011. P2 is designed to support the business processes of Programs and Project Management for all districts, divisions, and Corps headquarters. P2 currently uses two primary commercial off the shelf applications, which include Oracle Projects and Primavera software. Additional software applications are required to provide an interface for reporting as well to import and export data fluidly between P2 and other USACE systems. One of those applications is Oracle Financial Analyzer (OFA). It allows reporting across all program areas and has specific modules for various USACE programs / accounts-- Civil Works, General, Environmental and CEMRS (USACE Manpower application). Oracle has discontinued future development and support of the OFA software, therefore a new application has to be selected to meet the USACE mission reporting needs that OFA served. The functional requirements for the replacement are currently being determined. After they have been documented procurement will be sought for OFA replacement. Additional functionality that enhances the efficiency of USACE project management may be included with the replacement application. As a result of the need to replace OFA, Project cost is increasing from $39,524,000 to $41,324,000. Cost increase is primarily due to P2 enhancing data analysis capabilities and developing a consolidated enterprise solution for greater efficiency in planning, scheduling, and tracking small and specialized projects across all mission areas. Total estimated cost: $41,324,000. Prior Years: $37,099,000. FY 2014: $2,200,000. FY 2015: $1,800,000.

(3) USACE Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) – Corpswide (Continuing). The project involves development and implementation of the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW). The EDW provides a means for storing data from the various Corps systems in a standard format and a central location. The EDW supplements and will ultimately replace multiple legacy automated information system databases that provide only summary roll up reporting. These local systems provide analytical reporting solutions outside of the approved systems. The EDW will provide USACE leadership with an improved reporting capability, producing more comprehensive standardized analysis allowing for more informed decision-making. The EDW has attained a three-year authority to operate through the Army accreditation process. Since the inception of the EDW initiative the project has successfully completed a prototype, pilot, and limited production phase. Successful implementation of the EDW requires accurate analysis and re-design of USACE data structures. This enables the implementation of effective data sharing and data integration across USACE systems as well as with outside agencies. The EDW improves the Corps ability to monitor and report on the planning, budgeting and execution of projects across the organization, offering the USACE community increased functionality at a lower cost through the adoption of Enterprise information technology solutions. Revised Total estimated cost: $10,748,000. Prior Years: $9,504,000. FY 2014: $1,244,000 to complete.

DIVISION/ DISTRICT	PRIP PROJECTS, CONTINUING AND NEW TO BE FUNDED ([PROJECTS LESS THAN $5M)	CAT	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST ($000)	PRIOR FY ($000)	FY 14 ($000)	FY 15 ($000)	Future Years ($000)	Remarks
LRD/LRN	CRANE-Mobile Land 35 Ton, Rough Terrain	05	500		500			CONTINUING-Delayed Execution for FY14 (Fleet Study)
MVD/MVR	ADDITION AND BETTERMENT CLOCK TOWER & ANNEX WINDOW REPLACEMENT, ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	05	1,614	1460	154			CONTINUING
MVD/MVR	IWW Material Handler	05	1,500		1500			CONTINUING
SAD/SAJ	Replace Building at Dredge Depot in Jacksonville, FL	05	2,800	200	2550		50	CONTINUING
SWD/SWG	DEMOLISH AND REPLACEMENT-BUILDING 23	05	1,187	358	829			CONTINUING
SWD/SWG	DEMOLISH AND REPLACEMENT - PORT ARTHUR OFFICE BLDG	05	1,173	223	950			CONTINUING
MVD/MVR	CLOCK TOWER ANNEX BUILDING, CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	10	1,277	150	1092	35		CONTINUING
NWD/NWP	ESSAYONS STEERING GEAR SYSTEM	30	929	929				CONTINUING
NWD	NWD RELOCATION MOVE	LH	1,972		1972			NEW
LRD/LRN	EMERGENCY NAVIGATION LOCK CLOSURE CAISSON, NASHVILLE DISTRICT	40	3,711	3355	106	250		CONTINUING
MDC/LRN	2960 LRN Deck Barges (2)	40	1,675		20		1655	CONTINUING-Delayed Execution for FY14 (Fleet Study)
MDC/MVN	2887 MVN Deck Barges (2)	40	2,475	15	50		2410	CONTINUING
MDC/LRP	2900 DESIGN EFFORT-SPUD BARGE	40	1,675	107	1330		238	CONTINUING-Delayed Execution for FY14 (Fleet Study)
MDC-LRP	2882 DECK CARGO BARGE	40	1,885	106	1540		239	CONTINUING-Delayed Execution for FY14 (Fleet Study)
MDC-MVN	2623 SURVEYBOAT BRETON REPLACEMENT	40	1,900	1216	150	45	489	CONTINUING
MDC/NAB	2794 NAB Survey Vessel Replacement	40	3,300	7	2507	243	543	CONTINUING
MDC/NAO	2895 NAO Survey Vessel	40	3,500	14	2607	243	636	CONTINUING
MDC/NWS	2916 DEBRIS STORAG BARGE NWS 1-12-3 REPLACEMENT	40	1,300	1144	156			CONTINUING
MDC-SAM	2892 STOP LOG BARGES	40	3,600	3390	180	30		CONTINUING
MDC/SAM	2893 Heavy Deck Maintenance Barge	40	3,660		3385	110	165	CONTINUING
MDC-SWL	2889 BIG ISLAND CRANE PROCUREMENT	40	3,400	100	3200	100		CONTINUING
MDC/MVN	2952 Replacement of Survey Boat M/V Burwood	40	2,800	50	1655	130	965	CONTINUING
MVD/MVR	Replacement Crane for Manitowoc 3900	40	2,500		2500			CONTINUING
NWD/NWS	REPLACEMENT CRANE-PUGET (Safety Issues)	40	549		549			NEW

DIVISION/ DISTRICT	PRIP PROJECTS, CONTINUING AND NEW TO BE FUNDED ([PROJECTS LESS THAN $5M)	CAT	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST ($000)	PRIOR FY ($000)	FY 14 ($000)	FY 15 ($000)	Future Years ($000)	Remarks
SAD/SAJ	SAJ Replacement Barge (CN-2 with SPUD Barge	40	2000		100		1900	CONTINUING
MVD/MVP	Bulldozer #1-250 HP (D7) range	50	500		500			CONTINUING
MVD/MVP	Bulldozer #2-250 HP range	50	500		500			CONTINUING
MVDMVP	Excavator-track mounted 2.5 cubic yard, 250 HP	50	400		400			CONTINUING
LRD/LRP	CRANE-MOBILE-100 TON (REPLACE#96801) NEVILLE ISLAND, PA 15335	5X	970	20			950	CONTINUING-Delayed Execution for FY14 (Fleet Study)
LRD/LRP	Lock & Dam Maintenance Bulkheads	5X	4200			100	4100	NEW
MVD/MVK	D4 H DOXER (REPLACEMENT DT-196)	5X	350			350		NEW
MVD/MVK	RM 350 SOIL STABLIZER	5X	450			450		NEW
MVD/MVM	MVM PURCHASE OF (2) D5 TRACTOR	5X	800			800		NEW
NAD/NAP	Caterpillar Articulating Dump Truck	5X	600		600			CONTINUING
NAD/NAP	Caterpillar Wide Track Bulldozer	5X	450		450			CONTINUING
NAD/NAP	Caterpillar 330C Excavator	5X	500		500			CONTINUING
NAD/NAP	CATEPILLAR TRACKED FRONT END LOADER REPLACEMENT (FMPO)	5X	260			260		NEW
NAD/NAP	CATERPILLAR 330C EXCAVATOR REPLACEMENT (FMPO)	5X	500			500		NEW
NWD/NWK	REPLACEMENT MOBIL DRILL RIG	5X	650			650		NEW
NWD/NWO	REPLACEMENT MOBIL DRILL RIG	5X	600		600			CONTINUING
SAD/SAJ	40-TON TRUCK CRANE TO REPLACE 25 yr old, 25-TON TRUCK CRANE for SOUTH FLORIDA OPS OFFICE	5X	695	659	36			CONTINUING
SAD/SAS	SONIC DRILL RIG	5X	850	0	850			CONTINUING
SPD/SPN	MODIFY RACOON TO DREDGE	30	571			571		NEW
SWD/SWF	MOBILE DRILL RIG REPLACEMENT	5X	600		600			CONTINUING
NWD/NWP	REGULATORY/CONSTRUCTION/WILLAMETTE VALLEY RELOCATION	LH	950	434	516			CONTINUING. TO BE COMPLETED THIS FY.
IWR	OMBIL-PLUS-CWBI ON LINE TRANSACTION (OLTP) MODERNIZATION	80	1225	650		575		CONTINUING
	TOTAL:		**69,503**	**14,587**	**35,134**	**5,442**	**14,340**	

PRIP Trend



	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Approved Program	79	49	117	77	117	201	177	86	99
Actual Obligation	55	23	62	72	63	136	128	60	67
Revenue	88	88	88	72	68	69	73	81	92
% Obligated	70%	48%	53%	93%	54%	68%	72%	70%	68%

The trend in the PRIP account from FY 2008 through FY 2010 (as can be seen in the trend chart) shows Program requirements increasing but revenue declining resulting in a rapid decline in the fund balance. During FY 2010 our Finance and Accounting (F&A) office reviewed procedures for collecting income to determine why it was declining. The analysis resulted in the F&A office implementing policy changes that provide a more timely repayment of PRIP financing and a more equitable assessment of plant increment charges. Implementation of these changes occurred during FY 2011 and contributed to the increase in revenue for the year. In addition, careful planning and prioritization of new projects, close tracking of project execution and regular reviews of the collection process for increment and depreciation with adjustments being made as needed, have produced the desired effect of stabilizing the decline of funds in the account.

PRIP FUND STATUS
as of 30 September 2013

PRIP FY 2013	ACTUAL ($000)
Balance as of 1 Oct 12:	$196,411
Income:	
Recovery of PY	2,504
Depreciation	52,738
Plant Increment	46,336
Total Income:	102,578
Expenses:	
Less Obligations	45,485
Total Expenses:	45,485
End of Year Balance	*214,504

PRIP PROJECTED	FY 2014 ($000)	FY 2015 ($000)
Beginning Fund Balance:	$214,504	$204,194
Less Obligation Plan for Projects	109,383	46,417
Plus Projected Income	99,073	99,073
Available to Allocate FY XX:	204,194	256,850
Ending Balance:	*$204,194	*$256,850

*Doesn't include $38M Insurance Liability Coverage Reserve.