Transforming the Corps of Engineers to Meet Today's Needs



USACE Priorities



> Support the Warfighter

> Transform Civil Works



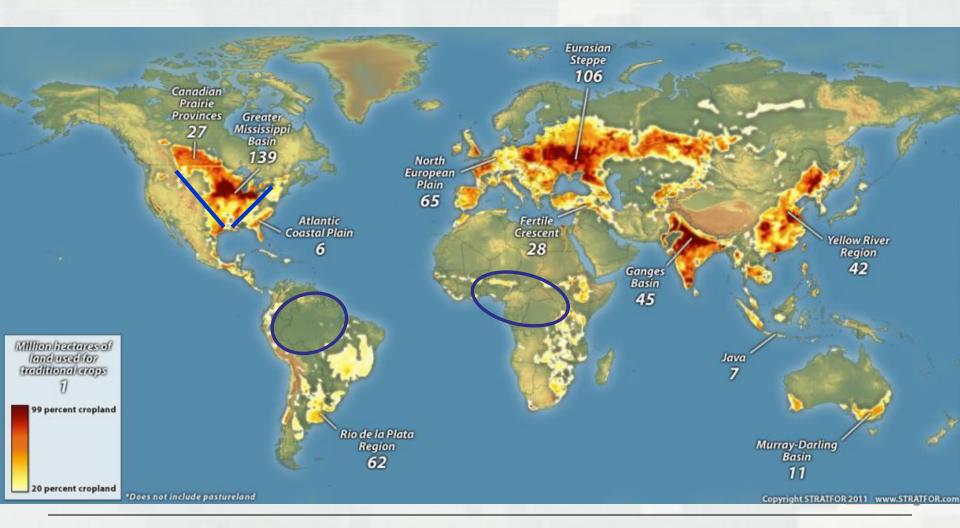








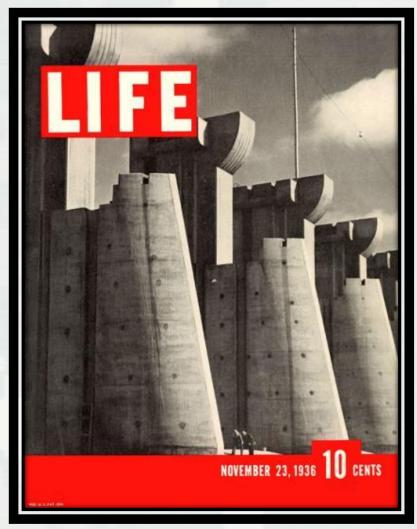
Global Agricultural Zones and the Basis for US Greatness



The 20th Century "Golden Age" of Infrastructure Construction

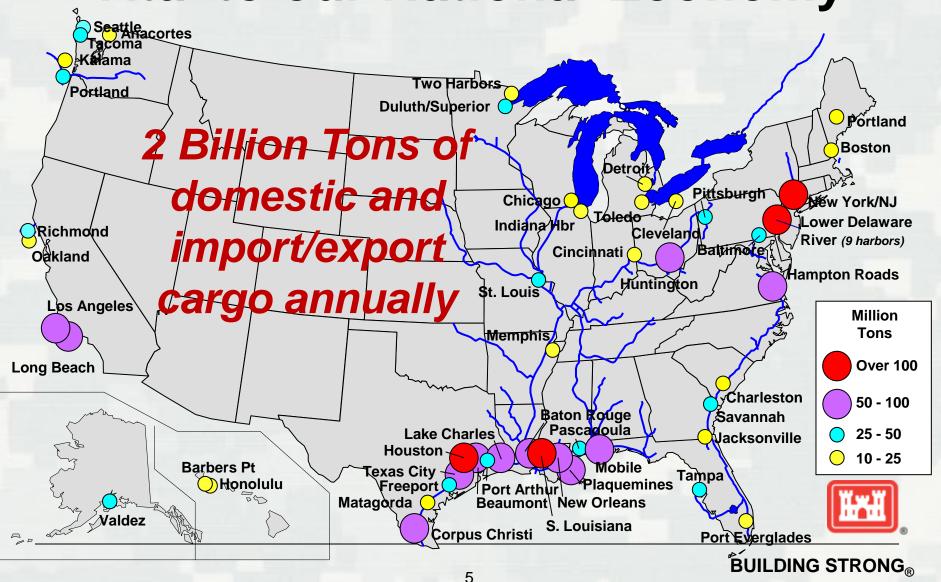








U.S. Ports and Inland Waterways: Vital to our National Economy



USACE Contributions to the Economy and the Environment



Corps Maintained Ports Provide Strategic Deployment Capability

Harbo Maintenance Trust Fund collects \$1.3 billion revenue

BUILDING STRONG®

USACE CW's Economic Benefits & Revenues to the Treasury 2010

Each dollar spent on the USACE Civil Works program generated ~ \$9.00 in economic benefits and \$2.70 in revenues to the U.S. Treasury.

Program	NED Benefits (Billions of Dollars)	Net NED Benefits (Billions of Dollars)	U.S. Treasury Revenues (Billions of Dollars)
Flood Risk Management	\$23.1	\$22.5	\$7.3
Coastal Navigation	\$8.7	\$7.9	\$3.3
Inland Navigation	\$7.6	\$7.0	\$1.9
Water Supply	\$6.5	\$6.5	\$0.1
Hydropower	\$2.2	\$2.0	\$1.1
Recreation	\$3.3	\$3.0	\$1.1
Leases and Sales			\$0.1
Total Annual NED	\$51.4	\$48.9	\$14.8

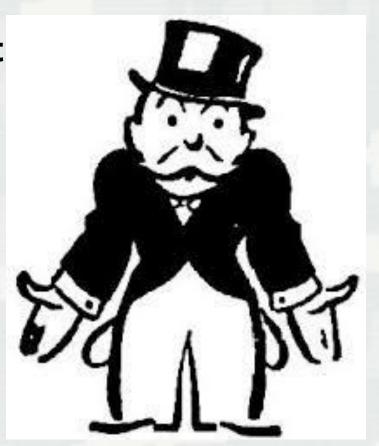
Notes:

(1) Net NED Benefits represent total NED benefits minus the costs of operations, maintenance, expenses, the USACE Regulatory program, FUSRAP, oversight by ASA(CW) and other USACE Civil Works programs.

(2) The Benefits and Revenues numbers are not additive.

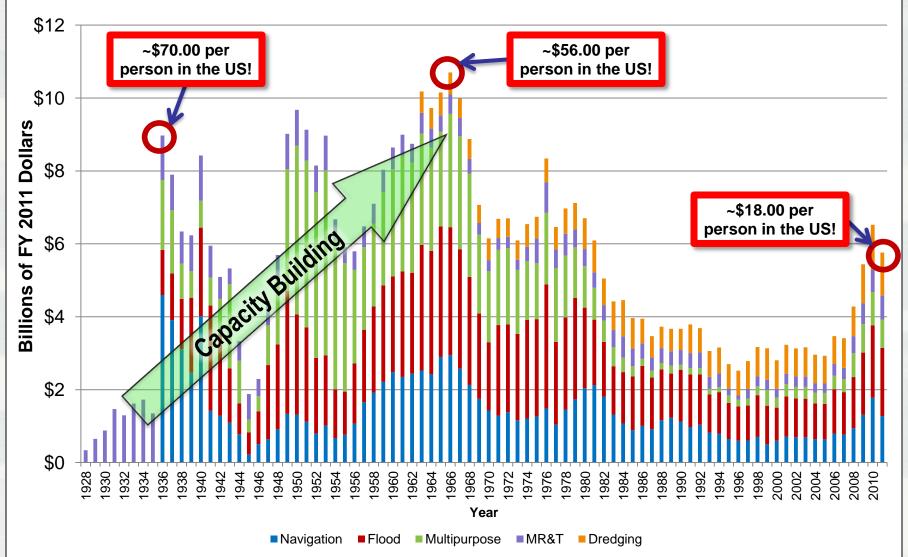
Current Environment

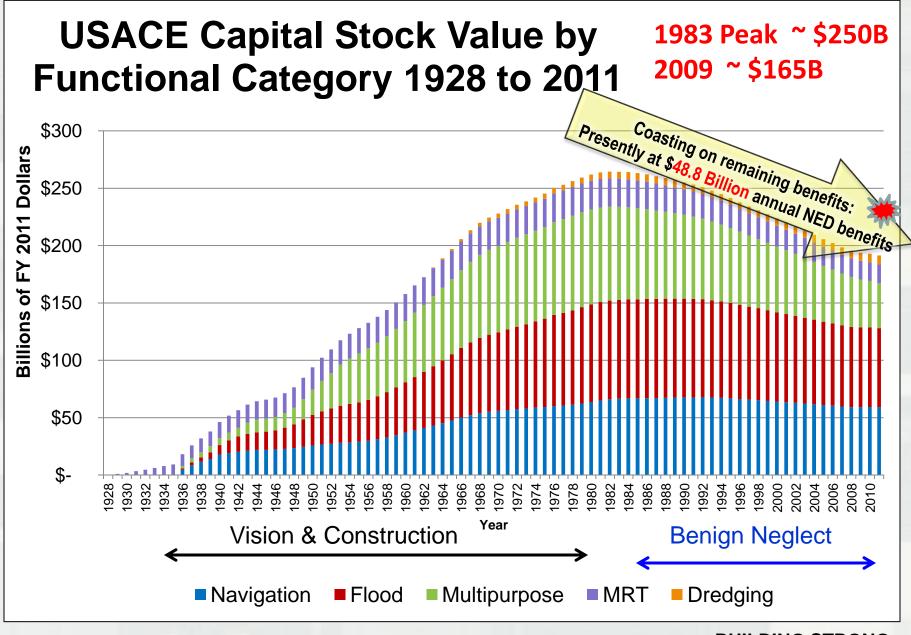
- **►WRDA & Reform**
- **► Non-Earmark Environment**
- **▶** Budget Cuts
- ► Travel cuts/meeting attendance
- **▶** Downsizing
- **▶ Debt Limit**
- **▶** Governance Turmoil



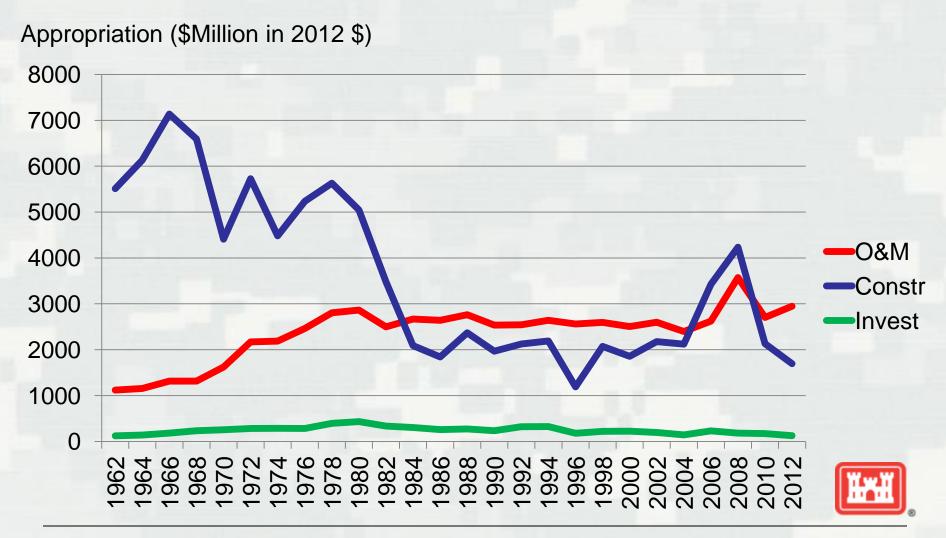




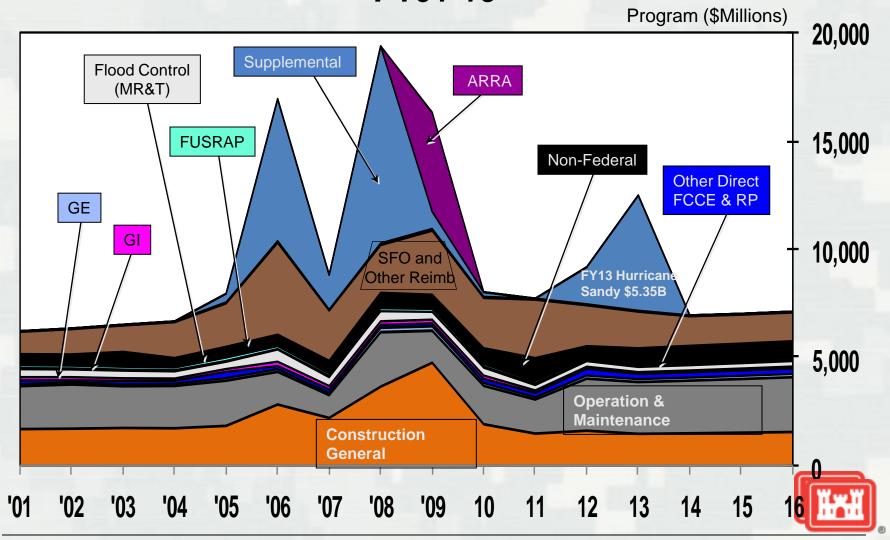




Long Term Civil Works Funding Trends



Civil Works Program Trends FY01-16



CW Program (by Account)

(\$ Millions)

Account	FY2013 Budget	FY 2013 Approp. (after Sequestration)	FY2014 Budget	FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriation	FY 2015 Budget
Construction	1471	1587	1350	1656	1125
O&M	2398	2287	2588	2861	2600
MR&T	234	238	279	307	245
Regulatory	205	182	200	200	200
FUSRAP	104	100	104	103	100
Investigations	102	119	90	125	80
FCCE	30	26	28	28	28
Expenses	182	175	182	182	178
OASA (CW)	5	5	5	5	5
Total	4731	4719	4826	5467	4561
Proposed Rescission			-100		-28

Breakouts of \$777M Funding Pots

By Business Program

Navigation: \$387 million

Flood Risk Management: \$255 million

Other Authorized Project Purposes: \$135 million

By Account

Investigations:

Construction:

MR&T:

• O&M:

\$ 41 million

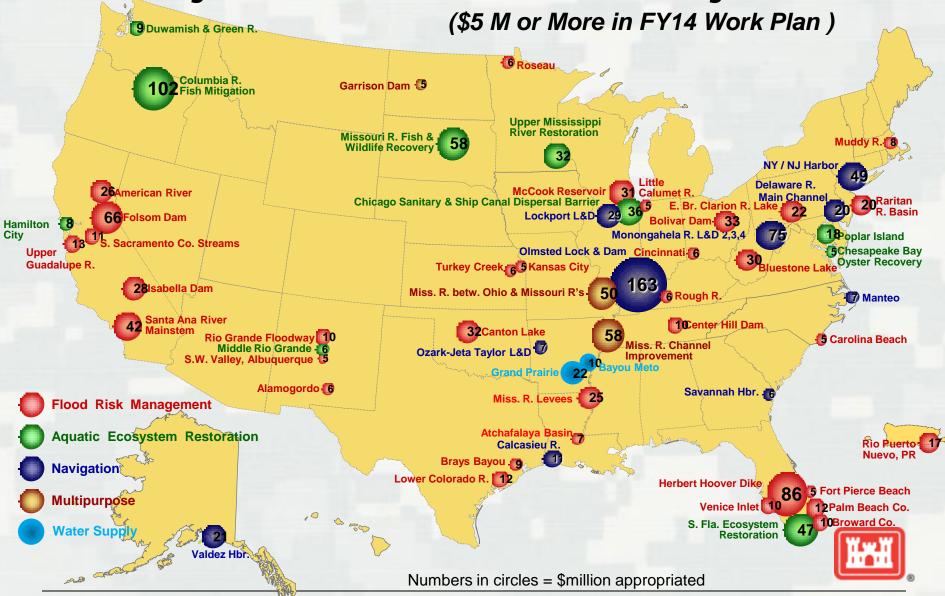
\$437 million

\$ 28 million

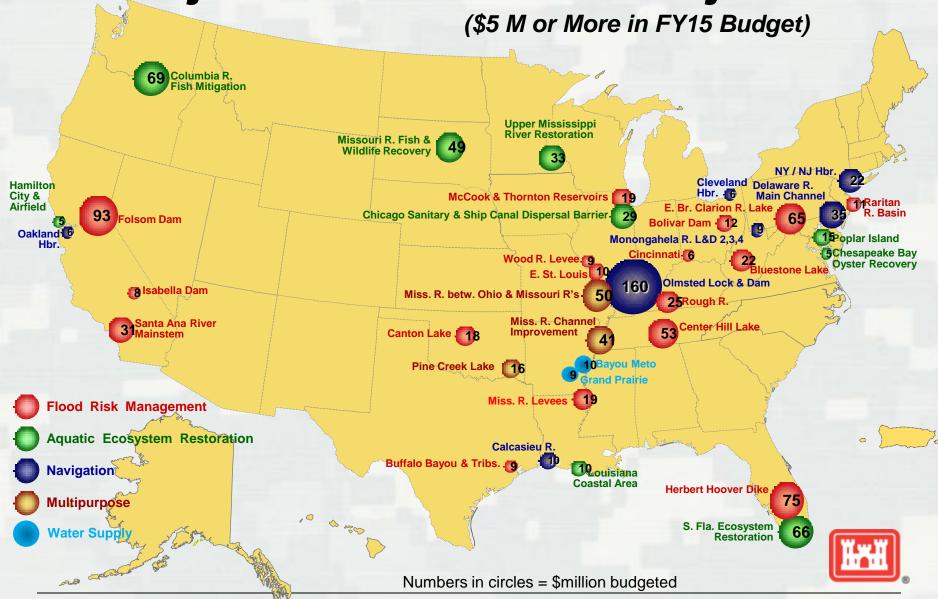
\$271 million



Major Construction Projects



Major Construction Projects



Moving National Infrastructure Policy

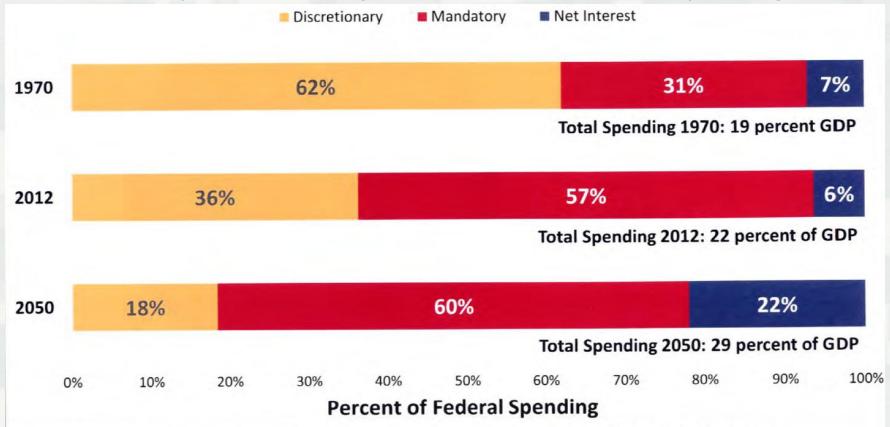
Senate Water Resources Development Act (S.601) Passed 15 May 2013, Vote 83-14 House Water Resources Reform & Development Act (H.R. 3080) Passed 23 October 2013, Vote 417-3

Reforms:

- Limit feasibility studies to 3 years, \$3 M
- Penalty for agencies failing to render decisions within 180 days of Corps completion of NEPA process.
- Credit for nonfederal entities building flood damage reduction projects
- Pilot program for nonfederal construction
- Minimum annual HMTF spending, moving toward total annual HMTF receipts and interest.
- Use of certified project managers, risk-based cost estimates, acquisition procedures and best management practices.
- Inland Waterways User Board to meet at least twice a year.
- Encourages development of hydropower generation at existing Corps projects.
- Amends the Planning Assistance to States program to include levee safety.
- Re-issued regulations regarding vegetation on levees



Mandatory Spending Crowds Out Everything Else



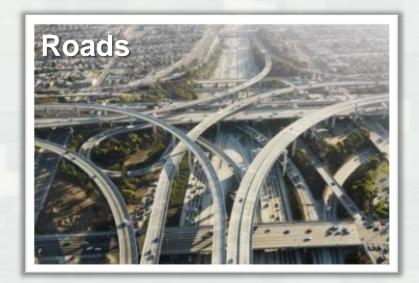
SOURCE: Data from the Congressional Budget Office, *Updated Budget Projections: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2023*, May 2013; the Congressional Budget Office, *The Long-Term Budget Outlook*, September 2013; Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, *Fiscal Year 2014*, April 2013; and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

NOTE: Projections are based on CBO's extended baseline scenario. GDP is based on estimates following July 2013 revision. Mandatory programs include Social Security, major federal health programs, other entitlement programs and offsetting receipts.



Our Nation's Infrastructure GPA:













Aging Water Resources Infrastructure

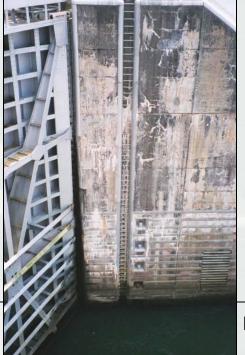
- Half of Locks 50+ Years Old
- Average Age 62 Years Old

Leaking Miter Gates, Upper Miss Lock 19



Crumbling lock wall, Lower Monongahela L&D 3, opened 1907

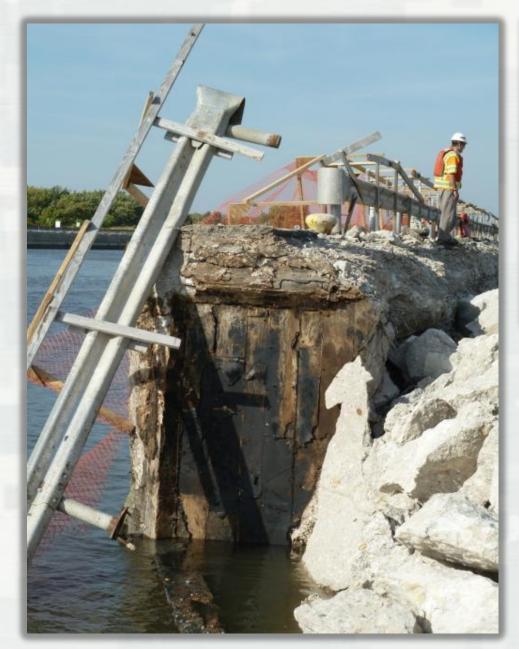




Concrete deterioration at Chickamauga Lock and Dam Project, Tenn.



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Lockport Canal, Illinois River



Lock and Dam 27, Chain of Rocks Canal, Mississippi River



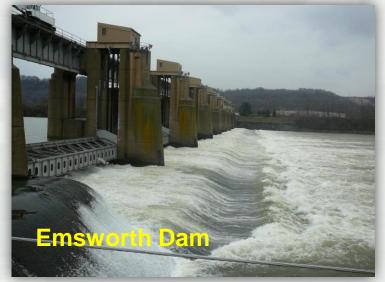
Lockport video



Deteriorating Infrastructure



Critical Reliability Programs Accelerating O&M Pressure

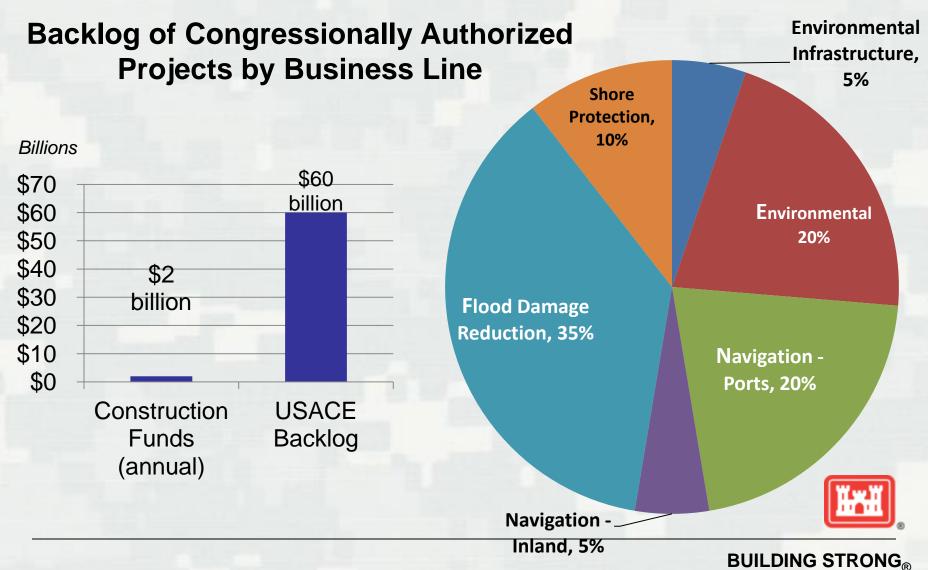




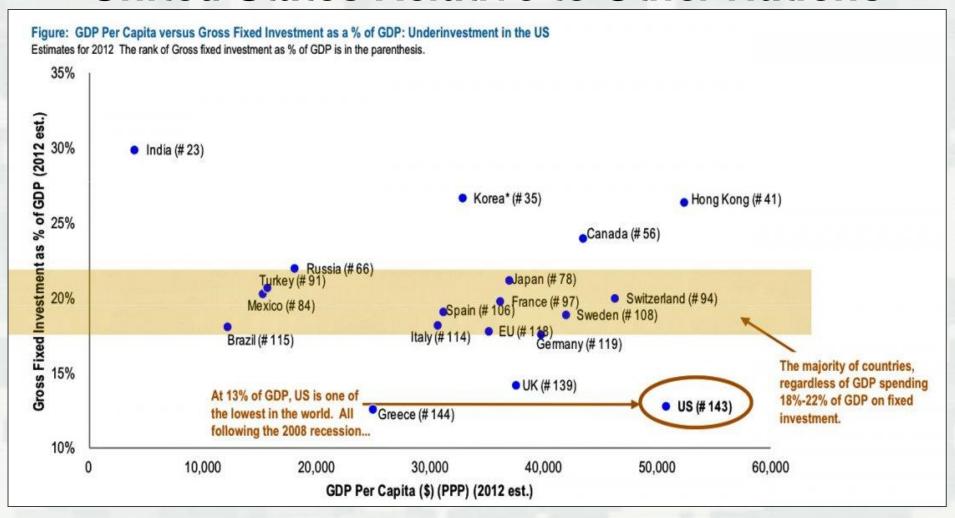




USACE Civil Works Construction Backlog



United States Relative to Other Nations

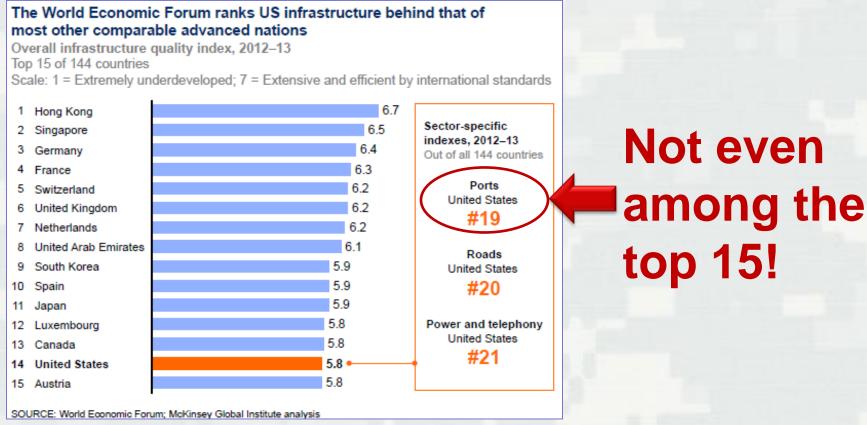


Low investment in infrastructure!



(equivalent to Greece)

Relative Quality of US Infrastructure



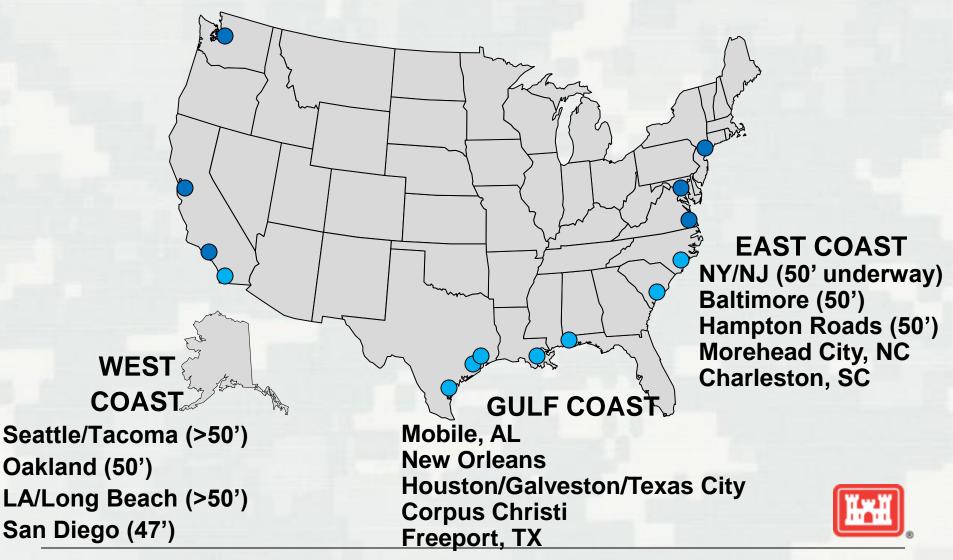


Global Navigation & Inland Waterway Investments

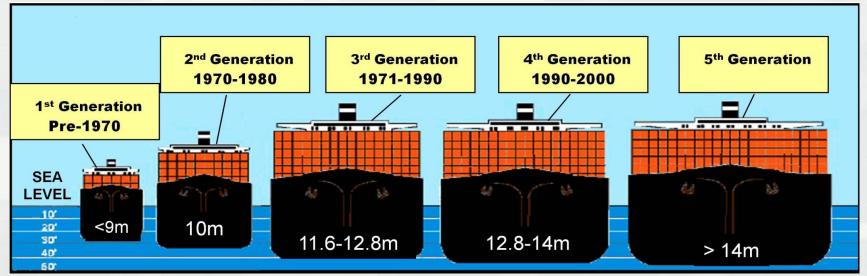
- China plans to invest \$32 Billion in Yangtze
 River port &navigation development, 2011-15
- Brazil is investing \$27 Billion in ports over the next 4-5 years
- The Army Corps of Engineers' annual Navigation budget approximates \$2 Billion

Ready for the Panama Canal?

U.S. Harbors 45' or Greater



We Can't Wait





Advance infrastructure projects at 5 East Coast ports:

- •NY / NJ
- Charleston
- Savannah
- Jacksonville
- •Miami



BUILDING STRONG_®

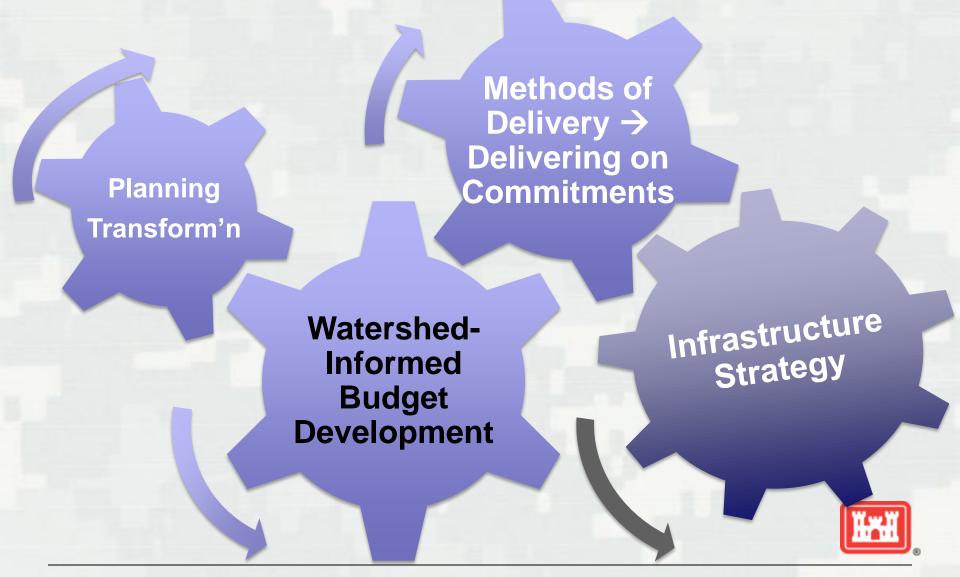
Harbor Deepening Challenges

- Study Process: Difficult and lengthy from study to authorization
- Funding: Federal appropriation process uncertainties
- Dredging: Escalating costs, placement, environmental mitigation
- Handling Facilities and Space: Need expanded cargo handling facilities and improved intermodal connections





Transforming Civil Works



Planning Modernization

Report of the chief of engineers U.S. army

United States. Army. Corps of Engineers, Determine Federal Interest

Authorization Backlog

Follow-on Work



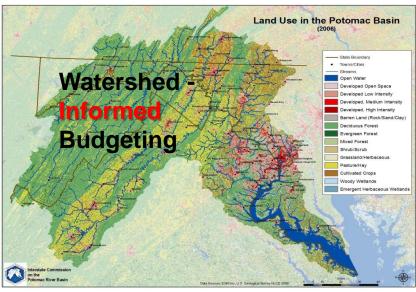






Budget Development





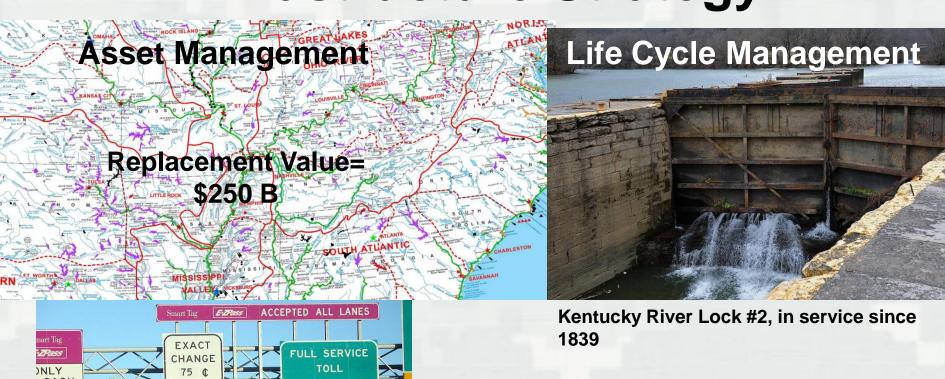




Methods of Delivery → Deliver on Commitments



Infrastructure Strategy



- Accelerate Execution
- Pilots
- Obstacles
- Authorities
- Re-Invent Operations



Moving National Infrastructure Policy

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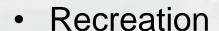
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- Encourages development of hydropower generation at existing Corps projects.
- Amends the Planning Assistance to States program to include levee safety.
- Re-issued regulations regarding vegetation on levees



Investment Strategy: Public-Private Partnership Possibilities





- Hydropower
 - Harbors
- Flood Risk
 Management
- Disaster Recovery

Leveraging Private and Other Agency Capital







Environmental Restoration & Sustainability Program

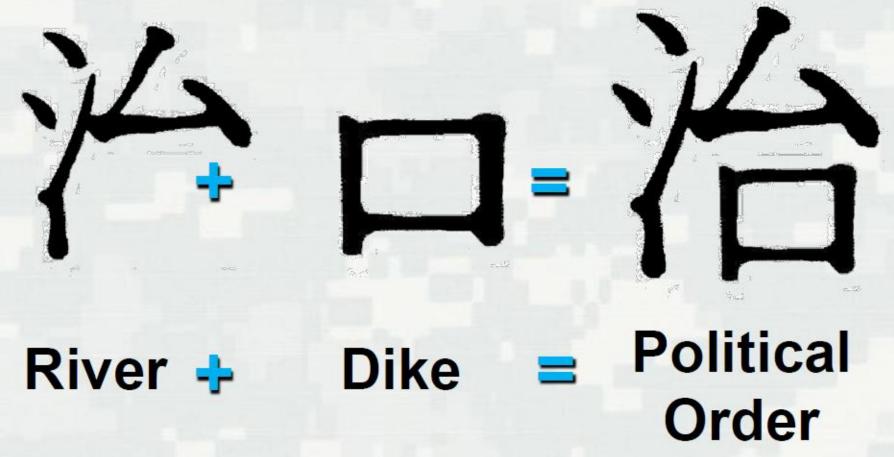


What Can You Do?

- · Tell the Story
- Help us Transform Civil Works
- Collaborate with ALL Stakeholders and Beneficiaries of the Civil Works Program
- Facilitate a Watershed-Informed approach
- Help the Nation Prioritize efforts, programs, and projects
- Support innovative Approaches for *Alternative Resourcing*

Water management (and water reform) is ALWAYS political.....

Ancient Chinese Characters:



USACE Vision

Engineering solutions for our Nation's toughest challenges.

USACE Mission

Deliver vital public and military engineering services; partnering in peace and war to strengthen our Nation's security, energize the economy and reduce risks from disasters.

What will be OUR Legacy?









FY16 Budget Development Timeline

3-17 Jan - Review of draft FY 2016 Budget EC by HQ BLMs, SMEs, Account Managers

27 Jan – FY 2016 Budget EC – Major Changes – BLM briefs to the MSC CWID Chiefs

31 Jan-14 Feb - MSC Review, Update of draft EC, and Coordination w/ HQ BLMs (Phase II)

3-7 Mar – Final draft FY 2016 Budget Development EC to HQ BLM/SMEs/Account Managers for review

7 Mar - Posting of Final draft FY 2016 Budget Development EC on Intranet for MSC/District use

31 Mar – Publish Final FY 2016 Budget Development EC on Internet

14 Apr-16 May - Planning CoP/MSC CWID Chiefs brief Proposed Continuing GI For FY16 Budget

21 Apr-16-May - BLM priority ranking eligibility of GI studies and RI-Investigations by BL

28 May - Planning CoP/BLM LIR for Continuing GI & RI-I applicable Budget Issue Paper to OASA

30 Apr - MSC CWID Chiefs brief Proposal Continuing CG For FY16 Budget

6 May - BLM priority ranking eligibility of CG projects and RI-Construction by BL

27 May - BCR Changes from FY2015 due to OASA(CW)

4 Jun - BLM LIR for Continuing CG & RI-C applicable Budget Issue Paper to OASA

16 Jun - MSC CWID Chiefs brief Proposal O&M For FY16 Budget

16 Jun - Final MSC Budget Submissions Loaded in CWIFD

17 Jun-22 Jul - BLMs Review, Conduct QA, and assign initial Hqs rank by BL

21 Jul - New Starts and Resumptions and Remaining Items for GI and CG briefings

16 Jun-26 Jul - Balance the Crosswalk tables

23 Jul - Pre-Briefing to PID Chief

24 Jul - Pre-Briefing to DCG and C&EO

23 Jul - Review of draft crosswalk before brief to OASA

28 Jul - Submit and Brief Pre-Final Budget and balanced Crosswalk tables to OASA(CW)

NLT 7 Aug - Engagement 1 - Briefing to CCG and MSC Cdrs by ALL on budget submission

13 Aug - Briefing to ASA(CW) on Final Recommended Budget across BLs



Reducing Risk

Initial Risk

- Zoning Local

 Building Codes State, Local

 Risk Communication Federal, State
- Absolute protection from floods is not possible must plan for exceedence (Residual Risk)
- Cannot rely on single structural approach implement a portfolio of measures

Evacuation Plans Federal, State, Local, Individual
Insurance Individual
Federal, State, Local, Individual
Federal, State, Local, Individual
Federal, State, Local

Natural Storage

Non-Structural (Floodproofing, Elevation, etc)

Federal, State, Local

Federal, State, Local

Structural (Levees, Dams, Floodways)

Federal, State, Local

Residual Risk

Identify risks and make decisions based on relative risk – recognize not all will get the same protection



BUILDING STRONG_®

Modified from USACE



INITIAL RISK

Critical Levee Repairs
Levee Evaluations

State-Local Early Implementation Projects

Federal Projects

Central Valley Flood Protection Plan

Mitigation Banking

Flood Corridor Easements

Designated Floodways

Reservoir Reoperation and Forecast Based Operation

Climate Change Adjustments to Flood Hydrology

Floodplain Mapping

Annual Flood Risk Notifications

New Building Standards

Emergency Response Plans

Emergency Supplies and Stockpiles

Improved Maintenance and Inspection Procedures

Local Agency Reports on Maintenance

Local Agency Risk Acknowledgement

Shared Liability between State and Local Agencies

200-year Minimum Protection for Urban Areas

General Plan Amendments and Zoning Ordinances

RESIDUAL RISK

California Meets the Challenge:

Taking Steps to Manage Flood Risk

in the Central Valley



To Meet the Challenges, We Need to Change

- We are in a <u>non-earmark</u> environment
- We have funded too many studies/projects at less than capability
- It takes too long to complete studies and projects
- Sponsors and stakeholders are concerned about timeliness and cost effectiveness
- We need emphasis on importance of quality assurance and quality products



Challenges in CW's Future

- Aging infrastructure: Critical need for robust asset management & a long-term recapitalization program
- <u>Domestic discretionary funding</u>: Need for innovative financing, capital stock divestment, market-based solutions
- No focus on America's infrastructure needs and investment – need to elevate water infrastructure to national level of attention
- Competition for water, including increasing environmental & water supply needs
- Climate change adaptation & water-food-energy nexus

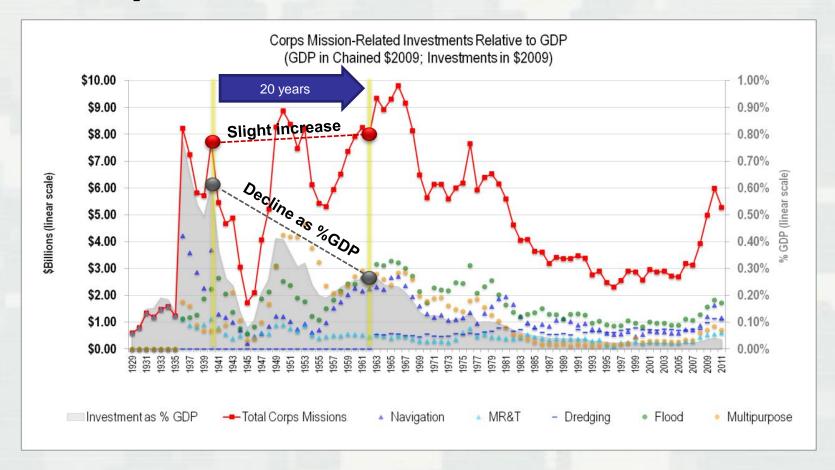


Trends Influencing CW's Future

- Aging infrastructure: Critical need for robust asset management & a long-term recapitalization program
- Major Floods & Lessons learned: Katrina, 2011 Floods, Super Storage
- Focus on sustainability: IWRM perspective, collaborative planning, revised PR&G
- Climate change adaptation & water-food-energy nexus
- <u>Competition for water</u>, including increasing environmental & water supply needs
- Intersection of international water security & USACE OCONUS missions
- Globalization: Waterborne trade implications, homeland security & international water resources, expansion of Panama Canal
- <u>Domestic discretionary funding</u>: Need for innovative financing, marketbased solutions



Corps Mission-Related Investments



More than a <u>tenfold</u> increase in GDP since 1928! **Similar level of investment will not keep pace with GDP.**Decreasing levels of investment magnify the effect.



Implementation of the Capital Projects Business Model

Recommendation	Status	
Project Management Certification	Olmsted team and Lower Mon team certified; KY Lock team working on certification	
Risk-based cost estimates	Updated for Olmsted; Lower Mon scheduled for spring 2014	
Conduct Independent External Peer Reviews of IMTS project	Conducted on Olmsted Post Authorization Change Report and certified cost estimate and will be completed for all future projects and PACRs	
Appoint a board member to each IMTS Project	Rep appointed to Olmsted team; others in progress	
Project status updates to IWUB	Updates provided at each meeting	
Include Board Chairman signature on PMPs	Unable to accommodate per Corps counsel, but participation in meetings ok.	
Evaluate use of Early contractor involvement	To be considered when new projects begin	
Apply Military Construction Principles	Large projects are difficult to fully fund given Civil Works budget constraints	
Establish new start recommendation procedures	Limited applicability at this time given IWTF constraints. Will revisit in FY14 with CPBM update.	

Implementation of the Capital Projects Business Model

Recommendation	Status	
Obtain approval for CPBM model regulation	Awaiting implementation via OPORD	
Create Design Centers of Expertise	Inland Nav Design Center established	
Develop standardized designs	Inland Nav Design Center is developing lessons learned to be used when design work proceeds. Used at small scale by designing similar components for KY and Chick Locks	
Revisit use of continuing contracts- increase threshold to \$50M from \$20M	Requires Congressional legislation. Prohibited by Congress in approps bills from using continuing contract on IWTF projects	
Increase Capital Investment Program Funding to \$380M per year	Limited by IWTF revenues	
Decrease IWTF cost share for major rehabs on all dam projects and major rehab lock projects below \$100M	Requires Congressional legislation; opposed by Administration	
Establish cost-sharing cap	Requires Congressional legislation; opposed by Administration	
Increase waterways fuel tax	Requires Congressional legislation	

USACE Lock Levels of Service

<u>Level</u>	<u>Title</u>	Guideline	Description
1	Full Service	> 1000 Commercial Lockages	24x7, Every Day
	Reduced		
2	Service	500-1000 Commercial Lockages	2 Shifts, Every Day
		< 500 Commercial Lockages; or	
3	Limited Service	> 1000 Recreational Lockages	1 Shift, Every Day
		Limited Commercial and/or	
		substantial Recreational traffic, with	
	Scheduled	a more consistent daytime pattern	Lockages at set times
4	Service	of lockages	each day
			1 Shift per day,
	Weekends &	Little or no Commercial Lockages;	weekends and holidays
5	Holidays	> 500 Recreational Lockages	only
	100	Limited commercial traffic with no	
	Service by	consistent pattern of lockages	Commercial Lockages
6	Appointment	(<500 commercial or recreational)	by appointment

<u>Data source</u>: USACE Lock Performance Monitoring System,

(LPMS) database; FY 2010 and 2011 average Lockages

Future: 3-year rolling average

