

# 2020 Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development

February 2020

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## **Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development: Overview**

This 2020 Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development (2020 Annual Report) is in response to Section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014, as amended (33 U.S. Code § 2282d), which requires that the Secretary of the Army submit an annual report to Congress that identifies potential future water resources development studies and projects. The Annual Report is compiled based on signed Chief's Reports recommending a water resources project for congressional authorization as well as non-Federally proposed feasibility studies and non-Federally proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects or studies.

Section 7001 requires a notice to be published in the Federal Register requesting proposals for proposed feasibility studies and proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects and feasibility studies to be submitted by non-Federal interests. Section 7001 stipulates that the Annual Report should only include those feasibility reports, proposed feasibility studies, and proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects and feasibility studies that –

- (i) are related to the missions and authorities of the Corps of Engineers;
- (ii) require specific congressional authorization, including by an Act of Congress;
- (iii) have not been congressionally authorized;
- (iv) have not been included in any previous annual report;
- (v) if authorized, could be carried out by the Corps of Engineers.

On April 29, 2019, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) published the annual Federal Register notice for proposals from non-Federal interests. The deadline for submitting proposals was August 27, 2019 (120 days). The Federal Register notice for proposals was published on the Corps Headquarters website, with information distributed to all Corps Civil Works districts and divisions. The Corps hosted two public information sessions about the proposal process on July 16 and August 14, with each session's information posted to the Corps Headquarters website.

This year, 52 proposals were received. All submitted proposals were evaluated against the five criteria in Section 7001 and are presented in one of two tables in the 2020 Annual Report. The first table, included in the main report, contains 21 non-Federal proposals that meet the five criteria and 15 signed Chief's Reports recommending authorization of a water resources development project. The second table, included as an appendix, contains 29 non-Federal proposals that did not meet the five criteria with an explanation of which specific criteria were not met. Two of the non-Federal proposals received were also the subject of signed Chief's Reports and therefore were not duplicated in the report tables. These included Adams and Denver Counties, Colorado and City of Norfolk, Virginia.

Of the 52 non-Federal proposals submitted for the 2020 Annual Report, 16 were proposals for new feasibility study authorization, 8 were proposals for a modification to existing study authority, 9 were proposals for new project authority, and 7 were for modifications to existing

projects. In addition, 6 proposals were for modifications to environmental infrastructure program authorities and 6 proposals were for modifications to environmental infrastructure project authorities. All 52 proposals provided by non-Federal interests for the 2020 Annual Report are available on the Corps Headquarters website at [http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Project-Planning/Legislative-Links/wrrda2014/wrrda2014\\_proposals/](http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Project-Planning/Legislative-Links/wrrda2014/wrrda2014_proposals/).

The primary reason proposals are included in the Appendix is that authority already exists to perform the requested work. It is important to note that where authority already exists to undertake the efforts described in the proposals, inclusion in the Appendix to the 2020 Annual Report does not preclude the Army from carrying out either the study or construction.

There were no Non-Federal feasibility reports submitted for review to the Secretary of the Army under Section 203 of WRDA 1986, as amended (33 U.S.C. 2231).

As mandated by WRRDA 2014, the required reporting for sections 1046, 3017 and 4011 of WRRDA 2014 have also been included at the end of this report.

The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) certifies that, based on the information received from the non-Federal interests, each proposed feasibility study and proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project or feasibility study included in this main report meets the criteria established in Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014, as amended. The information contained in proposals provided by non-Federal interests has not been revised or developed by the Army and the proposals are not endorsed by the Army. This report is in response to the requirements of Section 7001 only and does not reflect program, policy, or budgeting priorities.

## **Evaluation Criteria and Methodology**

In order to provide more transparency to non-Federal interests, the Federal Register notice and Corps Headquarters website details the process under which proposals would be evaluated against the criteria in developing the Annual Report.

How proposals were evaluated under each criteria is described below.

### **Criteria 1. Related to the missions and authorities of the Corps**

Proposals are considered related to the missions and authorities of the Corps when they involve a proposed or existing Corps water resources project whose primary purpose is flood and storm damage reduction, commercial navigation, or aquatic ecosystem restoration. Proposals for related purposes, such as for recreation, hydropower, or water supply, may be eligible for inclusion if undertaken in conjunction with a project or effort involving one or more of those primary purposes.

Despite not being primarily a flood and storm damage reduction, commercial navigation, or aquatic ecosystem proposal, certain environmental infrastructure proposals (i.e., proposed

modifications for an environmental infrastructure program) may be included in the main report per Section 1157 (b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 that amends Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014.

### Criteria 2. Require specific congressional authorization, including by an Act of Congress

Proposals seeking construction authorization for a water resources development project or modification to existing construction authorization require congressional authorization if the proposal is:

- The recommendation of a signed Chief's Report;
- The recommendation of a non-Federal feasibility report submitted for review to the Secretary of the Army under Section 203 of WRDA 1986, as amended, under Administration review;
- The recommendation (tentatively selected plan) of an ongoing feasibility study that is expected to result in a Chief's Report;
- A proposed modification to an environmental infrastructure project that was authorized prior to the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (December 16, 2016);
- A proposed modification to an environmental infrastructure program authority; or
- A proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project.

Proposals seeking study authorization or modification to study authorization require specific congressional authorization if the proposed study is:

- A new feasibility study without existing study authority; or
- A proposed modification to study authority that would require congressional modification of the existing study authority.

The following types of proposals are not considered eligible to be included in the Annual Report because they do not require specific congressional authorization, although they will be included in the appendix for transparency:

- Proposals for modifications to non-Federal projects where the Corps has provided previous technical assistance. Authorization to provide technical assistance does not provide authorization of a water resources development project.
- Proposals for construction of a new water resources development project that is not the subject of either a currently authorized Corps project or a completed or ongoing feasibility study.
- Proposals that do not include a request for a potential future water resources development project through completed feasibility reports, proposed feasibility studies, and proposed modifications to authorized projects or studies.

### Criteria 3. Have not been congressionally authorized

A proposal is considered to have not been congressionally authorized if all the specific

elements contained in the proposal were not included in any previous authorization.

Criteria 4. Have not been included in the report table of any previous Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development

Proposals included in the main report table in any previous Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development are not eligible to be included in the main report table in this report; they will be included in the appendix for transparency. Proposals previously included in the appendix of a previous report may be resubmitted for consideration for inclusion in subsequent reports.

Criteria 5. If authorized, could be carried out by the Corps

Unless some institutional impediment exists (e.g., state law), proposals meeting the other criteria are generally considered to be implementable by the Corps if authorized by Congress. As discussed below, additional steps are required before the Corps can begin implementation of any water resources development project.

**Requirements for Project Implementation**

The Federal Register notice identified specific requirements that all authorized water resources development projects must generally meet before the Corps can proceed to construction, whether the project is authorized following the Corps' traditional Chief's Report process or authorized with reference to the project's inclusion in the Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development.

Before the Corps can proceed to construct an authorized project: (1) the project must be authorized for construction by Congress; (2) the Secretary, or other appropriate official, has approved a current decision document with the Administration's position on the project (this may occur prior to or subsequent to authorization), and, if appropriate, has transmitted that decision document to Congress; and (3) funds for construction have been appropriated for the project.

The Secretary's approval of a current decision document is the basis for Administration support for budgeting decisions for projects. Current decision documents provide updated information on the scope of the potential project and demonstrate a clear Federal interest, including an assessment of whether the proposal is:

- Technically sound, economically viable and environmentally acceptable.
- Compliant with environmental and other laws including, but not limited to, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Coastal Zone Management Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act.
- Compliant with statutes related to water resources development including, but not limited to, the various water resources provisions pertaining to the authorized cost of projects, level of detail, separable elements, fish and wildlife mitigation, project justification, matters to be addressed in planning, and the 1958 Water Supply Act.

Under the traditional authorization process, the Chief's Report serves as the current decision document that is transmitted to Congress prior to authorization. Projects, or modifications to projects, authorized based on a proposal submitted under Section 7001 that do not have a completed and transmitted Corps decision document lack a basis for Administration support for implementation. Clearly identifying these requirements for implementation within the Annual Report to Congress (main report table) allows for a more transparent process should any of the non-Federal project, or project modification, proposals become authorized based on this Annual Report.

The Federal Register notice also noted two other important considerations for non-Federal sponsors preparing proposals. First, if Congressional authorization of a new feasibility study results from inclusion in this report, it is anticipated that such authorization would be for the study only and not for construction. Second, a Post Authorization Change Report (PACR) is required to be completed to support potential project modifications, updates to project costs, and increases to the maximum cost of a project established by section 902 of WRDA 1986, as amended (902 limit). Although PACRs may not include feasibility analysis, because these PACRs support project modifications they may be considered for inclusion in the report if the recommendations require authorization.

2020 Main Report Table:

- Signed Chief's Reports
- Proposals from Non-Federal Interests meeting the criteria of WRRDA 7001

2020 Appendix Table:

- Proposals from Non-Federal Interests not meeting the criteria of WRRDA 7001

## **Section 1046 of WRRDA 2014**

### **Reporting Requirement to be Included in Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources**

Section 1046(d) of WRRDA 2014 amends the Water Supply Act of 1958, 43 U.S.C. 390b, to provide that, until January 1, 2016, the Secretary may accept from a State or local interest (the user) a plan for the conversion of future-use storage to present use within a 10-year timeframe. If the Secretary determines that a plan meets the requirements of Section 1046(d), the Secretary may recommend release of the user's rights to such storage. Subsection (d)(2) of Section 1046 requires that the Secretary to include any recommendation to release future water storage rights in the subsequent annual report developed under Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014. The Secretary does not have any recommendation on this provision at this time.



## **Section 3017 of WRRDA 2014**

### **Reporting Requirement to be Included in Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources**

Section 3017 of WRRDA 2014 authorizes the Secretary of the Army to carry out measures on certain federally authorized hurricane and storm damage reduction projects to address consolidation, settlement, subsidence, sea level rise, and new datum. Subsection (d) of Section 3017 provides for the inclusion of the following information in the annual report on future water resources development that the Corps prepares under Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014:

- (1) any recommendations relating to the continued need for the authority provided under Section 3017;
- (2) a description of the measures carried out under Section 3017;
- (3) any lessons learned relating to the measures implemented under Section 3017; and
- (4) best practices for carrying out measures to restore hurricane and storm damage reduction projects.

The Secretary does not have any recommendation on this provision at this time.

## **Section 4011 of WRRDA 2014**

### Reporting Requirement to be Included in Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development

Section 4011 of WRRDA 2014 (“Louisiana Coastal Area”) requires the Secretary to review the plan entitled “Louisiana’s Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast” prepared by the State of Louisiana and accepted by the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority Board (CPRAB), including any subsequent amendments or revisions. Subsection (b)(3) of Section 4011 requires that the Secretary to include the following in the subsequent annual report developed under Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014:

- (1) any proposed feasibility study initiated under this authority, and
- (2) any feasibility report for a project identified under this authority.

The Secretary does not have any recommendation on this provision at this time.

**2020 Main Report Table**

**Chief's Reports**

Name of Report	State(s)	Non-federal Interest	Status Notes	Purpose (Summarized from Chief's Report)	Benefits (Summarized from Chief's Report)	Estimated Federal Cost	Estimated Non-Federal Cost	Total Estimated Costs (October 2019 price levels)	Requirements for Implementation (All must be authorized by Congress in law and receive appropriations in law)
<b>Projects which have signed Chief's Reports</b>									
Unalaska (Dutch) Harbor	AK	City of Unalaska, Alaska	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To improve economic efficiencies of commercial navigation in Iliuliuk Bay for Dutch Harbor.	The Recommended Plan is a dredged channel to a depth of -58 feet MLLW, including 14 feet of underkeel clearance, providing one-way access for vessels with a draft up to 44 feet with waves up to 5.6 feet over the bar. The channel will be approximately 600 feet in length and 600 feet in width, and is designed to avoid or minimize environmental impacts, increase navigational safety, and improve economic efficiencies into and out of Dutch Harbor via Iliuliuk Bay.	\$22,728,090	\$14,269,950	\$34,937,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
Yuba River Fish Passage (Englebright and Daguerre Point Dams)	CA	Yuba County Water Agency	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To restore ecosystem structure and function in the Yuba River Basin.	The Recommended Plan will provide restoration of approximately 179 acres of aquatic and riparian habitat in the Yuba River watershed.	\$65,014,326	\$35,008,268	\$100,022,594	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
Adams and Denver Counties	CO	Adams and Denver Counties	Signed Chief's Report in Review A proposal was also submitted for the 2020 Annual Report.	To restore ecosystem function and reduce flood risk within Adams and Denver Counties.	The Recommended Plan includes a nonstructural flood damage reduction plan for the Harvard Gulch watershed that would reduce the risk of flood damages for 176 structures throughout the community; improvements to approximately 2.75 miles of the Weir Gulch for flood damage reduction, including acquisition of 30 properties and recreational features; and habitat improvements along 6.5 miles of the South Platte River through downtown Denver, with additional recreation features.	\$334,412,000	\$200,406,000	\$534,818,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
Rio Grande, Sandia Pueblo to Isleta Pueblo	CO, NM, TX	Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To restore ecosystem structure and function in the Middle Rio Grande in the vicinity of Albuquerque, New Mexico.	The recommended plan will provide restoration of approximately 261 acres of riparian forest habitat including measures to improve hydrologic connectivity between the Rio Grande and its floodplain by constructing high-flow channels, bank destabilization, berm removal, willow swales and wetlands. It will also restore native habitat diversity through re-creation of historic habitat types lost to water management activity, creating new successional stages of existing habitat, exotic species reduction, and re-vegetation with native plant species.	\$16,163,000	\$8,703,000	\$24,866,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
Delaware River Dredged Material Utilization, DE	DE	Delaware Department of Natural resources and Environmental Control	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To provide coastal storm risk management along the Delaware Estuary coastline.	The Recommended Plan includes constructing dunes and/or berms at seven locations spanning approximately 29 linear miles using dredged materials from two federal navigation projects.	\$169,610,000	\$162,320,000	\$331,930,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
The Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study - Brandon Road, Will County	IL	State of Illinois (Department of Natural Resources)	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To provide ecosystem protection for controlling upstream transfer of aquatic nuisance species from the Mississippi River into the Great Lakes Basin through the Brandon Road Lock and Dam.	The Recommended Plan includes structural and nonstructural options and technologies near the Brandon Road Lock and Dam site to prevent the upstream transfer of aquatic nuisance species from the Mississippi River Basin into the Great Lakes Basin via aquatic pathways, while minimizing impacts on existing waterway uses and users. For GLMRIS, USACE has defined the term "prevent" to mean the reduction of risk to the maximum extent possible, because it may not be technologically feasible to achieve an absolute solution.	\$561,148,000	\$302,156,000	\$863,304,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
St Louis Mississippi Riverfront	MO	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To restore aquatic and riparian ecosystem structure and function in the Meramec River Basin.	The Recommended Plan includes the restoration of approximately 1,600 acres of aquatic and riparian habitat in the Meramec River Basin. The plan consists of measures in and along the Big River that would reduce the excess mining derived sediment, reestablish depleted riparian areas, and restore the channel to mimic a more natural and stable rivers. The plan would improve the habitat to potentially assist in the long term survival of several endangered freshwater mussels.	\$60,124,000	\$32,375,000	\$92,499,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
Souris River Basin	ND	Souris River Joint Water Resources Board	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To reduce flood risk to the community in the City of Minot, North Dakota.	The Recommended Plan will reduce flood stages on the Souris River in north Minot, North Dakota benefiting over 3,500 structures. This plan is proposed concurrently with a larger non-federal plan for flood risk management, the Mouse River Enhanced Flood Protection Project (MREFFP), which is being implemented by the Souris River Joint Water Resources Board (SJRB).	\$58,041,750	\$31,253,250	\$89,295,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, New York	NY	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To provide hurricane and storm damage reduction for coastal communities located between East Rockaway Inlet and Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, New York..	The Recommended Plan consists of beach restoration with renourishment; the extension of 5 existing groins and construction of 13 new groins; a composite seawall along the Atlantic Ocean Shorefront Planning Reach; and two separate high frequency flooding risk reduction features (HFFRRFs) within the Jamaica Bay Planning Reach. Natural and nature-based features are included in the MidRockaway HFFRRF design as an erosion control measure.	\$604,203,000	\$0	\$604,203,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
Hashamomuck Cove, NY	NY	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To provide hurricane and storm damage reduction for coastal communities located along the North Shore of Long Island Sound in Southold, New York.	The Recommended Plan includes beach restoration in Hashamomuck Cove and adjacent east and west coves. The total length of the recommended project is 1.5 miles. A total beach fill quantity of approximately 220,000 cubic yards (cy) is projected for the initial placement, including tolerance and overfill with 9 estimated renourishments over the 50 year period of analyses of approximately 78,300 cy per renourishment.	\$35,030,500	\$29,699,500	\$64,730,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.

**2020 Main Report Table**

**Chief's Reports**

Name of Report	State(s)	Non-federal Interest	Status Notes	Purpose (Summarized from Chief's Report)	Benefits (Summarized from Chief's Report)	Estimated Federal Cost	Estimated Non-Federal Cost	Total Estimated Costs (October 2019 price levels)	Requirements for Implementation (All must be authorized by Congress in law and receive appropriations in law)
<b>Willamette River Basin Review</b>	OR	Oregon Department of Water Resources	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To reallocate conservation storage in the Corps Willamette Valley Project reservoirs to meet municipal & industrial, fish & wildlife, and agricultural irrigation water supply needs.	The Recommended Plan includes reallocation of storage in the Corps Willamette Valley Project reservoirs to meet Municipal and Industrial (M&I) water supply, Fish and Wildlife (F&W) water supply, and Agricultural Irrigation (AI) water supply needs. M&I will be allocated 159,750 acre-feet of conservation storage, AI will be allocated 327,650 acre-feet of conservation storage, and the remaining 1,102,600 acre-feet of conservation storage will be allocated to F&W.	\$0	\$0	\$0	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
<b>Gulf Intracoastal Waterway - Brazos River Flood Gates and Colorado River Locks</b>	TX	Texas Department of Transportation	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To improve economic efficiencies of commercial navigation in the Brazos and Colorado Rivers region.	At Brazos River, the Recommended Plan includes the removal of the existing gates on both sides of the river crossing, the construction of a 125-foot wide open channel on the west side and a new 125-foot wide sector gate on the east side. At Colorado River, the recommended plan includes the construction of new 125-foot sector gate structures on the east and west sides of the river crossing.	\$409,777,000	\$0	\$409,777,000*	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
<b>Jefferson County Shore Protection</b>	TX	Jefferson County, TX and Sabine-Neches Navigation District	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To restore environmental resources on and behind the beach, in the area between Sabine Pass and the entrance to Galveston Bay.	The Recommended Plan includes construction of 5,170 linear feet of armoring along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and restoration of 6,048 acres of brackish marsh habitat utilizing dredged material from the federally authorized Sabine Neches Waterway navigation channel. The project will restore marsh and GIWW shoreline features that stabilize and sustain critical marsh resources.	\$37,615,000	\$20,254,000	\$57,869,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
<b>Matagorda Ship Channel</b>	TX	Calhoun Port Authority, Calhoun County, TX	Signed Chief's Report in Review	To improve economic efficiencies of commercial navigation on the Matagorda Ship Channel.	The Recommended Plan include construction of a new 1,200-foot turning basin, as well as extending, deepening, and widening the entrance channel by 13,000 feet, -49 feet, and 550 feet, respectively. It will also deepen and widen the main channel by -47 feet and 300 feet, respectively, and dredge a 1,600-foot long sediment trap in the area of the offshore bar.	\$138,661,000	\$79,664,000	\$218,324,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.
<b>City of Norfolk</b>	VA	City of Norfolk, Virginia	Signed Chief's Report in Review. A proposal was also submitted for the 2020 Annual Report.	To provide Coastal Storm Risk Management for the city of Norfolk, Virginia.	The Recommended Plan will reduce the risk of flooding to the residential and transportation infrastructure of the city by including the construction of four surge barriers with associated pump stations and floodwalls; non-structural features to include acquisitions, raisings, floodproofing, and basement fills; and natural and nature-based features comprised of living shoreline and oyster reef.	\$909,040,000	\$489,480,000	\$1,398,520,000	To complete the feasibility study process, the Secretary will transmit the Chief's Report and accompanying documents, including the administration's position on the project, to Congress.

**2020 Main Report Table**

Name of Proposal	State(s)	Non-federal Interest All proposals included in the Main Report demonstrated, to the extent practicable, local support and the financial ability to provide the non-Federal cost share.	Proposal Type	Purpose (Summarized from Proposal)	Benefits (Summarized from Proposal)	Estimated Federal Cost*	Estimated Non-Federal Cost*	Total Estimated Costs*	Requirements for Implementation (All must be authorized by Congress in law and receive appropriations in law)
<p align="center">*NOTE: Information by non-Federal interests was not verified, revised or developed by USACE, Army, or OMB **This cost includes an estimated study cost of \$3,000,000 as well as construction costs</p>									
<b>Proposals submitted in 2019.</b>									
Arizona Environmental Infrastructure	AZ	City of Buckeye	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	The proposed modification would amend the Section 595 Environmental Infrastructure Program to include the state of Arizona. Arizona is currently the only state in the southwest region of the U.S. not included in this program. Many drinking water and wastewater systems in Arizona need repair or replacement. This includes transmission and distribution systems. Additional Federal investments will assist many areas in Arizona, particularly small and rural communities. This modification would allow communities in Arizona to address and improve their water and wastewater systems before performance and reliability are compromised. It will also allow for additional preparation for climate change and potential disaster reliability.	The vast majority of Arizona's population lives in the desert, which receives a statewide average rainfall of 12.6 inches per year. Arizona is the second driest state in the nation. With the state's growing population, demand for water is projected to increase to more than 2 million acre-feet. There is an approximate \$9.13 billion drinking water infrastructure need in Arizona. Arizona areas that serve fewer than 10,000 people have an approximate \$1.6 billion need. Much of this is attributable to transmission and distribution. Presently, over 2,600 drinking water transmission and distribution mains need to be rehabilitated or replaced.	\$150,000,000	\$37,500,000	\$187,500,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Feather River Project (Oroville Dam) Study	CA	California Department of Water Resources	New feasibility study authority	The California Department of Water Resources is currently conducting a pre-feasibility study of facilities found at the Oroville Dam to identify necessary improvements to the facilities and updates to the 1970 Water Control Manual. Congressional authorization is requested for USACE to conduct a feasibility study of new and/or improved flood risk reduction infrastructure at the Oroville Facilities.	The purpose of the pre-feasibility study is to determine what projects would assist in improving the integrity and resiliency of the Oroville Facilities.	\$441,500,000	\$1,561,500,000	\$2,003,000,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Prado Basin Ecosystem Restoration Study	CA	Orange County Water District (OCWD)	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The USACE and the OCWD have responsibilities for management of the Santa Ana River to address a variety of public objectives for water resource management. The Prado Dam and flood control basin were constructed in 1941 to provide flood risk management for developed areas of Orange County. This major water control feature can be adapted with additional measures to address ecosystem restoration. The ecosystem restoration measures included in this study have been developed and evaluated to restore the quality and function of aquatic, riparian, and transitional habitats within the study area, and to address obstacles to regional wildlife movement for both terrestrial and aquatic species. Three Federally listed species would benefit from this restoration.	Ecosystem restoration of natural resources in Prado Basin provides regional, statewide and national benefits due to the importance of Prado Basin as a home for threatened and endangered species and its location on the Pacific Flyway.	\$24,417,051	\$20,151,949	\$44,569,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Sacramento Area, California Project Modification	CA	City of Sacramento	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	This proposal is a request to rewrite existing legislation found in Section 219 of the WRDA of 1992 and WRDA of 1999. Language in Section 502 of WRDA 1999 restricts the use of Section 219 funds to Placer and El Dorado Counties and the San Juan Suburban Water District and then funding limits were increased by the Energy and Water Appropriations bill of 2004. The proposal concurrently requests a modification to an environmental infrastructure program authority so that Sacramento County, CA, would be eligible to receive assistance with environmental infrastructure projects.	Expansion of the covered area will not only allow available resources to be used for critical water conservation, recycling, reliability, and resiliency projects, but will promote regional cooperation and collaboration to effectively and efficiently manage water resources to provide high quality water supplies to the public at a reasonable cost, promote a sustainable environment, and support a vibrant economy.	\$10,000,000	\$3,333,333	\$13,333,333	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Westminster East Garden Grove Flood Risk Management Study Authorization	CA	Orange County Public Works on behalf of Orange County Flood Control District (OCFCD) and County of Orange	Feasibility Report	The non-federal entity is requesting construction authorization of the project in anticipation of a signed Chief's Report in 2020. The TSP and Public Review Milestones are complete. Both draft documents contained a potential recommendation for a National Economic Development (NED) plan and a Locally Preferred Plan (LPP). The Chiefs report is anticipated to be signed in early 2020. The project would construct improvements to channel systems. It would reduce the risk of flooding and lower the threat to human life and safety in the affected area. Construction of the LPP would also reduce the need for residents and businesses to purchase FEMA flood insurance.	Flood damages affect residences and businesses in six Orange County cities. Within this watershed, overtopping can cause significant damages. The project would reduce life-safety risk and potential flooding to structures and infrastructure. It will also reduce potential effects to environmental reserves. There are over 40,000 structures within the approximate 500-year floodplain, for which the structure and content value exceeds \$10 billion. The approximate 100-year flood could generate damages approaching \$1 billion. Flood insurance premiums paid by those affected in the watershed exceed \$13 million annually.	\$354,980,150	\$1,132,007,800	\$1,486,987,950	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Madison & St. Clair Counties, Illinois Water and Wastewater Assistance Project Authorization Increase	IL	Madison and St. Clair Counties, IL	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	The purpose of this request is to modify the existing Section 219 authority for Madison and St. Clair Counties, Illinois, to raise the Federal authorization amount from \$10 million to \$45 million. To date, \$9.7M in Federal funding assistance has been allocated and executed. An increase in Federal funding limit with local sponsor matching cost share would help fund an estimated six miles of sewer separation projects that would effectively reduce the need for wastewater treatment of combined sewer overflows and extend the operable life of the receiving wastewater treatment facilities.	An increase in Federal funding limit with local sponsor matching cost share could help fund six miles of sewer separation projects through the initiation and completion of construction for the East Creek Sewer Separation project in Belleville, St. Clair County, and State Street Area Sewer Separation project in Wood River, Madison County, Illinois. Benefits to the region include reductions in: insurance losses related to sewage backups in buildings; disruption in traffic transportation movements and economic losses due to flooding; incidence of public sickness and disease due to reduction in untreated sewage releases to receiving waters, and extension of wastewater treatment facilities service life.	\$35,000,000	\$11,667,000	\$46,667,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Modification to Southern and Eastern Kentucky - Section 531 Environmental Infrastructure Program	KY	Eastern Kentucky PRIDE (Personal Responsibility In a Desirable Environment)	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	This proposal seeks to increase the authorized limit of the Section 531 Southern and Eastern Kentucky Environmental Infrastructure Program from \$40M to \$80M and to expand the geographic coverage area to include four additional counties. The authorized ceiling of the Section 531 Program is limited to \$40M and those funds have been fully utilized and matched by \$13.3M in non-Federal funds. While Section 531 funds have provided safe drinking water and improved sanitary sewer systems, Kentucky PRIDE has identified numerous additional infrastructure needs. Many of the areas covered by the program are rural and impoverished, and as a result, may not be able to pursue infrastructure improvements without USACE funding.	The non-monetary benefits noted in the proposal include protection of human life, the environment, and the economy, due to extension of sanitary wastewater treatment services in areas that desperately need it. When the PRIDE initiative began in 1997, 36,000 straight pipes were identified in its service area. The Section 531 program has been critical to success because the program facilitates design and construction of innovative wastewater treatment systems for the region's unique geographic challenges or provides the final "boost" needed to jumpstart projects that have already maximized traditional funding sources. Section 531 has helped fund 83 projects (74 complete). Wastewater treatment projects have benefited 13,199 homes, hundreds of businesses, and many schools. Water projects have benefited 7,743 homes.	\$80,000,000	\$26,666,667	\$106,666,667	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Lower Mississippi River - Integrated Flood Protection, Navigation, and Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study	LA	Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority	New feasibility study authority	In this proposal, the State proposes a multi-purpose study for managing the Mississippi River. This study would balance the needs and uses of the river resources. The concept is to reconfigure water management through the use of existing and additional water management features, including, but not limited to, diversion and a "Room for the River" concept.	There are several economic and ecosystem consequences primarily felt in the Lake Pontchartrain basin and MS Gulf through operations of the Bonnet Carré Spillway. It is uncertain if the diversions proposed would prevent those existing impacts in MS. Benefits derived from changes to the operational regime would have to be evaluated through the study effort. The potential benefits associated with diversions along the Lower Mississippi River are anticipated to include significant economic, navigation, and ecosystem benefits (improved water quality, healthy wildlife populations, wetland restoration, etc.) all while considering the best flood risk management plan.	\$1,902,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,903,000,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
P. Fields Pump Station near Wyatt, MO	MO	Levee District No. 3 of Mississippi County, MO	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The proposed project seeks federal assistance to recapitalize the P. Fields Pump Station, a locally constructed pump station that pumps interior runoff over the Mississippi River Mainline Levee during Mississippi River floods when the P. Field culvert (USACE-constructed as part of the Mississippi River mainline levee system) is closed. Interior runoff includes rainfall/direct precipitation, drainage through an existing USACE-constructed culvert in the Mississippi River Setback Levee, seepage water that passes under the Mississippi River levee system, and water as a result of USACE-constructed Mississippi River Levee relief wells. Recapitalization includes optimization and modernization of pumps and motors to more energy efficient standards.	The primary benefit cited within the proposal is reduced flood risk, as it states that the P. Fields pump station is responsible for protecting millions of dollars in real estate and dozens of Missouri families that reside in the drainage area.	\$900,000	\$0	\$900,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
St. Louis and St. Louis County, Missouri Combined Sewer Overflows Project Authorization Increase	MO	Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	The purpose of this request is to modify the existing Section 219 authority for St. Louis and St. Louis County, Missouri to raise the Federal authorization amount from \$35 million to \$70 million. To date, \$28,244,330 in Federal funding assistance has been provided and is approaching the federal funding limit. This assistance has helped fund the completion of five major construction packages to date, with a sixth package being recently awarded for construction. An increase in Federal funding limit with local sponsor matching cost share would help fund an estimated eight miles of sewer separation projects that would effectively reduce and control combined sewer overflows and benefit the economy, environment, and human health in the region.	An authorized increase in federal funding limit would allow for additional construction to reduce and control combined sewer overflows, protecting public health and safety by protecting water resources from combined sanitary and stormwater discharge pollution source. An increase in Federal funding limit with Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District matching cost share could lead to an estimated 43,700 feet or eight miles of separated sewers. Benefits include: reduced insurance losses from sewer backups; reduced disruption in traffic transportation movements and economic losses due to flooding; reduced incidence of public sickness and disease due to reduction in untreated sewage releases to the Mississippi River and its tributaries.	\$35,000,000	\$11,666,667	\$46,666,667	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.

\*As identified by non-federal interests in their proposals

**2020 Main Report Table**

Name of Proposal	State(s)	Non-federal Interest		Purpose (Summarized from Proposal)	Benefits (Summarized from Proposal)	Estimated Federal Cost*	Estimated Non-Federal Cost*	Total Estimated Costs*	Requirements for Implementation (All must be authorized by Congress in law and receive appropriations in law)
		All proposals included in the Main Report demonstrated, to the extent practicable, local support and the financial ability to provide the non-Federal cost share.	Proposal Type						
DeSoto County Regional Wastewater Infrastructure Program	MS	DeSoto County Regional Utility Authority	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	The purpose of this modification is to increase authorization from \$75 million to \$130 million in order to construct infrastructure elements that are part of the overall master facilitates for DeSoto County. Specifically, pipelines and pump stations to consolidate wastewater flows to proposed treatment facilities would be constructed.	The additional funding will help the local authority to: (1) Protect both public health and environmentally sensitive areas within the County from impairment due to wastewater discharges, (2) Provide the necessary wastewater infrastructure to serve both the existing and rapidly growing populations in the County, (3) Reduce the number of wastewater discharge points within the County, (4) Structure a plan of improvement that will maximize accessibility to available sources of capital funding through local, private, State, and Federal initiatives, and (5) Identify the optimum institutional framework within which a proposed regional wastewater system can operate.	\$54,952,500	\$18,317,500	\$73,270,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Sections 219(c)(5) and (e)(1), Jackson County, Mississippi Environmental Infrastructure Program	MS	Jackson County, MS	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	This proposal seeks to increase the spending limit for the Jackson County Mississippi Environmental Infrastructure (EI) Program under Section 219 (e)(1), as amended, from \$32.5 million to \$57.5 million. The proposal also requests an amendment to the existing authorization to include stormwater and drainage systems, and beach replenishment as authorized projects in the program.	In general, the Jackson County is low lying and flat, which often presents difficulty in the transport of stormwater. During extreme weather events, the area is often subject to flooding of roadways and structures. Improvement of stormwater systems within the county could reduce life safety risks due to flooding.	\$43,125,000	\$14,375,000	\$57,500,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Escatawpa River Basin Flood Risk Management and Ecosystem Restoration Study	MS, AL	Jackson County, MS	New feasibility study authority	Flooding in the Escatawpa River Basin is a recurring issue that significantly impacts the economic viability of the region. This proposal requests a feasibility study to identify and assess options for federal and state authorities to work together to establish various programs and regulations and implement projects aimed at addressing the risks posed by riverine flooding, coastal storm surge, and dam failure, and implementing and improving water quality monitoring and reporting.	Jackson County, MS, has experienced almost \$2.8B in property damage since 1998. Recent historical records document an 8' crest due to riverine flooding. The proposed feasibility study would address options for mitigating the impacts of storm surges and flooding.	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Midwest City Improvements to Water Related Infrastructure - Modification Project	OK	Midwest City, OK	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The purpose of this proposal is to update the estimated cost for the project. This project was originally authorized in 2007 for a total federal cost of \$2 million. This proposal seeks to update the total federal cost to current estimated cost of the proposed project features, which includes an above ground storage tank.	This project is expected to significantly increase drought-resiliency of the Midwest City's water supply. The potential exists for an interruption of production due to issues with Lake Thunderbird raw water quality, intake and/or transmission challenges from the 19 miles of raw water pipeline, or at the water treatment plant itself. Completing Phase II of the Water Booster Project will provide the City's water system the ability to supply average day demands for a two-day period in the event water production from Lake Thunderbird is interrupted.	\$5,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$6,250,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Lakes Marion and Moultrie, SC - Modification	SC	Lake Marion Regional Water Agency	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	The purpose is to modify the existing authorization for Lakes Marion and Moultrie, SC, for water supply through the Lake Marion Regional Water System Project. Specifically, this proposal seeks to increase the Federal authorization limit for the Lakes Marion and Moultrie, SC, project by \$19,875,000 to \$109,425,000. The project will provide a reliable regional water and wastewater system to a multi-county economically disadvantaged area of South Carolina. It is integral to the region's strategic efforts to improve the quality of life and the environment and provide infrastructure necessary for community and economic development. The increased project-specific authorization limit is necessary to continue the planned construction phasing of the project because the Federal share of total project costs for system completion is projected to exceed the current limit.	The Lakes Marion and Moultrie, SC, environmental infrastructure program supports regional economic development and job growth in a multi-county, economically disadvantaged area along the I-95/I-26 corridor in South Carolina. This area has decreased life expectancies and increased health disparities, including elevated cancer incidence ratios, among its residents due to the frequent use of compromised groundwater. The project will improve property insurance ISO ratings, which contributes to significant annual insurance premium savings. The project is providing Volvo Cars' first American factory and its suppliers with access to potable water. The project will also supply industrial sites that are helping to support the international supply chain needs of multiple port-related business segments.	\$19,875,000	\$6,625,000	\$26,500,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Transfer Operation and Maintenance of the Mississippi River Project Flood Levee's and Floodwall's to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that are owned by the City of Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee	TN	City of Memphis	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	This proposal seeks to amend the Mississippi River and Tributaries Program to incorporate the Memphis Wolf River Backwater and Nonconnah Creek levee systems for the purposes of operations and maintenance.	The Mississippi River and Tributaries program provides flood control to the north, south and east of Memphis. The estimated value of structures in the area protected is over \$3 billion. The current proposal would shift floodfighting and major maintenance to USACE, but minor maintenance would remain the City's responsibility.	\$1,225,000	\$1,225,000	\$2,450,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
El Paso Water Utility Environmental Infrastructure	TX	El Paso Water Utility	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	This proposal requests an increase in the Federal appropriations ceiling of \$25M for the authority contained in Section 219 of WRDA 1992, as amended by Section 5158 of WRDA 2007 and, in particular, subsection (269) that states: "EL PASO COUNTY, TEXAS.-\$25,000,000 for water related infrastructure and resource protection, including stormwater management and development El Paso County, Texas". The proposal requests to increase the authority for El Paso County, TX by an additional \$50 million for a total Federal limit of \$75 million.	The projects implemented under this authority to date include water and wastewater infrastructure that provide clean and safe drinking water for residents and businesses in El Paso County. Future projects include environmental infrastructure, as well as improvements to existing stormwater infrastructure to prevent local flooding.	\$50,000,000	\$12,500,000	\$62,500,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Comprehensive Regional Coastal Storm Risk Management Study: City of Virginia Beach and Surrounding Areas	VA,NC	City of Virginia Beach	New feasibility study authority	This proposal requests a new feasibility study to evaluate existing conditions and investigate nonstructural and structural coastal storm risk management measures that complement the constructed Civil Works projects within the City of Virginia Beach and reduce damages not currently addressed by those projects and in other unprotected areas within the city. The measures evaluated will be consistent with the North Atlantic Coastal Comprehensive Study. A large portion of the densely populated, highly urbanized area lies below 15 feet referenced to North American Vertical Datum of 1988. The low elevations place the region at risk from flooding due to high tides, nor'easters, tropical storms and hurricanes. Relative sea level rise and land subsidence, including the effects of regional groundwater withdrawals, will exacerbate future flooding.	The City of Virginia Beach has estimated that the project could provide \$2-\$4 billion structural, content and avoided displacement benefit. There are 24,000 structures at risk (20,000 residential and 4,000 commercial) for a 500-year flood event with an approximate structural value of \$14 billion. Sitting at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay with water on two sides of the city, it is extremely vulnerable to coastal events including storm surge. The study area includes critical infrastructure at risk for flooding such as sanitary sewer pump stations, fire and emergency medical services stations, and military infrastructure.	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Lower Columbia River Turning Basins	WA,OR	Ports of Portland, Vancouver, Kalama, & Longview	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The proposed project would evaluate turning basins for the Columbia and Lower Willamette River Federal Navigation channel to improve efficiency of commodity movement and safety of vessels transiting the system, in light of changes that have occurred since completion of the deepening study in 1999 and construction completed in 2010. The sponsor ports and users of the system identified problematic areas at 3 different locations. These areas are generally located within the river near Vancouver and Longview, WA, and the Lower Martin reach of the channel. The turning basin improvements, considered general navigation features, range from changes in the authorized boundary with no estimated change in O&M to an additional turning basin with an estimated 50,000 cubic yards annual increase in O&M.	Since the completion of the Columbia River federal navigation channel from -40 to -43 feet in 2010, annual cargo through the system is over 52 million tons, valued at more than \$21 billion, with upgrade investments over \$900M at Ports & local facilities. Cargo volumes increased 17.4% in less than 10 yrs. The vessel fleet has changed since completion of the 1999 feasibility study, with deeper-drafted vessels increasingly utilizing the system. This increased activity requires modifications to the current system to allow deeper-drafting vessels to turn safely. A quantitative assessment of transit delays & efficiency gains has not been completed yet, qualitative information exists to support justification for a study to look at improvements and determine federal interest in modifications.	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
Section 571 Central WV Environmental Infrastructure Program	WV	West Virginia Region VII Planning and Development Council	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	The authorized ceiling of the Section 571 Program is limited to \$20 million and 80% of those funds have been utilized. While Section 571 funds have provided safe drinking water and improved sanitary sewer systems, WV Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council has identified over \$100 million in additional water and wastewater needs within central WV.	Section 571 has assisted 24 projects by providing clean water or sanitary sewer to over 2,000 homes and businesses. However, a great need for additional infrastructure improvement remains. WV Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council has identified over \$100 million in existing needs in central WV. Environmental and socioeconomic issues in the area include public health hazards (contaminated drinking water and failing sewer systems), aging populations, low per capita income, and worsening environmental resources. Extreme weather events and increasing demands are putting more pressure on existing systems – inhibiting economic development. The current Section 571 funding limits the Federal funding available to address infrastructure needs imperative to public health and environmental integrity in the region.	\$20,000,000	\$6,700,000	\$26,700,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.

\*As identified by non-federal interests in their proposals

**2020 Main Report Table**

Name of Proposal	State(s)	Non-federal Interest All proposals included in the Main Report demonstrated, to the extent practicable, local support and the financial ability to provide the non-Federal cost share.	Proposal Type	Purpose (Summarized from Proposal)	Benefits (Summarized from Proposal)	Estimated Federal Cost*	Estimated Non-Federal Cost*	Total Estimated Costs*	Requirements for Implementation (All must be authorized by Congress in law and receive appropriations in law)
Southern West Virginia Environmental Infrastructure Program - Section 340 -- Authority Modification	WV	West Virginia Region 2 Planning & Development Council	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	The authorized ceiling of the Section 340 Program is limited to \$40 million. While Section 340 funds have provided safe drinking water and improved sanitary sewer systems, WV Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council has identified over \$1.1 billion in additional water and wastewater needs within southern WV.	Section 340 has assisted 35 projects that provide clean water or sanitary sewer to over 4,200 homes and businesses. However, a great need for additional infrastructure improvement remains. WV Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council has identified over \$1.1 billion in existing needs in southern WV. Environmental and socioeconomic issues in the area include public health hazards (contaminated drinking water and failing sewer systems), aging populations, low per capita income, and worsening environmental resources. Extreme weather events and increasing demands are putting more pressure on existing systems – inhibiting economic development. The current Section 340 funding limits the Federal funding available to address infrastructure needs imperative to public health and environmental integrity in the region.	\$80,000,000	\$26,666,667	\$106,666,667	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.

\*As identified by non-federal interests in their proposals

**2020 Appendix Table**

Name of Proposal or Report	State(s)	Non-federal Interest	Proposal Type	Purpose (Summarized from Proposal)	Benefits (Summarized from Proposal)	Total Estimated Costs (Directly from Proposal)	Unmet Section 7001 Criteria / Reason in Appendix
NOTE: Information by non-Federal interests was not verified, revised or developed by USACE, Army, or OMB							
Addition of Water Supply as Ouachita-Black Authorized Project Purpose	AR	Union County Water Conservation Board	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	This proposal seeks to add water supply as a project purpose to the Ouachita-Black Navigation Project.	In 1997, the Sparta aquifer was declining as much as 7' per year in some parts of Union County due to groundwater withdrawal. In 2004, the Union County Water Conservation Board was able to begin withdrawing water for industrial water supply from the Ouachita River in the pool of H.K. Thatcher Lock and Dam. In April 2019, one groundwater monitoring well's water level closest to the deepest cone of depression has risen 101.4'. With levels of service decreasing on the Ouachita Black, there is a fear that the pools will be lost. Adding water supply as a project purpose is an effort to protect the water Sparta aquifer water in central Arkansas. Added benefits include fish and wildlife habitat and recreation.	\$0	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
Slides on the levee	AR	White River Levee District	New feasibility study authority	The purpose of the proposal is to authorize a study to examine flood risk management in the area. The existing non-federal system may not provide sufficient benefits or life safety. A feasibility study will determine if the existing system is adequate, if improvements to the system would provide more benefits, and if there are alternatives that have higher net economic benefits.	The existing system was intended to protect 15000 people, 70,000 acres of land, and many homes and businesses.	\$2,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Cache Creek Settling Basin Feasibility Study	CA	State of California Central Valley Flood Protection Board	Modification to an existing feasibility study authority	The Cache Creek Settling Basin (CCSB) was designed and constructed with anticipated modifications being required beginning around 2012. A study was authorized in 2016, but it has not received Federal funds. The non-Federal sponsor requested appropriations in April 2019. According to a letter from the non-Federal sponsor, this proposal asks that the request for appropriations for a General Reevaluation Report for the CCSB be included in the next Annual Report to Congress completed under Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014, and that the study to modify the existing CCSB be specifically funded.	The proposal notes total assets in the project area of approximately \$1.24 billion, including State and Interstate highways, industrial developments, commercial developments, and a growing urban area of approximately 35,000 people. However, the proposal does not provide further details in regards to specific benefits or impacts that would result from modifying the existing settling basin.	\$53,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3). Additionally, the proposal was previously in a Main Report (Criteria 4).
City of Pico Rivera Community Impact Study	CA	City of Pico Rivera	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The City is requesting \$23 million to conduct its own study of impacts of the Whittier Narrows Dam Safety Modification to its recreation facilities on lands it leases from USACE at Whittier Narrows basin for recreation where lands have a primary purpose of flood risk management. The study would document recreation impacts and evaluate potential mitigation measures.	The Whittier Narrows Dam is a central feature of the Los Angeles County Drainage Area system. It is also a highly used facility for recreation. An estimated 2.1 million visitors use the facilities annually. Per City, approximately, 35,000 people use Streamland Park and about 40,000 people visit the Sports Arena annually. The City estimates costs for replacement/upgrades for basin sites plus new acquisition as totaling \$125.3 million.	\$148,000,000	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
Lower Cache Creek Feasibility Study	CA	State of California Central Valley Flood Protection Board	Modification to an existing feasibility study authority	The proposal requests additional appropriations so that USACE can complete the feasibility study, which is ongoing.	A feasibility study is still ongoing, so benefits and impacts have not been completely evaluated. The Non-Federal sponsor does estimate that the likely recommendation upon completion of the feasibility study would reduce the flood risk for about 58,000 people and an estimated \$1.24 billion in associated property and infrastructure.	\$133,432,484	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Merced Feasibility Study	CA	State of California Central Valley Flood Protection Board	Modification to an existing feasibility study authority	The proposal requests a General Reevaluation Report of the Merced streams system due to a previous authorization resulting in projects that the local sponsor says did not provide adequate flood protection.	The proposal highlights the benefit of reduced flood risk in the project area. The proposal does cite previous flood events that totaled about \$22 million.	\$103,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3). Additionally, the proposal was previously in a Main Report (Criteria 4).
Middle Creek Flood Damage Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration Project	CA	State of California Central Valley Flood Protection Board	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The State of California Central Valley Flood Protection Board wishes to begin design and construction of a project with a primary purpose of reconnecting and restoring historically flooded areas around Scotts and Middle Creeks. Project authorization was provided by the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 and "reclaimed" land acquisition began shortly thereafter. Additional appropriations are requested to start construction.	The ecosystem restoration project will construct flow-regulating structures to recreate a diverse mosaic of vegetation and wetlands on approximately 1,650 acres. Following project-area restoration, wetlands inundation will require electric tower relocation, road realignment, and new bridge construction	\$43,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Mojave River Forks Dam Feasibility Study	CA	San Bernardino County Flood Control District	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The purpose of the study is to investigate opportunities to improve water resource management at Mojave Dam, within the basin and downstream, for water conservation, additional flood risk reduction and ecosystem restoration. Problems and opportunities to address include drought resiliency, stormwater capture utilization, and habitat improvement for two Federally listed species, the Tui Chub and the Arroyo Toad.	The study will benefit the public by providing a comprehensive assessment and determination of the best approach to provide flood risk management, stormwater capture, groundwater recharge, ecosystem protection and restoration, aquatic and habitat protection, maintain water quality and provide for passive and active recreation opportunities for the public. Monetary benefits will include the implementation of flood risk management, stormwater capture, hydro-electric power, groundwater recharge and ecosystem restoration opportunities, and improvement of the current maintenance program. These include: Construction of a gated outlet in the flood control structure, channel improvements for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including threatened and endangered species.	\$703,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Oakland Harbor Deep Draft Navigation Turning Basins Improvement Feasibility Study	CA	Port of Oakland, CA	New feasibility study authority	The purpose of the proposed study is to evaluate modifications of the existing federal navigation project (Oakland Harbor Navigation Improvement (50-Foot) Project, which was authorized in Section 101(a)(2) of WRDA 1999 (Pub. L. No. 106-53, 113 Stat. 275 (Aug. 17, 1999)). The study will evaluate options to resolve navigation inefficiencies due to insufficient size of each Turning Basin at the Port.	Economic benefits are expected to be realized via a reduction of transportation costs and operating efficiencies for commercial deep draft navigation. The design vessel for the Oakland Harbor Navigation Improvement (50-Ft) Project had a length overall (LOA) of 1,139 feet, a beam of 140 feet, and a capacity of 6,500- Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit (TEU). Changes in the maritime industry are leading to deployment of ultra-large container vessels (ULCVs), exceeding as much as 20,000 TEU. The largest vessel to call the Port of Oakland was the 18,000-TEU CMA CGA Benjamin Franklin which has an LOA of 1,300 feet, and a beam of 177 feet. The dimensions of the existing turning basins are not sufficient for ULCVs. Widening the turning basins will improve economic efficiencies for ULCVs.	\$210,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Reclamation District 17 Feasibility Study	CA	State of California Central Valley Flood Protection Board	Modification to an existing feasibility study authority	The proposal recommends modification to a study authority because the previous authority has been interpreted, with consideration of Executive Order 11988, to exclude an area the non-Federal sponsor has deemed important to study.	Because Reclamation District 17 (RD-17) was not included in the feasibility study that was authorized in the WRDA of 2016, the anticipated monetary and non-monetary benefits are minimally addressed in this proposal. The Non-Federal sponsor provides that RD-17 includes assets that are valued at \$5.25 billion, including Interstate 5, a hospital, school, and facilities that house and provide services to vulnerable populations that would require special assistance during a flood event and/or evacuation.	\$103,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3). Additionally, the proposal was previously in a Main Report (Criteria 4).
Rio Hondo San Gabriel River Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study	CA	City of Arcadia	New feasibility study authority	This request is for a feasibility study to focus on ecosystem restoration opportunities adjacent to and along the Rio Hondo Channel, which is a USACE-constructed facility. Specifically, the investigation of federal interest in potential projects near the Arcadia Wash, Saw Tooth Wash, and within the Santa Fe Basin. Multiple benefits are expected from projects, including wetland recreation, groundwater recharge, ecosystem restoration, and restoration of riparian and aquatic habitats, etc. The cost estimate also includes an estimate for construction of three potential projects.	Benefits expected from an implemented project are numerous. In addition to the ecosystem restoration benefits of riparian and wetlands recreation, the project will contribute toward groundwater recharge reducing the need to import water. It will also allow storm water capture. A project could produce up to 1900 acre-feet of water.	\$71,200,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
San Francisco Bay to Stockton Navigation Improvement Project	CA	Port of Stockton, CA and Contra Costa County, CA	New feasibility study authority	The proposal is to conduct a feasibility study for a multi-purpose navigation and ecosystem restoration project to improve deep-draft navigation within the John F. Baldwin and Stockton Deep Water Ship Channels (San Francisco Bay to Stockton Navigation Improvement Project), which the local sponsor says is expected realize economic benefits via reduction in vessel transportation costs and operating efficiencies. In addition, beneficial use of dredged sediment is expected to restore marsh habitat and improve water quality in California's Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta).	Economic benefits attributed to a ship channel deepening are expected to be realized via a reduction of transportation costs and operating efficiencies for commercial deep draft navigation. Additionally, the proposed project is expected to increase in navigational safety, and also beneficially use dredge material sediment to restore marsh habitat and improve water quality.	\$503,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Yolo Bypass System Integrated Comprehensive Study	CA	Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	New feasibility study authority	Approval of a large-scale study is requested to better understand the complexity of the Yolo Bypass system. An objective of the new study is the development of a Master Plan for multi-purpose management of the flood control system.	The Non-Federal sponsor notes that USACE has previously evaluated the impacts that would occur if the Yolo Bypass system was not rebuilt to Standard Project Flood levels: an estimated 1,800 deaths, over 147,000 structures damaged, and roughly \$70 billion in damageable property. The ultimate benefits of the project likely to result from the study are not given numerical estimates. Instead, the Non-Federal sponsor provides qualitative benefits of reduced flood risk, ecosystem restoration, and a multi-purpose Master Plan that better integrates with and achieves Federal objectives.	\$5,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).



**2020 Appendix Table**

Name of Proposal or Report	State(s)	Non-federal Interest	Proposal Type	Purpose (Summarized from Proposal)	Benefits (Summarized from Proposal)	Total Estimated Costs (Directly from Proposal)	Unmet Section 7001 Criteria / Reason in Appendix
Lake Okeechobee Everglades Ecosystem Protection	FL	Okeechobee Utility Authority	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	Proposed amendment to Section 219 of WRDA 1992, Public Law 102-580, as amended by Section 5158 of WRDA 2007, P.L. 110-114 to include the Okeechobee Utility Authority, which would allow them to pursue a project with USACE to replace septic systems, drain fields, and small wastewater treatment plants for the purpose of improving environmental and aquatic ecosystems.	The proposed Lake Okeechobee/Everglades Ecosystem Protection Project would provide for the removal of approximately 1,600 septic tanks and associated drain fields and several small wastewater package treatment plants which impact both environmental and aquatic ecosystems. The proposal also cites positive impacts to the tourism economy and water quality.	\$20,450,000	The proposal does not meet the requirements of 7001(a), it is not a feasibility report, a proposed feasibility study, a modification to an authorized project, or a programmatic modification to an environmental infrastructure assistance program. Additionally, the proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). The proposal does not meet the requirements of Sections 7001(a) and 7001(g)(5) because it is not a proposed modification to an authorized project under an environmental infrastructure assistance program, but instead is a proposal for authority for a new environmental infrastructure project. The proposal is for environmental infrastructure in Okeechobee County, for the Okeechobee Utility Authority. The proposed work has no physical continuity with the authorized project, is in a County that is not contiguous with South Seminole and North Orange Counties, and is for a different non-Federal entity.
Emergency Priority USACE Safety Net Villages at Chattahoochee	FL,GA	City of Chattahoochee, FL	New feasibility study authority	The proposal is to modify an existing USACE campground by adding additional recreational vehicle sites for use by storm evacuees, disaster victims, veterans, and economically displaced individuals.	The proposal indicates that economical refuge shelters from storms could provide Life Safety benefits. The proposal does not quantify any benefits.	\$180,006,000	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
Tuttle Creek Lake Sediment Management and Reservoir Sustainability Feasibility Study	KS	Kansas Water Office	New feasibility study authority	The primary issue this study will investigate is long-term sediment management at Tuttle Creek Lake, to evaluate alternatives and to create a recommended plan that supports the sustainability of meeting the authorized purposes of flood management, water supply, and navigation of Tuttle Creek Lake. A combination of sediment management technologies will be investigated. The investigation is important as current estimates indicate that since dam closure 62,000 acre-feet of storage for flood control and 209,000 acre-feet of storage for navigation, water supply, and other uses have been displaced by sediment accumulation. Sustaining the ability of Tuttle Creek Lake to provide project benefits into the future is crucial, as there is no feasible way to replace these benefits.	The project will provide benefits to flood risk, navigation, water supply, and ecosystem preservation and restoration by recommending a long-term sustainable plan for sediment management. The study will recommend a plan to provide improved NED benefits to the State and communities benefiting from the reservoir.	\$3,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Tuttle Creek Lake Water Injection Dredging (WID) Demonstration Project	KS	Kansas Water Office	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	To implement a WID field demonstration at Tuttle Creek Lake to promote sustainable long-term reservoir sediment management. Early estimates indicate that by 2071, the multi-purpose pool will be 93% full of sediment and the flood control pool will be reduced to 78% of its original capacity. The purpose of the proposal is to construct or lease a WID prototype to demonstrate the use of the WID and monitor and evaluate both the operational and environmental results.	Anticipated benefits include: Continued prevention of flood damages; Increased storage capacity and available water supply resources; Reduced costs of dredging and dredged material placement that would be required; Improving public safety by increasing and sustaining water supply storage in Tuttle Creek Lake; Sustaining reservoir storage for navigation releases; Protecting, restoring, and creating aquatic ecosystem habitats through downriver releases during drought conditions; and promoting recreation through increased water depth in Tuttle Creek Lake resulting from the dredging to improve lake-based recreation.	\$2,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Mississippi River 2019 Flood - Review of 2019 Operations in Louisiana and Considerations for Future Management	LA, MS	Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority	New feasibility study authority	The feasibility study will consider future operations and potential construction features for the purposes of flood risk management within the Mississippi River and Tributaries Program. The study would include a review of the current operational regime including Bonnet Carre, Old River Control Complex, and the Morganza Floodway.	Benefits derived from changes to the operational regime would have to be evaluated through the study effort. Modification to the operational regime are limited by current authorities. Depending on the outcome of the study, additional congressional authorization may be required.	\$1,583,100,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Bangert Island Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study	MO	City of Saint Charles, Missouri	New feasibility study authority	The purpose of the proposal is to obtain authorization for an ecosystem restoration project on Bangert Island in Saint Charles, Missouri. Bangert Island was once an island on the Missouri River that was separated from the adjacent bluff by a side channel. Following construction of the Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project structures the channel separating Bangert Island from the mainland silted in to the point of closure. An opportunity exists to restore shallow water aquatic habitat and flow diversity in the old channel and provide valuable aquatic habitat including wetland, riparian habitat, and deep water habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife species. There is not currently an authority sufficient to formulate a federally funded plan to address the problems.	The project is for ecosystem restoration and will potentially provide for riparian and aquatic habitat benefits due to restorative measures, and also specific areas of wetland restoration associated with riparian areas. There is siltation of wetland and deepwater habitat and degradation of habitat due to the effects of the previously constructed USACE navigation structures. Restoration of wetland and deepwater habitat would provide valuable habitat for fish and aquatic wildlife species. The project will also provide ancillary benefits to recreation opportunities, as Bangert Island is operated as a County park with a network of natural trails.	\$3,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Project Modification for Abiquiu Dam and Reservoir New Mexico	NM	Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The proposal modifies existing Congressional authorizations at Abiquiu Reservoir, NM, (PL 97-140 and PL 100-522) to allow more flexibility for concurrent storage of San Juan-Chama and Rio Grande system water. The modification would also change the authorized water supply storage limit within the flood control space from a volume (200,000 ac-ft) to an elevation (6230 ft NGVD) increasing the currently available space by approximately 30k ac-ft until that space diminishes over time due to sediment inflow. The additional space would be exclusive to the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority and does not affect storage space for existing agreement holders. This modification would not increase the existing storage elevation nor re-allocate existing flood space.	The Project Modification has significant nonmonetary benefits to include federal and non-federal water management flexibility, a greater ability to meet Rio Grande Compact obligations, and instream flow needs for environmental purposes. The project modification would not require expenditure of federal funds. All costs associated with the project modification including for Water Control Manual updates and environmental compliance would be borne by the sponsor.	\$0	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).

**2020 Appendix Table**

Name of Proposal or Report	State(s)	Non-federal Interest	Proposal Type	Purpose (Summarized from Proposal)	Benefits (Summarized from Proposal)	Total Estimated Costs (Directly from Proposal)	Unmet Section 7001 Criteria / Reason in Appendix
Construction of a Berm Around the Town of Westerly Wastewater Treatment Facility	RI	Town of Westerly, Rhode Island	New feasibility study authority	The project proposal requestes the construction of a berm around the Town of Westerly Wastewater Treatment Facility Plant. The facility is located within the FEMA 100-year flood plain and is within close proximity to the Pawcatuck River. The plant currently serves approximately 5,615 homes and businesses. In 2010, the facility experienced catastrophic damage due to extreme flooding. The river overflowed and flooded the basement and the primary clarifiers as well as extensive damage to generators and pumping stations. Construction of a berm would protect the facility now, but would also ensure protection of future investments. Most importantly, the berm would also protect water quality for the area, as failure of the facility would result in the release of untreated wastewater.	This critical facility is located within the FEMA 100-year Flood Plain and is within close proximity to the Pawcatuck River. It currently serves approximately 5,615 homes & businesses (approximately 16,500 customers) in Westerly. Construction of a berm would prevent damage to the facility and reduce the risk of environmental damages due to the release of untreated sewerage.	\$2,200,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Diamond Hill Pond Restoration & Preservation	RI	Town of Cumberland, RI	New feasibility study authority	The proposed project seeks to restore the ecological and recreational value of the existing man-made Diamond Hill Pond in the Town of Cumberland, RI. The current condition of the pond has transitioned from a pond to marsh environment due to sedimentation and lack of streamflow. The Diamond Hill manmade Pond has become a habitat for nesting birds, frogs and other amphibians in early spring and was once a centerpiece for the Diamond Hill Park. Town wishes to restore the pond by removing sediment, restoring inflow and implementing measure to improve water quality.	According to the Town, the project will the Diamond Hill Pond environment and its inhabitants such as native turtles, beavers, eagles, falcons, fresh-water fish, foxes, coyotes and other mammals. It will also preserve the rare insects and plants, Red Bellied Beetle Dusted Skipper, Ditch-Sone-Crop and Blue Cohosh that have a strong physical presence and enjoy life at the Pond.	\$390,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
East Providence Bold Point Marine Debris and Abandoned Barge Removal	RI	City of East Providence	New feasibility study authority	The purpose of this project is to remove navigational hazards that consist of decaying pilings and abandoned barges along the shoreline of East Providence adjacent to the Federal navigation channel. The City wishes to develop the shoreline while encouraging public access to the shoreline while preserving the view corridors of the upper Narragansett Bay. The deteriorating wood pilings and decaying barges are not only a safety hazard for the recreational and commercial users of the upper Narragansett Bay but also deteriorate from the aesthetics of the waterways. The Upper Bay has become increasingly hazardous to navigate as derelict piers decay, affecting marine safety beyond the shallows of Green Jacket Shoals.	The Port of Providence is the 62 largest port in the US. The City reports that the area in close proximity to the debris is extensively used by both commercial and recreational boats. There are numerous boat ramps and marinas and a ferry terminal in the area. The City estimated that approximately 500 boats of various types use this area. The City did not provide any economic or damage information.	\$2,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
The Lincoln Down Brook, Wentworth Street Cross Culvert Improvement Project	RI	Town of North Providence, Rhode Island	New feasibility study authority	The purpose of the proposed project is to address chronic flooding along the Lincoln Downs Brook in the town of North Providence, RI. The Brook is located in the northeastern portion of the Town which originates in the Town of Lincoln, and runs south and eventually to the confluence of the West River. The Brook flows through a densely populated area, that is mixed-use residential and commercial, and includes several main roadways. As an example, the area experienced flooding from a December 2008 storm event which had an intensity of 3.75 inches over 24-hour duration, slightly greater than a 2-year storm event. The flooding from that storm caused extensive property damage, businesses and schools were forced to close, and emergency services were impacted.	The project would reduce damages to both residential and commercial property and eliminate disruption to schools, businesses and emergency services. No information was provided on the specific number of properties or the monetary value of the damages.	\$438,750	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Lower Rio Grande Valley Watershed Assessment	TX	Cameron County, Texas	New feasibility study authority	The proposed study will determine problems, needs and opportunities within the watershed by involving study partners, water and related land resources interests, resource agencies and the public. June 2018 brought deluging floods in Hidalgo, Willacy and Cameron counties that resulted in tens of millions of dollars of damage. The proposed watershed assessment will include a holistic hydrologic and hydraulic assessment of the Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV) basin. Flood protection strategies for flood prone areas within the LRGV basin will be developed for potential future feasibility studies.	The Watershed Assessment will identify the extent of the flooding issues within the LRGV and identify future study possibilities for study and implementation. Future implementation would reduce flood damages to properties and provide for increased resilience to flooding of properties, transportation systems, energy industries, and critical infrastructure, in the Rio Grande Valley, on the order of \$1 Billion. The environmental benefit of providing for this project is reduced risks of water treatment plant and chemical spills due to flooding, which is a threat to human and environmental health and safety. The non-monetary benefits would include reduce risks to loss of life due to regional flooding, especially to residents with insufficient means.	\$506,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Middle Brazos Systems Assessment, Phase II: Aquilla Water Supply Reallocation Study	TX	Brazos River Authority	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	Reallocating flood storage to water supply storage at Aquilla Lake could produce additional water supply that could address the needs of customers served by Aquilla Lake. Aquilla has sufficient supply to meet existing water supply contracts however, increased demand due to projected population growth, which is driving the need for additional water, is expected to result in water supply shortages beginning as early 2020, with the shortage in 2070 forecasted to be approximately 7,500 to 30,000 AF per year. USACE did not approve a previous request to reallocate 15,073 Acre Feet (AF) from FRM pool to conservation pool due to permanent loss of flood storage volume and that the 15,073 AF would not meet total demand.	The Selected Plan recommends reallocating approximately 15,073 AF of storage from the flood pool to the conservation pool, increasing the top of conservation pool by 4.5 feet in elevation (542 feet after reallocation). This would provide an estimate yield of 2,463 AF per year. The selected plan requires placement of a 2-ft thick layer of rock riprap sufficiently high to protect the embankment up to the new conservation pool level, but no other changes in the dam or spillway height would be necessary. Some recreation features will need to be relocated. Mitigation is anticipated for Riparian/Floodplain Woodland habitat adversely impacted and/or permanently lost as a result of project implementation and inundation.	\$28,460,000	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Additionally, the proposed work does not require congressional authorization since authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Neches River Basin Flood Risk Management Study	TX	Lower Neches Valley Authority	New feasibility study authority	The proposed study is to provide sustainable, long-term flood risk management to protect life and property along the lower Neches River in Jefferson, Hardin and Tyler Counties, and parts of Liberty and Chambers Counties. A secondary purpose is analyze the aquatic ecosystem for restoration opportunities along the lower Neches River. The cities of Bridge City, Orange, Beaumont and Port Arthur were devastated by Hurricane Harvey in 2017. This area is home to one of the largest petrochemical centers in the nation. Flooding and storm damage reduction are longstanding major issues that regularly threaten life and damage homes, businesses, health care facilities, streets and bridges along the lower Neches River.	The worst flooding was seen during Hurricane Harvey, when more than 50 inches of rain resulted in almost 92,000 homes being flooded in Jefferson and Orange Counties. There was more than a billion dollars in damage in Jefferson county alone, with the loss of 17 lives. This region produces 13% of the nation's daily fuel consumption, produces 60% of the nation's commercial jet fuel and a majority of the U.S. military jet fuel, manages 55% of the nation's strategic petroleum reserves, and is projected to become the largest liquefied natural gas exporter in the United States. Current annual economic benefits of the region include more than \$13 billion and more than 128,000 permanent jobs.	\$3,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Reallocation Study of Whitney Lake	TX	Brazos River Authority	New feasibility study authority	The focus of this reallocation study would be from current conservation pool, not the flood control pool. The main reason for conducting the study is to consider allocations/operations during severe drought or leading up to drought conditions. A reevaluation directed toward optimizing the use of storage in Whitney Lake for maximum benefit to the nation would evaluate potential modifications to the existing Whitney Reservoir Project to meet present and future water and land related and resource needs. Recent estimates indicate an expectation of significant population growth and the demand for water and energy supply through 2060.	Hydropower went online in 1955. The installed capacity was 30 mega watts. In 2012, the actual net energy generated was 24 million kilowatt hours. Total storage capacity is 2 mil ac-ft; conservation is 550,000 ac-ft so water supply at 50,000 ac-ft is only 9%. According to the local sponsor, water shortage economic losses could range from \$73 billion -\$150 billion.	\$93,000,000	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Additionally, the proposed work does not require congressional authorization since authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Raising Winter Pool Level and Expanding hydroelectric generation capability at the Summersville Hydroelectric Project on the Gauley River in Nicholas County, WV.	WV	Summersville Hydroelectric Project	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The non-federal interest is proposing that USACE perform a feasibility study to consider raising the winter pool at Summersville Lake by up to 50 feet. This would allow the existing hydropower facility to generate additional electricity with existing facilities. They are also requesting, as part of study, that USACE evaluate the impacts of releasing water more slowly after a significant precipitation event. Currently, this additional water bypasses the hydropower facility as the reservoir is drawn down quickly in preparation for possible future events. Raising winter pool and decreasing the rate of post-event drawdown would impact the authorized purposes of Summersville Dam, so this evaluation of drawdown would look for alternatives which would result in minimal effects.	It is expected that the operational changes would increase annual power generation by up to 22%, from 200 gigawatt hours (GWH) to 245 GWh year, with no capital cost required. A feasibility study would be required to determine if increasing winter pool by up to 50 feet, decreasing the rate of drawdown after a significant precipitation event, and/or optimizing the start date for filling the reservoir to summer pool would impact the authorized purposes. Any/all of these could impact the USACE's ability to operate the dam for flood risk management and could also impact recreation. Determining the degree of these impacts would be the goal of the feasibility study.	\$1,300,000	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Additionally, the proposed work does not require congressional authorization (Criteria 2).