2022 Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development

February 2022

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Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development: Overview

This 2022 Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development (2022 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 modifications to authorized water resources development programs, projects or studies.

Section 7001 requires an annual notice to be published in the Federal Register requesting proposals for proposed feasibility studies, proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects and feasibility studies, and proposed modifications to authorized environmental infrastructure assistance programs 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 programs, projects, and feasibility studies that:

(i) are related to the missions and authorities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE);
(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; and,
(v) if authorized, could be carried out by USACE.

On April 30, 2021, USACE published the annual Federal Register notice for proposals from non-Federal interests. The deadline for submitting proposals was August 30, 2021 (122 days). The Federal Register notice for proposals was published on the USACE Headquarters (HQUSACE) website, with information distributed to all USACE Civil Works districts and divisions. HQUSACE hosted two public information sessions about the proposal process on July 12 and August 5, with each session's information posted to the HQUSACE website and publicized via HQUSACE's social media platforms.

This year, 43 proposals were received. All submitted proposals were evaluated against the five criteria in Section 7001 and are presented in one of two tables in this Annual Report.

The first table, included in the main report, contains 16 signed Chief's Reports recommending authorization of a water resources development project, and 22 non-

Federal proposals that meet the five criteria[1]. The second table, included as an appendix, contains 21 non-Federal proposals that did not meet the five criteria with an explanation of which specific criteria were not met.

Of the 43 non-Federal proposals submitted for the 2022 Annual Report, 24 were submitted as proposals for new feasibility study authorization, 4 were proposals for a modification to existing study authority, and 8 were for modifications to an existing project authority. In addition, 7 proposals were for modifications to environmental infrastructure program authorities. All 43 proposals provided by non-Federal interests for the 2022 Annual Report are available on the HQUSACE website at https://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 2022 Annual Report does not preclude the Army from carrying out the proposal (e.g., either by performing the proposed study or by undertaking the proposed construction).

Sections 1037(d), 1046(d), 2009(d), 2104(e), 3025, 3026(c), 4002(b), 4003(d), 4007(c), 4009(c), 4011(b), and 4014(c) of WRRDA 2014, and Sections 118, 119, 120, and 127 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2020 also provided for the inclusion in the Annual Report of certain recommendations that require Congressional authorization. Reporting directed by Section 4011(b) of WRRDA 2014, Louisiana Coastal Area, is included in this Report. However, the Secretary does not have any recommendations that require Congressional authorization at this time.

Based on the information received from the non-Federal interests, each proposed feasibility study and proposed modification to an authorized water resources development program, 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.

Summary of Outreach and Education Efforts

Additional information about education and outreach actions taken by the Secretary related to Section 7001 is required by Section 229 of WRDA 2020.

Each year, HQUSACE hosts two public information sessions on the Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development. In 2021, the information sessions were held virtually on July 12 and August 5. The presentation covered the USACE Civil Works

[1] One proposal was also the subject of a signed Chief's Report and therefore is in the Chief's Report table.

study and project processes, the intent of the 7001 Report, criteria for inclusion in the report, process deadlines, and other available resources. Time was reserved for a question-and-answer period during both sessions. Notice of the virtual information sessions was shared through USACE District offices, the Corps 7001 webpage, and on social media platforms. Both sessions were recorded, and the presentation was made available on the USACE 7001 webpage at https://usace.contentdm.oclc.org/utils/getfile/collection/p16021coll5/id/35693.

Several other resources are available to non-Federal interests on the USACE 7001 webpage, including a link to the Federal Register notice, a program fact sheet, frequently asked questions, and a link to previously submitted proposals and reports to Congress. The proposal can be completed online through the USACE 7001 webpage, where instructions and required information are also available.

Technical support is available to any non-Federal interest that requests assistance. Questions can be directed to their local USACE District or a central email inbox (wrrda7001proposal@usace.army.mil), if they are unsure of their District point of contact.

Evaluation Criteria and Methodology

To provide more transparency to non-Federal interests, the Federal Register notice and HQUSACE website details the process under which proposals are evaluated against the criteria in developing the Annual Report.

Criteria 1. Related to USACE missions and authorities

Proposals are considered related to the missions and authorities of USACE when they involve a proposed or existing USACE water resources project whose primary purpose is flood and storm damage reduction, commercial navigation, aquatic ecosystem restoration, or municipal or agricultural water supply[2].

Proposals for related purposes, such as for recreation or hydropower, may be eligible for inclusion in the main report only if undertaken in conjunction with a project or effort whose primary purpose is one (or more) of project purposes listed above.

Certain environmental infrastructure proposals (i.e., proposed modifications for an environmental infrastructure program), despite not being primarily a flood and storm damage reduction, commercial navigation, or aquatic ecosystem proposal, may be included in the main report per Section 1332 of WRDA 2018 or Section 1157 (b) of WRDA 2016, which amended Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014.

[2] Section 127 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (Division AA of P.L. 116-260) amended 33 USC 2282(d), directing that the Secretary shall not include proposals in the appendix of the annual report that otherwise meet the criteria for inclusion in the annual report solely on the basis that the proposals are for the purposes of navigation, flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, or municipal or agricultural water supply.

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; 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 study or construction of water resources development projects that do not require additional authorization from Congress.
- Proposals for modifications to non-Federal projects where USACE 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 USACE project, or a completed or ongoing feasibility study.
- Proposals that are not related to a study or project authorization; for example, changes to a law or policy.

Criteria 3. Have not been congressionally authorized

A proposal is considered to have not been congressionally authorized if none of the basic elements contained in the proposal was 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. However, 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 the main report table of a Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development.

Criteria 5. If authorized, could be carried out by USACE

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

Criteria for Consideration of Environmental Infrastructure Proposals

Environmental infrastructure proposals are an exception to the five criteria. To be included in main report the environmental infrastructure proposal must be a modification to a project that was authorized pursuant to Section 219 of WRDA 1992, as amended, or must identify a programmatic modification to an environmental infrastructure assistance program. The proposal must not have been included in any previous annual report.

Requirements for Project Implementation

The Federal Register notice identified specific requirements that all authorized water resources development projects must generally meet before USACE can proceed to construction, whether the project is authorized following USACE's 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.

All USACE water resources development projects must meet certain requirements before proceeding to construction. These requirements include: (1) That the project is authorized for construction by Congress; (2) that the Secretary, or other appropriate official, has approved a current decision document; and (3) that the funds for project construction have been appropriated and are available.

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 an explanation of the basis for a finding of a 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 USACE 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) may be required 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 some PACRs may not include feasibility analysis, where they support project modifications they may be considered for inclusion in the report if the recommendations require authorization.

2022 Main Report Table:

- Signed Chief's Reports
- Proposals from Non-Federal interests meeting the criteria of WRRDA 7001, as amended

2022 Appendix Table:

- Proposals from Non-Federal interests not meeting the criteria of WRRDA 7001, as amended

Appendix: Other Reporting Requirements in the Annual Report

- Section 4011(b) of WRRDA 2014, Louisiana Coastal Area

2022 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 2021 price levels)	Requirements for Implementation (All must be authorized by Congress in law and receive appropriations in law)
Projects which have signed Chief's Reports									
Elim Subsistence Harbor Study, Elim, Alaska	AK	The Native Village of Elim, Alaska	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Improve navigation access to Elim, Alaska by providing for the safe maneuverability and protected mooring of the existing and anticipated fleet, and increasing the percentage of time that harbor facilities can be safely accessed.	To evaluate the recommended plan's impact on the long-term community viability at Elim, navigation access through the use of moorage days was used to characterize the opportunities in the area.	$74,905,000	$1,896,000	$76,801,000	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.
Selma, Alabama, Flood Risk Management and Bank Stabilization	AL	The City of Selma, Alabama	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Bank stabilization measures to reduce damages to historic buildings in the viewshed of the Edmund Pettis Bridge along the Alabama River in downtown Selma and a flood response plan to provide for life safety in the surrounding city wards.	Benefits were calculated based on the cost of constructing the soldier-pile wall compared to the next least costly alternative of relocating at-risk structures along the riverbank.	$15,533,100	$8,363,900	$23,897,000	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.
Valley Creek Flood Risk Management, Bessemer and Birmingham, Alabama	AL	The City of Bessemer, Alabama	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Flood risk management in the cities of Bessemer and Birmingham, Alabama	The recommended plan provides maximum flood risk management benefits at a four percent Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP), and provides some benefits up to a one percent AEP.	$17,725,000	$9,586,000	$27,311,000	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.
Lower Cache Creek, Yolo County, Woodland and Vicinity, California	CA	The Central Valley Flood Protection Board and the City of Woodland, California	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Reduce flood risk in the City of Woodland, California.	The recommended plan would reduce Expected Annual Damages (EAD) within the City of Woodland and adjacent areas.	$215,152,000	$115,851,000	$331,003,000	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.
Port of Long Beach Deep Draft Navigation, Los Angeles County, California	CA	The Port of Long Beach	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Navigation improvements for the Port of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California that will contribute to the economic efficiency of commercial navigation.	The recommended plan addresses inefficiencies where channels and maneuvering areas do not fully accommodate the container and liquid bulk vessels using them. Tide restrictions, light loading, and lightering currently contribute to increased transportation costs for the shipment of commodities at the Nation's second busiest port.	$71,985,500	$73,447,500	$145,433,000	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.
Prado Basin Ecosystem Restoration, San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange Counties, California	CA	Orange County, California Water District	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Ecosystem restoration within the extent of the Santa Ana River Mainstem Project encompassing most of Prado Basin and along Reach 9 of the Santa Ana River downstream of Prado Dam in San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange Counties, California	The recommended plan would have beneficial impacts to water and biological resources, restoring riparian and riverine vegetation communities and habitat functions within Prado Basin and along the mainstem of the Santa Ana River downstream of Prado Dam. The plan restores 606 acres of valuable riparian and associated habitats in the largest riparian forest in southern California, supporting connectivity with other protected lands and the southwestern flyway. The plan provides ecosystem restoration outputs of 38,795 average annual habitat units (AAHU) and the average annual cost per AAHU is $59.	$31,318,000	$16,864,000	$48,182,000	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.
Fairfield and New Haven Counties, Connecticut, Coastal Storm Risk Management	CT	The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and the City of New Haven, Connecticut	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Reduce the potential damage caused by coastal storms and improve safety and coastal resiliency of the Long Wharf area in the City of New Haven, Connecticut.	The recommended plan will reduce coastal damages to residential and commercial property and transportation infrastructure in the coastal flood plain.	$92,937,000	$50,043,000	$142,980,000	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.
Florida Keys, Monroe County, Florida Coastal Storm Risk Management	FL	Monroe County, Florida	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Coastal storm risk management for the Florida Keys, Monroe County, Florida.	The recommended plan will reduce coastal storm damage to critical infrastructure, residential and coastal structures, and U.S. Route 1, the singular evacuation route and connection to mainland Florida.	$1,513,531,000	$814,978,000	$2,328,509,000	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.
Okaloosa County, Florida, Coastal Storm Risk Management	FL	Okaloosa County, Florida	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Coastal storm risk management in Okaloosa County, Florida	Project implementation on Okaloosa Island reduces damages from flooding and project implementation on West Destin reduces damages from flooding and wave attack. Approximately 46% percent of residual risk will remain for Okaloosa County and approximately 68% will remain for West Destin.	Initial = $19,822,000 Renourishment = $71,045,000 Total = $90,867,000	Initial = $11,535,000 Renourishment = $73,787,000 Total = $85,322,000	Initial = $31,357,000 Renourishment = $144,832,000 Total = $176,189,000	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.
Pinellas County, Florida, Treasure Island and Long Key Segments, Coastal Storm Risk Management	FL	Pinellas County, Florida	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Reduce coastal storm risk along the Treasure Island and Long Key segments of the existing Pinellas County, Florida Beach Erosion Control project in Pinellas County, Florida.	The recommended plan would reduce average annual coastal storm damages by approximately 66 percent. It will also contribute to the creation of habitat for nesting sea turtles and shorebirds and provide incidental recreation opportunities.	Initial = $8,627,000 Renourishment = $92,000,000 Total = $100,627,000	Initial = $5,332,000 Renourishment = $101,690,000 Total = $107,022,000	Initial = $13,959,000 Renourishment = $193,690,000 Total = $207,649,000	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.
Upper Barataria Basin, Louisiana, Hurricane Storm Damage Risk Reduction	LA	The State of Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority Board	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Hurricane and storm damage risk reduction on the west bank of the Mississippi River in Ascension, Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, and St. John the Baptist Parishes, Louisiana.	The recommended plan includes the construction of a 30.6-mile levee system around the communities of Boutte, Paradis, Bayou Gauche and Des Allemands based on the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability storm level of risk reduction.	$1,005,001,000	$541,155,000	$1,546,156,000	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.
Papillion Creek and Tributaries Lakes, Nebraska	NE	The Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Flood risk management and recreation for the South Papillion Creek, Little Papillion Creek, Thomas Creek, Big Papillion Creek, Cole Creek, Papillion Creek, Saddle Creek, and West Papillion Creek in Nebraska.	The recommend plan will reduce expected annual flood damages in the study area by 51 percent overall, and by 69-78 percent across the South Papillion, Little Papillion, Thomas, and Saddle Creek portions of the watershed.	$91,491,400	$52,156,300	$143,647,700	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.
Portland Metro Levee System, Portland, Oregon	OR	The Columbia Corridor Drainage District's Joint Contracting Authority	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Improvements to portions of the existing federally constructed Portland Metro Levee System.	The recommended plan was formulated to reduce the risk of flood damages to key infrastructure and residential/commercial structures within the system resulting from a flood event with an annual exceedance probability of 0.12 percent. The plan reduces expected annual damages to the system by approximately 49 percent relative to the without project conditions.	$77,111,000	$41,521,000	$118,632,000	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.

2022 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 2021 price levels)	Requirements for Implementation (All must be authorized by Congress in law and receive appropriations in law)
San Juan Metropolitan Area, Puerto Rico, Coastal Storm Risk Management	PR	The Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Reduce the risk of potential damage caused by coastal storms. The recommended plan includes the construction of structural and natural and nature-based features along back bay areas in the municipality of San Juan and the adjacent municipality communities of Catano, Guaynabo, and Toa Baja.	The proposed project would greatly reduce, but not eliminate, future coastal storm damages. The design features will reduce risk under the 0.44% to 0.18% annual exceedance probability event with 90% assurance, depending on the reach. Coastal storm damages, caused primarily by coastal flooding, would be reduced by approximately 98% to 100% in the location of the project area over the 50-year period of analysis; therefore, the residual damages would be in the range of 0% to 2%.	$245,418,000	$131,333,000	$376,751,000	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.
Folly Beach, South Carolina Coastal Storm Risk Management	SC	The City of Folly Beach, South Carolina	Signed Chief's Report in Review	Reduce the potential damage caused by coastal storms and improve safety and coastal resiliency of the Folly Beach area in and immediately adjacent to the City of Folly Beach, South Carolina	The recommended plan reduces expected annual damages by approximately 83 percent relative to the without project conditions.	Initial = $45,490,000 Renourishment = $164,424,000 Total = $209,914,000	Initial = $5,054,000 Renourishment = $26,767,000 Total = $31,821,000	Initial = $50,544,000 Renourishment = $191,191,000 Total = $241,735,000	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.
Coastal Texas Protection and Restoration	TX	The State of Texas General Land Office and the Gulf Coast Protection District	Signed Chief's Report in Review	A systemwide risk management strategy for the coastline of Texas integrating structural and non-structural coastal storm damage risk reduction actions with ecosystem restoration actions to enhance the resiliency of coastal communities and the living shoreline from coastal storms.	The recommended plan includes coastal storm risk management and ecosystem restoration features functioning as a system to reduce the risk of coastal storm damages to natural and man-made infrastructure and to restore degraded coastal wetlands. A total of about 21,010 Average Annual Habitat Units would be created.	$19,237,894,000	$11,668,393,000	$30,906,287,000	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.

***Note: Prices reflect October 2021 level**

2022 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)
*NOTE: Information by non-Federal interests was not verified, revised or developed by USACE, Army, or OMB.									
Proposals submitted in 2021.									
New Hogan Reservoir Climate Resiliency and Multi-Benefit Flood Risk Reduction Feasibility Study	CA	San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	New feasibility study authority	The purpose of the proposed study is to identify methods to reduce flood risk and improve water supply (including managed aquifer recharge), aquatic ecosystem restoration, and recreation within the area of the New Hogan Dam and surrounding areas, Calaveras River, and Morman Slough Channel. The proposing agency seeks to have a climate resilient system. Structural and non-structural measures are to be considered. The proposal discusses integrating forecast informed reservoir operations and capitalizing on excess flood flow to enhance managed aquifer recharge together as a potential innovative solution.	Suggested benefits include flood risk reduction to the City of Stockton (300,000 residents) and surrounding communities, many of which are designated as severely disadvantaged by the State of California; climate resilience for the Morman Slough System; water supply reliability and enhanced managed aquifer recharge; and enhanced riparian habitat along the Mormon Slough channel.	$131,950,000	$71,050,000	$203,000,000	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.
Securing a secondary water source for our nation's capital	DC,MD,VA	Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	New feasibility study authority	This proposal requests a feasibility study to evaluate options for a new water source to address the vulnerability of the Washington, DC, metropolitan area to a loss of water. The Washington Aqueduct, owned and operated by USACE, is the only source of drinking water for the District of Columbia and Arlington County, VA. The raw water used by the Aqueduct comes exclusively from the Potomac River. Among the three water suppliers in region, 78% of all the raw water comes from the Potomac River. Should the Potomac River water supply be unavailable - whether due to contamination or some other event - the Washington Aqueduct's customers would be without water within 24 hours and the rest of the region would be severely impacted within days. A secondary source of raw water to supply the Washington Metropolitan Area is critically needed to mitigate the risk caused by over-reliance on a single source of water.	Without a solution to the problem of over-reliance on the Potomac River as the source of raw water for the Washington Metropolitan Area in general and the Washington Aqueduct in particular, the area will continue to be at risk from contamination - either accidental or intentional - or severe drought caused by climate change. Although estimates of monetary damages have not been calculated, the risk of not having water available to the National Capital Region is intolerable. Not only would there be no drinking water, but water for fire fighting, industrial cooling, sanitation, and myriad other needs would create a humanitarian crisis as well as a national security risk.	$803,000,000	$0	$803,000,000	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.
Apalachicola Bay, St. Joseph Bay, St. Andrew Bay, Lake Wimico Ecosystem Restoration Study	FL	BAYSAVERS	New feasibility study authority	Due to hydrodynamic changes, the ecosystem of the Apalachicola Bay and Marsh, St. Joseph Bay, St. Andrew Bay, and Lake Wimico have changed substantially over time. Salinity intrusion into Lake Wimico has acted to destroy the natural marsh, reducing the lakes ability to filter river sediment that now flows directly into Apalachicola Bay, St. Joseph Bay and St. Andrew Bay. This nutrient rich sediment deposited directly into the bays has caused algae blooms in the bays, increasing turbidity of the water. This has led to a decrease in submerged aquatic vegetation that supports the bays' ecosystems. In this proposal, the BAYSAVERS propose to partner with USACE on a study to investigate solutions that would return the bays to a healthy aquatic habitat.	Monetary benefits have not yet been addressed. Preliminary analysis by Florida State University show long term benefits including the potential for the restoration of oyster habitat on the Apalachicola Bay, restoration of lake marsh and the return of some migratory birds. Other benefits to aquatic vegetation and wildlife would be expected in all three bays through the reduction of nutrient rich sediment deposition that would not normally occur.	$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.
Restoration of natural hydrologic flow within the Indian River Lagoon at Kennedy Space Center	FL	Brevard County, Florida	New feasibility study authority	As a result of federal construction at Kennedy Space Center (KSC), natural water flow, water connections, and wetlands between Mosquito Lagoon, Banana River, and Indian River Lagoon (IRL) were severely altered. Construction of infrastructure created barriers that interrupt the natural flow of water necessary for health and integrity of IRL. The proposed study would investigate opportunities for the restoration of water flow and natural wetland connections between Mosquito Lagoon, Banana River, and IRL at KSC, and would evaluate how to optimize modern infrastructure to build coastal resilience into KSC infrastructure. Recent harmful algal blooms in IRL led to the need for this study. Study outcomes would show building coastal resilience while re-creating water flow and natural wetland connections will improve the ecological health of IRL.	The proposed restoration project will build resilience to flooding, storm surge & sea level rise. IRL waters are an important economic driver in the area with respect to tourism, recreation, commercial fishing, and real estate development. It also provides improvement to the quality of life that will help ensure that the Kennedy Space Center & its commercial space partners can attract and retain a skilled workforce necessary to sustain the Space Coast and the United States as the epicenter of human spaceflight, technology development & space discovery. In 2020, the U.S. Space Force's Space Launch Delta 45 launched 39 missions. Launch rates are expected to increase to almost 100 by 2030. This growth highlights the need for improvements to coastal resiliency for mission continuity & safety.	$4,000,400,000	$8,000,400,000	$12,000,800,000	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.
Waikiki Coastal Erosion and Storm Damage Reduction Project	HI	Waikiki Beach Special Improvements District Association	New feasibility study authority	The proposal requests a new feasibility study to evaluate alternatives to reduce erosion and coastal storm risk that are threatening vital infrastructure, the ecosystem and the economy of the proposed study area. The Halekulani cell noted in the proposal is experiencing significant erosion from wave attack and sea level rise. The existing sea wall along this stretch is already being undermined, increasing the risk. In HI, and specifically along Waikiki Beach, the beach is often sand starved and susceptible to littoral washout and erosion from wave attack, sea level rise. The proposal specifically requests inclusion of ecosystem restoration initiatives as part of the investigation.	Waikiki Beach is located within the City and County of Honolulu on the island of Oahu, HI. Waikiki generates up to 10% of Hawaii's revenue from tourism, local business, the hotel industry, as well as recreational activities. Recent USACE studies on the Ala Wai Canal Flood Risk Management Study indicate sea level rise in the Waikiki area to be ~2.9 feet by 2075 and ~3.8 feet by the end of the century on an intermediate scale. If measures are not investigated and implemented, this area will suffer cascading impacts along the remaining stretches of Waikiki Beach that include inundation, further erosion, continued ecosystem degradation and decline and increased risk to community safety over the next 50 years.	$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 Snake River Dam Breaching Study	ID,OR,WA	American Rivers/Idaho Rivers United	New feasibility study authority	The purpose of the proposed feasibility study is for the USACE to study the problems associated with breaching the dams so it could act quickly, if ordered to do so. The feasibility study would analyze the engineering challenges required to breach the earthen portion of the four dams and establish what engineering steps are necessary to accomplish a safe, efficient drawdown of the four lower Snake River reservoirs and breaching of the dams to restore a more functional ecosystem.	Four USACE dams (Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite) and 140 miles of slack water reservoirs along the lower Snake River impact the migration of salmon and steelhead to and from high-elevation spawning and rearing habitat in central Idaho, northeast Oregon, and southwest Washington. Breaching the lower Snake River dams would significantly benefit Snake River salmon and steelhead. Of the six alternatives analyzed in the Columbia River System Operations-EIS, the dam breaching alternative was predicted to more than double smolt-to-adult return rates for Spring/Summer Chinook and steelhead.	$54,300,000	$589,900,000	$644,200,000	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.
Cape Fear River Basin Study	NC	North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality	New feasibility study authority	A new study authority is requested to conduct a flood risk management study in the Cape Fear River Basin to address long term flood and storm damage risk mitigation. The Cape Fear River Basin was estimated to be home to 5.2 million people in 26 counties and has a history of flooding impacts. Since Hurricanes Florence and Matthew, the North Carolina Emergency Management estimates approximately 1651 structures (residential, non-residential, and public) would be impacted by a 100-year event causing approximately $90,448,301 in damages while Hurricane Florence impacted 4050 structures ($444,323,980 in damages).	From recent Hurricanes Florence (2018) and Matthew (2016), the North Carolina Emergency Management estimates approximately 1,651 structures (residential, non-residential, and public buildings) would be impacted by a 100-year event causing approximately $90,448,301 in damages. In 2018, Hurricane Florence impacted 4,050 structures, causing $444,323,980 in damages. We would expect alternatives analyzed would prevent a portion of these damages.	$17,750,000	$10,250,000	$28,000,000	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.
Rollinson Channel Project Modification – Hatteras Bar	NC	Dare County	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	A modification to the existing federal authorization for Rollinson Channel (Hatteras Inlet) is sought to expand the channel to include the ocean bar. The ocean bar would be dredged to a depth of minus 14 ft plus 2 ft with a 400 ft wide channel. The project would provide safe, reliable, and efficient waterborne transportation systems for movement of commerce, recreation, and public safety operations. Hatteras Inlet is the only Federal Authorization in North Carolina that does not have the Bar included as part of the inlet complex, but has marked and maintained aids to navigation by the United States Coast Guard.	The addition of the new proposed channel would provide for significant Regional Economic Development (RED) benefits and assist the US Coast Guard in their life & property safety mission.	$1,275,000	$0	$1,275,000	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.
Keil Farm Study	OH	Toledo Metroparks	New feasibility study authority	The purpose of the proposal is to study the ecosystem restoration, flood risk management and recreational opportunities associated with converting a former agricultural area to a multi-purpose park project in support of a broader vision by the city of Toledo, Metroparks, Lucas County and other partners.	Detailed analysis of benefits/impacts would be part of the scope of feasibility study, if funded. The 168-acre property provides significant opportunity for aquatic ecosystem restoration, flood risk management and recreation benefits.	$15,000,000	$3,000,000	$18,000,000	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 Clear Creek and Dickinson Bayou Flood Risk Management Improvements	TX	City of League City, Texas	New feasibility study authority	Proposal to study lower Clear Creek (below Farm to Market 1959), Dickinson Bayou and their associated tributaries in Harris and Galveston Counties, Texas, as a single system to reduce the flooding in the associated watershed.	There is a substantial risk to human life and property in this watershed as demonstrated by past events. In the Clear Creek (CC) system, the watershed study identified riverine flooding impacts of more than 2,500 structures at an estimated cost of over $685M during a 100-year storm event. In the Dickinson Bayou (DB) portion of the system, the watershed study identified riverine flooding impacts of nearly 9,000 structures at an estimated cost of over $900M during a 100-year storm event. However, the impacts defined in the watershed study only account for flood risk directly attributable to flooding in the main stem. During Hurricane Harvey, which was similar to an Atlas-14 100-year event in LCC and DB, residential flood impacts were much more significant as the high main stem water levels impacted the entire area.	$1,151,500,000	$651,500,000	$1,803,000,000	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.

*As identified by non-federal interests in their proposals

2022 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)
Multipurpose Resaca Restoration Project	TX	Cameron County, Texas	New feasibility study authority	The proposal requests a multipurpose study to evaluate the headwaters and drainage areas around four resacas, nationally environmentally critical habitat and former Rio Grande River meanders and Oxbows, and to determine if an implementable solution exists to integrate Flood Risk Management and Ecosystem Restoration within in Hidalgo and Cameron Counties, Texas. The Resacas would serve a dual purpose as flood water storage for FRM while the enhanced hydrology would improve their ecosystem benefits and preserve this limited resource.	The benefits resulting from this multipurpose project can be summarized as: an increased resiliency, restored hydrologic functionality of the watershed, enhanced water quality due to the use of a nature-based solution, rehabilitated habitat and ecosystem services restoration. Monetary-wise, the benefits at a community level are: increased tax revenue base due to the increase property values (reduced flood risk,) improved transportation and emergency access during the emergency situations (less flooding on roads). Benefits at a household level include a reduce risk of property damage, loss of life and flood insurance premiums. At a regional level, Cameron County and the Lower Rio Grande Valley, are currently an economically disadvantaged community/area.	$227,076,088	$1,500,000	$228,576,088	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.
Trinity River & Tributaries Channel to Liberty, TX Multipurpose Feasibility Study	TX	Trinity River Authority of Texas (TRA)	Modification to an existing feasibility study authority	The proposal seeks to modify existing study authorization for navigation on the Trinity River, near the City of Liberty, Chambers County, Texas, that was provided in WRDA 2018, to include flood risk management and ecosystem restoration purposes.	The flood risk management benefits are assumed from the navigation related dredging. The ecosystem restoration costs currently captured are for the restoration of one oxbow lake that has significantly degraded. The ecosystem restoration through the beneficial use of dredged material. Optimization analysis of net benefits will include evaluation of channel geometry alternatives with a selected barge tow design configuration. Flood risk management benefits will be based on direct structural and economic benefits of reducing structural and contents damage and reducing the economic, mental health, loss of productivity and environmental disruptions of flooding.	$15,070,000	$5,130,000	$20,200,000	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.
Norfolk Harbor and Channels – Anchorage F	VA	Virginia Port Authority	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The purpose of the proposal is to authorize modification of the Norfolk Harbor and Channels project authority to widen the Anchorage F beyond its currently authorized diameter of 3,620 feet to a diameter of 3,840 feet, and deepen the anchorage to 55 feet consistent with the 1986 authorization and the project depth of the Federal Channel.	A diameter of 3,840-feet was not an evaluated alternative for Anchorage F during the General Reevaluation Report (GRR). A deeper and wider anchorage will allow more use of the anchorage beyond the primary function and permit use by larger vessels calling to the port. Additionally, an improved anchorage and anchorage approach could provide passing vessels during storm conditions safe harbor.	$7,218,600	$7,218,600	$14,437,200	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.
Howard A. Hanson Dam Additional Water Storage Project Post-Authorization Change	WA	Tacoma Public Utilities	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	This proposal would modify the existing project authority by updating the authorized project cost. This would allow, upon future appropriations, construction of the fish passage component of the authorized project. The one remaining unconstructed component of Phase I of the authorized project is the downstream fish passage facility. Construction of the downstream fish passage facility was suspended in 2011 due to an anticipated Section 902 cost limit exceedance. In 2019, the National Marine Fisheries Service issued a jeopardy biological opinion which required implementation of an operational downstream fish passage facility by 2030. The fish passage project has maintained its original purpose and scope. Design refinements have resulted in increased project costs.	Not available at this time. District currently working on Director's Report to contain this information.	$344,400,000	$5,600,000	$350,000,000	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.
Tacoma Harbor Navigation Improvement Project -- Preliminary Engineering Design and Construction	WA	Port of Tacoma	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The proposal is for preliminary engineering design and construction of improvements to achieve transportation cost savings (increased economic efficiencies) and improve commercial navigation at Tacoma Harbor. The proposal indicates currently authorized depth does not meet the draft requirements of today's fleet of larger container ships. Tide restrictions, light loading, or other operational inefficiencies created by inadequate channel depth result in economic inefficiencies that translate into costs for the national economy.	Reduced number of vessel calls required at Tacoma Harbor, lower congestion in and around Blair Waterway, lower vessel wait times and overall efficiency gains to the navigation system. Beneficial use of dredged sediment could restore conditions for fish and wildlife species, including ESA-listed species. The dredging project would maintain important socioeconomic benefits for the local area and continue supporting indirect jobs associated with direct employment and local business expenditures. Cumulative benefits to the economy from maintenance dredging in combination with other dredging in the area that supports industry by improving conditions for vessel access in the Blair Waterway. Total BCR for this project is estimated at 10.	$109,500,000	$259,500,000	$369,000,000	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.

*As identified by non-federal interests in their proposals

2022 Main Report Table - Environmental Infrastructure Proposals 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)	Current Authorization Limit of EI Programmatic Authority	Total Federal Assistance Provided to Date	Proposed Authorization Limit	Requirements for Implementation (All must be authorized by Congress in law and receive appropriations in law)
*NOTE: Information by non-Federal interests was not verified, revised or developed by USACE, Army, or OMB.									
Proposals submitted in 2021.									
Atlanta Environmental Infrastructure Section 219 Authorization Increase	GA	City of Atlanta	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	This request is to modify the existing Section 219 authority for Atlanta, GA, to raise the Federal authorization amount from $25 million to $75 million. The requested authorization increase will allow the City of Atlanta to address raw water, wastewater, and stormwater issues for which technical assistance for design and construction are requested.	The benefits of addressing these infrastructure issues include: reduced residential and commercial property owner and insurance losses related to sewage backup damage to buildings and property; reduced disruptions in traffic and transportation movements; reduced economic losses due to flooding; and improvements to the environmental conditions of the Chattahoochee and Ocmulgee Rivers. A significant focus of the City is on the aging combined sewer system and on flooding associated with more frequent and intense storms. Much of the City's infrastructure is not designed to current standards and are not able to handle flows during significant rain events. Atlanta EI work plays into most all of the categories for EJ, Disadvantaged Communities, and Justice40.	$25,000,000	$18,408,000	$75,000,000	The Environmental Infrastructure (EI) business line is comprised of specifically authorized projects found in WRDA 1992 Section 219 as amended or programs found in various WRDAs as well as Energy and Water Appropriations Bills. Implementation is subject to the availability and allocation of funding for the designated construction increment.
Cook County Environmental Infrastructure Authorization Modification	IL	Villages of Park Forest, Richton Park and Matteson, Illinois	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	The purpose of the proposal is to increase the total federal authorization for the Cook County, Illinois, Section 219 Environmental Infrastructure Program from $35,000,000 to $55,000,000.	The Cook County, Illinois, Environmental Infrastructure Program supports communities in Cook County, Illinois. Much of the area was developed in the early to mid-1900s; consequently, many communities have sanitary sewers, storm sewers, pumping plants and water supply infrastructure that are in need of repair and/or replacement. Benefits to the communities include reduced residential/commercial property owner damages due to backups and/or flooding; improved water distribution systems, reduced disruption due to roadway flooding due to inadequate sewers; reduced inflow and infiltration into distribution systems which reduce CSOs and wastewater treatment costs; as well as providing other community benefits such as improved system reliability for water, stormwater and wastewater systems.	$35,000,000	$16,345,000	$55,000,000	The Environmental Infrastructure (EI) business line is comprised of specifically authorized projects found in WRDA 1992 Section 219 as amended or programs found in various WRDAs as well as Energy and Water Appropriations Bills. Implementation is subject to the availability and allocation of funding for the designated construction increment.
State of Minnesota Environmental Infrastructure Program, Section 569 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 - Authorization Limit Increase	MN	Numerous local governments throughout MN 8 Congressional District	Modification to a USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program Authority	The proposal seeks to increase in the total federal authorization for the Minnesota Section 569 Environmental Infrastructure Program from $54,000,000 to $80,000,000.	The Section 569 projects have made significant impacts on public health and quality of life by reducing the amount of untreated and under-treated wastewater entering local waterways including the Mississippi River and Lake Superior. The wastewater treatment projects alone have benefited over 100,000 homes, as well as hundreds of businesses and many schools. Additionally there have been many water supply related facilities, and surface water resource protection projects that have benefited both the Mississippi River & Lake Superior due to their proximity.	$54,000,000	$52,047,573	$80,000,000	The Environmental Infrastructure (EI) business line is comprised of specifically authorized projects found in WRDA 1992 Section 219 as amended or programs found in various WRDAs as well as Energy and Water Appropriations Bills. Implementation is subject to the availability and allocation of funding for the designated construction increment.
City of Rio Rancho Utilities Environmental Infrastructure	NM	City of Rio Rancho/Central New Mexico Section 593	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	Proposal requests to increase the existing federal appropriations ceiling of $50M for the authority contained in Section 593 of WRDA 1999, Pub. L. 106-53, 113 Stat. 380, as amended, which establishes an environmental infrastructure program for central New Mexico. While the amounts requested within the proposal are inconsistent, based on the included table, the intent of the proposal seeks to increase the amount by $85M. Rio Rancho has listed a variety of potential projects it may pursue if the amount is increased.	Constructing the proposed water resources projects which will successfully accomplish the following objectives. 1. Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the City's water resource systems and improve its drought resiliency through the construction of advanced systems. 2. Decrease non-revenue losses within the system that will save the City and its customers thousands of dollars each year as well as lost potable water resources.3. Protect human health by improving water and wastewater treatment operations and process technologies that will be integrated into indirect and direct potable reuse systems. 4. Improve water quality within the Rio Grande and Central New Mexico groundwater basins by improving effluent quality from the City's treatment facilities.	$50,000,000	$50,000,000	$135,000,000	The Environmental Infrastructure (EI) business line is comprised of specifically authorized projects found in WRDA 1992 Section 219 as amended or programs found in various WRDAs as well as Energy and Water Appropriations Bills. Implementation is subject to the availability and allocation of funding for the designated construction increment.
Southern Sandoval County Environmental Infrastructure	NM	Southern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Authority/Central New Mexico Section 593	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	The proposed requests to increase the existing federal appropriations ceiling of $50M for the authority contained in Section 593 of WRDA 1999, Pub. L. 106-53, 113 Stat. 380, as amended, which establishes an environmental infrastructure program for central New Mexico. This proposal requests to increase the authority by an additional $50M.	The proposed projects will protect critical infrastructure and existing population within the three municipal communities in southern Sandoval County, the City of Rio Rancho, the town of Bernalillo and the Village of Corrales, as well as residents living in the unincorporated portions of Sandoval County, a project-specific population of approximately 78,000. Treatment of the storm flows prior to entering the Rio Grande will also be provided. The Rio Grande is currently listed as an impaired river within Central New Mexico on the EPA 303(d) report, making protection of water quality a priority. From "Benefit-Cost Analysis of FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants", published in Natural Hazards Review in 2007, the benefit ratio is 5.1:1 for stormwater retention projects.	$50,000,000	$50,000,000	$100,000,000	The Environmental Infrastructure (EI) business line is comprised of specifically authorized projects found in WRDA 1992 Section 219 as amended or programs found in various WRDAs as well as Energy and Water Appropriations Bills. Implementation is subject to the availability and allocation of funding for the designated construction increment.
Lakes Marion and Moultrie, SC - Modification	SC	Lake Marion Regional Water Agency	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	This proposal seeks to increase the Federal authorization limit for the Lakes Marion and Moultrie, South Carolina, project. The project limit would increase by $41,500,000 to $151,500,000 from the current project-specific limit of $110,000,000. 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, South Carolina project 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 potable water to Volvo Cars' first American factory, a $220 million Walmart distribution center, and various industrial sites that are providing additional job growth and supporting the international supply chain needs of multiple business segments.	$110,000,000	$79,704,000	$151,500,000	The Environmental Infrastructure (EI) business line is comprised of specifically authorized projects found in WRDA 1992 Section 219 as amended or programs found in various WRDAs as well as Energy and Water Appropriations Bills. Implementation is subject to the availability and allocation of funding for the designated construction increment.

*As identified by non-federal interests in their proposals

2022 Appendix Table

Name of Proposal	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							
Study of Federal Levee Alteration Projects for Levee Systems on Federal Public Land	ALL	American Rivers	New feasibility study authority	In order to safely convey larger floods, this proposal requests that some flood risk management systems be altered using setbacks, removals, spillways, or other alterations that will allow flood waters to access floodplains. The proposal requests that USACE identify levees within their fleet that are on Federal public lands and have surrounding communities that would benefit additional from levee alterations to restore floodplains. Following the identification of levees on federal public land that would benefit from alteration (under Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970), the proposal requests authorization to conduct the feasibility studies and alterations on the levees.	Altering levees to reconnect floodplains will provide environmental, ecological, and societal benefits. Floodplains offer natural flood and erosion control at a cost equal or less than the construction, operation and maintenance cost of levees. They can provide flood storage, reduce flood velocities, reduce peak floods and reduce sedimentation from erosion. The added benefits of floodplains, such as water quality improvement and groundwater recharge, provide intrinsic value not found in levees. Floodplains filter nutrient and polluted runoff in both rural and urban settings, while also maintaining other water quality conditions including temperature and organic matter.	$23,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Saint Paul Harbor Improvements and Expansion Project, Phases 2 & 3	AK	City of Saint Paul	New feasibility study authority	The proposal seeks authority to conduct a feasibility study and project regarding expansion of Saint Paul Harbor under section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1948. The study would address infrastructure damages, limited space for a changing fleet (number/size/draft of vessels), wave climate, shoaling, future maintenance dredging, and entry/turning issues within the Salt Lagoon exit and the inner harbor. The study would also consider methods to improve navigation efficiency, including breakwaters or other wave attenuation, modification of the existing entrance channel and exit, and improvements to the inner harbor and existing upland area required to obtain navigation benefits. The project would implement the recommended plan, which would require specific project authorization.	Nearly half of all snow crab harvested in the USA, 22 million pounds, is processed annually on Saint Paul Island, contributing approximately $125,060,000 to the US economy according to Trident Seafoods. Due to restricted movement in the harbor and at the entrance causing delays, the commercial fishing fleet is currently experiencing inefficiencies, and damage to vessels. The existing breakwater is also subject to frequent damage, designed for a wave height of 16.5 ft, but with recent storms bringing in waves of up to 27 ft.	$228,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint River Project Lock and Spillway Rehabilitation	AL,FL,GA	TriRivers Waterway Development Association	New feasibility study authority	The proposal requests authorization of a feasibility study and appropriation of $136 million to repair and restore navigation on the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee Flint River System, and to restore this low use waterway to its existing depth.	Restoration could result in 2.2 to 3.3 million tons of cargo moving on the system, a total economic impact of $1.3 billion over the first ten years following repairs, and the creation of over 13,700 high paying jobs across the region. Commodities moving on the system might include wood pellets, calcine aggregates, bauxite, ceramic pellets, fertilizers, other agricultural products, and miter gates and tainter valves from Steward Machine; a primary supplier of miter gates and tainter valves to USACE. Commercial navigation on the system used to support a strategic interest at Fort Benning, Georgia, home of the Maneuver Center of Excellence (Infantry and Armor Training) and would be possible again with restored navigation.	$136,060,000	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 (CVFPB)	Modification to an existing feasibility study authority	The Cache Creek Settling Basin was designed and completed constructed in 1987 with anticipated modifications being required beginning around 2012. A study is needed to determine the appropriate modifications that will reduce the risk of flooding to the vicinity.	Total assets in the project area are 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).
Merced Feasibility Study	CA	State of California Central Valley Flood Protection Board	Modification to an existing feasibility study authority	The Central Valley Flood Protection Board requests a General Reevaluation Report (GRR) of the Merced streams system to evaluate alternatives to flood risk reduction objectives.	Because the General Reevaluation Report has not been completed, no benefits or impacts have been estimated. Previous flood events in 1998 and 2006 resulted in approximately $22 million in unrecoverable damages.	$103,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
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. The Lake County Watershed Protection District has been working to acquire lands necessary for the project in preparation for the construction of the project. Additional appropriations are requested to start construction.	The Middle Creek, Lake County, California, Flood Damage and Ecosystem Restoration Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact report describes the benefits of the Recommended Plan.	$43,000,000	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 State of California Central Valley Flood Protection Board requests a study to evaluate alternatives for flood risk reduction within Reclamation District 17 (RD-17) basin, within the Lower San Joaquin River Basin. A previous study, the Lower San Joaquin River Interim Feasibility Report was completed by USACE in 2018 but the recommendations excluded flood risk reduction measures for RD-17 because of concerns related to Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management. The proposal expresses an interest to further evaluate alternatives to reduce flood risk to RD-17 basin based on work that the State and local jurisdictions are completing to address wise use of floodplain concerns.	Benefits and impacts will be determined during the study; however, the existing RD-17 levees provide flood protection to over 44,700 people. The Basin includes assets at a value of $5.25 billion that include Interstate 5, State Highway 120, San Joaquin General Hospital, San Joaquin County Jail, San Joaquin County Honor Farm, San Joaquin County Juvenile Hall, two high schools, six elementary schools, and 28 facilities that provide services to vulnerable populations that would need special assistance during an evacuation due to flooding.	$303,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Tuolumne River Flood Management Feasibility Study	CA	California Central Valley Flood Protection Board	New feasibility study authority	The proposed feasibility study would identify flood risk reduction measures and ecosystem restoration opportunities in the Tuolumne River Watershed. This investigation would utilize hydraulic analysis to determine flood risks and better inform flood operations for the dam and ecosystem restoration opportunities.	Benefits and impacts will be determined during the study. However, damages from the 1997 flood were $14-15 million in 1997 dollars, which today would be around $25.5M. There are additional benefits related to non-structural options such as potential recreation and habitat restoration along the Lower Tuolumne River. In additional, improvements in the conveyance capacity of the river corridor, could provide flexibility in the management of flows from the upstream reservoir, while protecting more life and property from flood damages.	$3,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Upper Yuba River Basin Comprehensive Study	CA	Yuba Water Agency	New feasibility study authority	The proposed Upper Yuba River California Basin Comprehensive Study will identify methods to reduce flood risk to the integrated Yuba-Feather River flood control system and reduce risk to life and property in downstream communities such as the disadvantaged communities of Oroville, Thermalito, Biggs, Gridley, Live Oak, Marysville, Yuba City, Linda, Olivehurst, and Nicolaus. The non-Federal sponsor is interested in structural and non-structural measures including a secondary spillway and Forecast Coordinated Operations at New Bullards Bar Dam. The study will identify opportunities to improve resiliency for water supply, hydropower generation, and aquatic ecosystem restoration.	Benefits and impacts to be determined during study. However, there is an opportunity to reduce flood risk for approximately 161,000 individuals, most of which are residents of disadvantaged and severely disadvantaged communities. Many of these communities are designated as environmental justice communities by the State of California. There is also a potential to reduce risk around key evacuation routes from urbanized areas and reduce flood risk to $731M in crop value. There's an opportunity to provide greater reliability for water supply users, hydropower generation, and the environment and greater resiliency to $30 billion flood control system.	$978,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Anacostia Waterfront Initiative (AWI) Buzzard Point and Southwest Waterfront Climate Initiative Project	DC	District of Columbia Department of Transportation	New feasibility study authority	The proposal requests authority to study Flood Risk Management measures that could be implemented to protect the Buzzard Point area of southwest DC, which is vulnerable to riverine as well as tidal flooding. Given the likelihood of increased rain events and the certainty of sea level rise, more frequent and worse flooding is projected to occur in the future. Of particular concern are three public housing communities in the floodplain that are home to over 5,000 residents including many who are disabled and/or elderly. The proposed project would connect to other FRM projects upstream to give a more robust and resilient line of protection.	Although no USACE economic evaluation has been done, the area is home to over 15,000 residents, commercial and governmental structures, and transportation assets. Public safety concerns will be addressed by keeping evacuation routes clear of flood water and allowing rescue vehicles to enter and exit the area. The sponsor has considered a nature-based solution as well that will encourage public use of the waterfront and tie into other parkland in the area.	$98,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Hawaii Environmental Infrastructure	HI	All Hawaii Counties	Modification to an existing USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program authority	This proposal seeks to amend the rural Montana and Idaho section 595 Environmental Infrastructure program to include the state of Hawaii. In its most recent annual infrastructure report card, the American Society of Civil Engineers rated both drinking water and wastewater systems in Hawaii a D+ and storm water control systems a D-. Hawaii's water infrastructure is operating beyond its useful life, and some components of systems are over 100 years old. As population and development increase, the strain on Hawaii's infrastructure will continue to escalate with many of its infrastructure systems struggling to stay in operable condition. This modification would allow communities across the state of Hawaii to work with USACE to address their aging water and wastewater systems.	Most of Hawaii's water is managed using antiquated systems & large scale improvements are needed to ensure community & economic health. Per a recent Value of Water Campaign study, if the US closed the water infrastructure investment gap of $3 trillion over the next 20 years, the national economy would stand to gain $4.5 trillion in GDP. A similar study noted that if water service was disrupted for 1 day, $43.5 billion in sales & $22.5 billion in GDP would be lost. Investment in water infrastructure will foster sustainable economic growth congruent with long-term goals of the 4 counties & state, such as diversifying the local economy & doubling sustainable food production by 2030. Also, water & wastewater infrastructure projects will greatly benefit the natural environment & public health.	$62,500,000	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.

2022 Appendix Table

Name of Proposal	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
Lafitte, Barataria and Crown Point Flood Risk Reduction Infrastructure	LA	Lafitte Area Independent Levee District	New feasibility study authority	The requested feasibility study would investigate Flood Risk Management problems and opportunities within the study area, which includes the towns of Lafitte, Barataria, and Crown Point, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Note: estimated Fed and Non-Fed costs provided in the proposal were not reflective of typical new start study costs.	The study area referenced in the proposal has flooded 26 times in the past 30 years. Between 2005 and 2015, over $123 million in federal payments were made to the Lafitte, Barataria, and Crown Point areas in response to major storm damages. Within this same time period, over 3,545 flood insurance claims were filed, with over 880 properties classified as repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties. Although frequent flooding and flood damages have been documented in the study area and the proposal mentions Federal payments and flood insurance payments to residents, specific monetary benefits were not estimated in the proposal and are unknown at this time.	$86,650,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Feasibility study of flood hazard mitigation, watershed management, and related purposes for the Hoosic River flood control system serving the City of North Adams, Massachusetts.	MA	City of North Adams, MA and Commonwealth of Massachusetts	New feasibility study authority	The purpose of the proposal is to authorize review of the report on the Hoosic River Basin at North Adams in Massachusetts, Bennington in Vermont and Hoosick Falls in New York authorized in House Document 182, Seventy-sixth Congress, First Session, as well as other pertinent reports, to determine whether modifications of the recommendations therein are advisable in the interest of environmental restoration, streambank stabilization, flood risk management, watershed management, floodplain management, and other allied purposes in the Hoosic River Watershed, Massachusetts, Vermont and New York.	The proposal does not offer any estimates of benefits in the sense of that term as used by the Corps, but does offer some numbers to suggest that there would be NED benefits, specifically, "Protection of human life, as well as real property and infrastructure: facilities near the Hoosic River in North Adams include more than $600 million in property assets; including MASS MoCA, which contributes $51 million annually to the local economy and holds over $240 million in irreplaceable art."	$3,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Authority exists (Criteria 2 and 3).
Dredging at UNCW Center for Marine Sciences Facility (New Hanover County)	NC	University of North Carolina Wilmington	New feasibility study authority	A new study authority is requested by the University of North Carolina Wilmington (UNCW) to evaluate or permit dredging the area adjacent to the UNCW Center for Marine Sciences (CMS). The area is 263 x 121 feet in size and incorporates a 25,914 square foot area (0.59 acres). The planned dredging depth is -6'mean low water to provide full tide cycle access for research boats departing to and returning from the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. Should access to the boat dock facility continue to deteriorate, the educational field work opportunities and critical research pursuant to marine biotechnology and sensitive habitats will be impacted.	This request is [for a permit] to dredge to a single pier/dock for UNCW for research vessels off the federally maintained AIWW. USACE is prohibited by policy to benefit single users, and the likelihood of having a positive NED benefit cost ratio is extremely low regardless.	$287,500	The proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
Township of Stafford - Hydrodynamic Model Study	NJ	Township of Stafford, NJ	New feasibility study authority	The Township of Stafford, NJ, is requesting that USACE be allocated $100,000 to perform hydrodynamic modeling in the small navigation channels and portions of Barnegat Bay that are adjacent to the municipality. The modeling would be intended to supplement an existing lagoon study that Stafford is currently carrying out to determine the quantity and quality of dredged material and opportunities for future infrastructure projects. The Township is also pursuing USACE and NJDEP permits for a township wide dredging project.	The proposed hydrodynamic modeling can be performed by USACE under the Section 22 Planning Assistance to States Program under a 50/50 cost-share agreement with a non-Federal Sponsor. The Township of Stafford can contact the Planning Division of the USACE Philadelphia District.	$100,000	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).
Release of Copan, OK Reservation of Water Storage Rights	OK	City of Bartlesville	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The City of Bartlesville, OK, in cooperation with the Town of Copan, OK, is requesting to be able to assign Copan's current water rights to Bartlesville, OK "at an affordable rate," or for Copan to be released from its contract with USACE for water storage rights in Copan Lake. There is no existing authority that allows for Copan to withdraw from its current contract with USACE to release future use storage as WRDA 2014 Section 1046 (codified in the US Code at 43 USC Section 390b(c)) which allowed the ASA to make a recommendation of release of future use water rights expired on 1 January 2016. Therefore, new authority is needed from Congress to allow for the release of Copan's current storage rights so that other communities in need, including the City of Bartlesville, may access them.	This action would provide the City of Bartlesville to acquire the needed water storage rights to support their growing population of 50,000 people.	$0	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.
Industrial Road Drainage Improvements, Cumberland, RI; largest commercial park to prevent chronic flooding	RI	Cumberland, RI	New feasibility study authority	The community of Cumberland, RI, requests assistance to address a flooding issue along Industrial Road. The problem is reported by the community to be the result of the age and size of the existing drainage system within the roadway, the development of the industrial site, and increased rainfall. The existing drainage is undersized for the watershed that it is collecting.	This flood project impacts and would benefit some of our largest employers in Cumberland to include Okonite Company, Federal Express, Dean Warehouse and twenty-nine other businesses that are located in industrial park. With recent climate change and more frequent, extreme storms have caused floods that greatly impact this commercial area and create business disruption and loss. No monetary information was provided.	$1,500,044	The proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
Smithfield, RI Wastewater Treatment Facility Grit Removal	RI	Smithfield, RI	New feasibility study authority	The community of Smithfield, RI, requests assistance to install an aerated grit removal system at Smithfield's publicly owned wastewater treatment facility to prevent the damaging from grit loadings. The Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) has a design capacity of 3.5 million gallons per day and serves a population of approximately 14,000. The WWTF lacks grit removal capabilities, therefore, flood washes an significant amounts of grit and other detritus into the headworks of the facility. The grit renders the WWTF's headworks and primary treatment systems inoperable until the accumulated grit can be removed and the treatment system thoroughly cleaned.	The town reported that approximately $50,000 was spent in repair costs. They also reported an increase of $5000 annually in increased O&M and operational delay costs of $40,000. The potential for environmental damages was mentioned, but no costs assigned.	$1,600,000	The proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
Wendell and Link Street Area, Drainage Improvements due to Climate Change	RI	North Providence, RI	New feasibility study authority	The community of North Providence, RI, requests assistance to address a flooding issue due to the age and size of the existing drainage system on Wendell and Link Street. The system is undersized for the watershed that it is collecting. As a result, flooding occurs along both streets and also effects private property along their frontage. The proposal seeks to replace the existing drainage system with a new system that will be sized properly and will provide additional catchment to eliminate flooding within and along the roadway length.	The community reports that the project will benefit at the minimum, 27 single family homes, 50 condominium units, 1 nursing home complex, 5 Town roadways and Town recreation fields in the area. Only looking at the 27 single family homes, it is estimated that if there were a 50% reduction in property value due to flooding, it would result in a loss of $945,000 in property value. They also mention nonmonetary benefits being the improved quality of life along the roadway frontage that will be realized by the residents.	$450,900	The proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
Matagorda Bay Brackish Water Augmentation Feasibility Study	TX	Lower Colorado River Authority	New feasibility study authority	The proposal requests to study the benefits of supplementing water inflows with brackish ground water pumped by wells into Matagorda Bayou during periods of bay hyper-salinity; whereas, State requirements are placed upon maintaining freshwater inflows during these periods depriving critical public and agricultural water supplies up stream on the Colorado River and Tributaries.	The Matagorda Bay system is the second largest estuary on the Texas Gulf Coast. The abundant production of finfish and shellfish make this environmentally sensitive area an important ecological resource and a source of economically significant commercial and sport fisheries. Marsh provides physical structure, nutrients and low salinity. Marshes are typically freshened with freshwater inflows from rivers and streams near the estuary. In the absence of sufficient freshwater inflows, brackish groundwater may be a viable source for maintaining acceptable salinity conditions in marsh habitat. LCRA is obligated under the current Water Management Plan and must release water stored from Highland Lakes to meet requirements.	$12,623,000	The proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
North Padre Island Storm Damage Reduction and Environmental Restoration Project, Texas	TX	The City of Corpus Christi, Texas	Modification to an existing USACE project authority	The proposal seeks to modify the construction authorization of the North Padre Island Storm Damage Reduction and Environmental Restoration Project, Texas, as authorized in Section 556 of WRDA 1999 to remove Storm Damage Reduction from the construction authorization.	The intent of the NFS is to obtain Congressional authorization to the remove the storm damage reduction purpose from construction authority for the North Padre Island Storm Damage Reduction and Environmental Restoration Project, Texas. This would allow the NFS to directly request rehabilitation funds from FEMA outside the USACE PL-84-99 program. No cost/benefits information was provided as the Congressional deauthorization should not necessitate additional evaluation.	$0	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.

Reporting Requirements to be Included in Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development if Congressional Authorization Required

Louisiana Coastal Area (Section 4011(b) of WRRDA 2014)

Section 4011(b) directs the Secretary to: (A) 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 (including any subsequent amendments or revisions); and (B) in consultation with the State of Louisiana, identify and conduct feasibility studies for up to 10 projects included in the plan described in subparagraph (A). The Secretary shall include in the subsequent annual report, in accordance with section 7001— (A) any proposed feasibility study initiated under paragraph (2)(B); and (B) any feasibility report for a project identified under paragraph (2)(B).

The following studies, identified in the 2017 Louisiana State Master Plan, were initiated as feasibility studies. Both studies are being completed using funds appropriated by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018. A brief status of each study is below.

- Upper Barataria Basin, Louisiana – Chief's Report signed on January 28, 2022
- South Central Coastal, Louisiana – Feasibility study underway