

2017 Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development

March 2017

Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development

This 2017 Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development (Annual Report) is in response to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014, which requires that the Secretary of the Army submit an annual report to Congress that identifies potential future water resources development through feasibility reports, proposed feasibility studies, and proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects or studies.

Section 7001 requires a notice to be published in the Federal Register requesting proposals for proposed feasibility studies and proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects and feasibility studies to be submitted by non-Federal interests. This report reflects information provided by non-Federal interests in response to that notice as well as the inclusion of a Post Authorization Change Report to support an increase in authorized project cost.

The section also directed that “the Secretary shall include in the annual report only those feasibility reports, proposed feasibility studies, and proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects and feasibility studies that:

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

On May 20, 2016, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) published in the Federal Register a notice for proposals from non-Federal interests. The deadline for submitting proposals was September 19, 2016. All submitted proposals were evaluated against the five criteria set forth in section 7001 and are presented in one of two tables in this Annual Report. The first table, included in this main report, contains proposals that meet the criteria and a Post Authorization Change Report to support an increase in authorized project cost. The second table, included as an appendix, contains proposals that did not meet those criteria.

The notice in the May 20, 2016 Federal Register sought to clarify the process under which proposals would be evaluated against the criteria in developing the 2017 Annual Report in order to provide more transparency to non-Federal interests. How proposals were evaluated under each criteria are described below.

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

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

conjunction with a project or effort involving one or more of those primary purposes.

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

Proposals are considered to require congressional authorization in the following cases:

- **Proposals Seeking Construction Authorization**
 - Signed Chief of Engineers' Reports
 - Non-Federal feasibility reports submitted for review to the Secretary of the Army under Section 203 of WRDA 1986, as amended;
 - Ongoing feasibility studies that are expected to result in a Chief's Report or on-going non-Federal feasibility studies that have not yet been submitted to the Secretary of the Army under Section 203 of WRDA 1986, as amended; and
 - Proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects requested by non-Federal interests through the WRRDA 2014 Section 7001 process.

- **Proposals Seeking Study Authorization**
 - New feasibility studies proposed by non-Federal interests through the WRRDA 2014 Section 7001 process will be evaluated by the Corps to determine whether or not there is existing study authority; and
 - Proposed modifications to studies requested by non-Federal interests through the WRRDA 2014 Section 7001 process.

As stated in the May 20, 2016 Federal Register Notice, the following types of proposals are not considered eligible to be included in the Annual Report, although they will be included in the appendix for transparency:

- Proposals for modifications to non-Federal activities where the Corps has provided previous assistance, except for specifically authorized environmental infrastructure projects as provided in Section 1157 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2016 (Title I of P.L. 114-322).
- Proposals for construction of a new water resources development project (i.e. a project unrelated to any currently authorized water resource development project) that is not the subject of a completed or ongoing feasibility study.

Criteria 3. Have not been congressionally authorized

A proposal is considered to have not been congressionally authorized if all the specific elements contained in the proposal were not included in any previous authorization.

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

Proposals included in the report table in a previous Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development are not eligible to be included in the table included in this report. Proposals previously included in an appendix may be resubmitted for consideration for inclusion in subsequent reports.

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

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

The Federal Register notice identified specific requirements that all water resources development projects, whether following the Corps' traditional Chief of Engineers Report process or Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014, must generally meet before the Corps can proceed to construction. These requirements include: (1) the project is authorized for construction by Congress; (2) the Secretary, or other appropriate official, has approved a current decision document with the Administration's position on the project (this may occur prior to or subsequent to authorization); and, if appropriate, has transmitted that report to Congress; and (3) funds for construction have been appropriated for the project.

The second of these requirements is important for section 7001 proposals because a current decision document is the basis for Administration support for budgeting decisions for projects. Current decision documents provide updated information on the scope of the potential project and demonstrate a clear Federal interest, including an assessment of whether the proposal is:

- Technically sound, economically viable and environmentally acceptable.
- Compliant with environmental and other laws, including but not limited to the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, 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.

While under the traditional authorization process, the Chief's Report serves as the current decision document that is transmitted to Congress prior to authorization, projects authorized based on a proposal submitted under Section 7001 will not have a completed Corps decision document and, therefore, would lack a basis for Administration support for implementation. Clearly identifying these requirements allows for a more transparent process should any of the non-Federal proposals become authorized based on this Annual Report.

The Federal Register notice also noted two other important considerations for non-Federal sponsors preparing proposals. First, if Congressional authorization of a new feasibility study results from inclusion in this report, it is anticipated that such authorization would be for the

study only and not for construction. Second, a Post Authorization Change Report (PACR) is required to be completed to support potential project modifications, updates to project costs, and increases to the maximum cost of a project established by section 902 of WRDA 1986, as amended (902 limit). Although PACRs may not include feasibility analysis because these PACRs support project modifications, they may be considered for inclusion in the report if the recommendations require authorization.

Of the 53 proposals submitted for the 2017 Annual Report, 31 were proposals for new feasibility studies, 18 were proposals for modifications to existing projects or changes to legislation, and 4 were proposals for a study modification. Of these proposals, 13 met the criteria and are listed in the main report table. The remaining 40 proposals that did not meet the criteria are included in the appendix with an explanation of which specific criteria were not met. (All 53 proposals provided by non-Federal interests for the 2017 Annual Report are available at http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Project-Planning/Legislative-Links/wrrda2014/wrrda2014_proposals/.)

The two primary reasons proposals are included in the Appendix are that either authority already exists to perform the requested work or the proposal did not fit within the identified Corps core mission areas. It is important to note that where authority already exists to undertake the efforts described in the proposals, inclusion in the Appendix to the 2016 Annual Report does not preclude the Army from carrying out either the study or construction.

WRDA 2016 authorized all the feasibility reports that appeared in previous Annual Reports as well as the eight feasibility reports that have been completed with signed Chief's Reports since submission of the 2016 Annual Report on February 1, 2016.

Reports for twenty-eight newly authorized projects have completed Army review and have been officially transmitted to Congress by the Secretary with the views of the Administration. For these projects to proceed to construction, the requirements for appropriations remain to be satisfied. These 28 include 22 that were included in the 2016 Annual Report (South San Francisco Bay Shoreline, California; Central Everglades Planning Project, Florida; Flagler County, Florida; Port Everglades, Florida; Upper Des Plaines River and Tributaries, Illinois and Wisconsin; Manhattan, Kansas; Upper Turkey Creek, Kansas; West Shore of Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana; Calcasieu Lock, Louisiana; Armourdale and Central Industrial District Levee Units, Missouri and Kansas; Bogue Banks, North Carolina; Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire and Maine; Hereford Inlet, New Jersey; Charleston Harbor, South Carolina; Edisto Beach, South Carolina; Mill Creek, Tennessee; Brazos Island Harbor, Texas; Leon Creek, Texas; Skokomish River, Washington; and Lower Willamette, Oregon; Little Diomedes, Alaska; Los Angeles River, California) and 6 feasibility report that were completed since the submission of the 2016 Annual Report, (Craig Harbor, Alaska; West Sacramento, California; American River Common Features, California; Upper Ohio River, Pennsylvania; Puget Sound, Washington; and Princeville, North Carolina).

There are two newly authorized projects under WRDA 2016 that have not been transmitted to Congress, one that was included in the 2016 Annual Report, Encinitas-Solana, California, and one feasibility report with Chief's Reports signed since submission of the 2016 Annual Report,

Southwest Coastal Louisiana. For these projects to proceed to construction, the Secretary needs to transmit them to Congress and the requirements for appropriations remain to be satisfied.

WRDA 2016 also authorized seven completed post authorization reports for projects requiring authorization for exceeding their maximum authorized costs under Section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended (P.L. 99-662). Those projects: Blue River Basin, Missouri; Swope Park Industrial Area, Missouri; Turkey Creek, Kansas and Missouri; Picayune Strand, Florida; Rio de Flag, Arizona; Houston-Galveston Navigation Channel, Texas; Ohio River Shoreline, and Paducah, Kentucky; have been transmitted to Congress by the Secretary. One additional post-authorization change report, Savannah Harbor Expansion Project, Georgia, has also been transmitted to Congress but was not authorized in WRDA 2016. It is included in the main report table of this Annual Report. Congress must authorize the project at the new cost in order for the project to be completed.

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

Report Table:

- Signed Chief's Reports
 - Transmitted to Congress
 - Under Army review
- Transmitted 902 Reports
- Proposal Report

Appendix:

- Proposal Appendix

<u>2017 Main Report Table</u>										
Name of Proposal or Feasibility Report	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 Feasibility Report (New Project Authorization) Modification to Authorized Project Modification to Authorized Study New Study Authorization	Status Notes	Purpose* (Summarized from Chief's Report or Post-Authorization Change Report)	Benefits* (Summarized from Chief's Report or Post-Authorization Change Report)	Estimated Federal Cost	Estimated Non-Federal Cost	Total Estimated Costs (Cost Estimates for completed Chief's Reports and 902 PACRs reflect October 2016 price levels)	Requirements for Implementation (All must be authorized by Congress in law and receive appropriations in law)
Projects which have project cost increases that have been transmitted by ASA(CW) to Congress.										
Savannah Harbor Expansion Project	GA	GA Department of Transportation	902 PACR	Approved 902 Report transmitted to Congress	Increase in authorized project cost	Updated BCR at 2.875% is 7.3 to 1.	\$677,613,600	\$295,829,400	\$973,443,000	

2017 Main Report Table

Name of Proposal or Feasibility Report	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 (As Identified in Proposal) Feasibility Report (New Project Authorization) Modification to Authorized Project New Study Authorization	Status Notes	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 2016.										
Cave Buttes Dam Project Dam Safety Improvement/Modifications	AZ	Flood Control District of Maricopa County	Modification to Authorized Project	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	The Flood Control District of Maricopa County, FCDMC, is seeking federal funding for their proposed seepage collection modification. FCDMC is moving ahead with its own funding with the new outlet for the dam to reduce risk. That effort is at a 60% design. FCDMC is working with the USACE for approval of the new outlet project through the section 408 process. FCDMC has identified a need to remediate Cave Buttes Dam by constructing a downstream seepage collection system that will prevent piping from developing and new outlet which will cut the time that water is impounded in half.	The dam provides flood protection for the population, infrastructure and development located downstream. This includes tens of thousands of residents, over 300,000 buildings (including critical infrastructure and government buildings), water and wastewater treatment plants, multiple utilities and major highways (I-17, I-10, US60, Loop 101, MC85).	\$9,100,000	\$4,900,000	\$14,000,000	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.
Harbor/South Bay Water Recycling Project Modification	CA	West Basin Municipal Water District	Modification to Authorized Project	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	West Basin Municipal Water District's proposal is to modify the existing Section 219 authority for Harbor South Bay to raise the Federal authorization amount from \$35 million to \$70 million. This would allow for better delivery of recycled water to areas not currently served by the Project. Specifically, the modification will allow West Basin to: 1) complete the pipeline delivery system for maximum delivery of recycled water by constructing ten new pipeline laterals, 2) construct additional satellite treatment facilities and pump stations in order to ensure water quality and meet the needs of individual water users, and 3) expand the microfiltration capacity at the Edward C. Little Water Recycling Facility in order to maximize recycled water.	The Project will deliver sustainable recycled water throughout coastal Los Angeles County. This type of project is vital to providing a reliable, sustainable, and environmentally friendly supply of water for Southern California, which currently relies on increasingly limited water supplies from Northern California and the Colorado River. Recycled water provides many environmental benefits; and, for every acre-foot of recycled water used, an acre-foot of potable water is saved. The Project will have a positive environment impact on the Pacific, which will greatly improve the local economy. The existing Harbor/South Bay Project has directly resulted in a decrease in ocean pollution, by reducing wastewater ocean discharge flows by 30 million gallons per day. The proposed modification would allow for the delivery of an additional 13,975 AF/y of recycled water, with no adverse impact on the environment. The dramatic increase of available water in the region would improve quality of life and mitigate reoccurring drought conditions, which are likely to increase due to climate change. West Basin delivers high-quality recycled water at the volumes needed to provide customers with a reliable water supply for each respective industry. This region is home to thriving aerospace, petroleum refining, and automotive industries in addition to the Los Angeles Air Force Base, Los Angeles International Airport, three colleges, and the West Coast Basin Seawater Barrier.	\$35,000,000	\$103,100,000	\$138,100,000	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.
San Diego River 1, 2 and 3 Levee System Assessment and Feasibility Study	CA	City of San Diego	Modification to Authorized Project	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	The City of San Diego is proposing a Feasibility Study that will assess the authorized project, completed in 1958, considering flood risk reduction, navigation (near San Diego Harbor), and ecosystem restoration. The USACE, Los Angeles District, completed Levee System inspection in 2015 and documented modifications made in a Periodic Inspection Report (PIR). The proponent requests the system be evaluated to determine the current level of flood risk reduction. The proposal only requests a study for \$3 million, cost shared 50/50. One option included is that modifications would not be required and therefore require no additional construction costs. However, in section 6 of their proposal additional capital improvements are suggested from the PIR at an estimated cost of \$8 million.	The City of San Diego is proposing a Feasibility Study that will assess the authorized project, completed in 1958, considering flood risk reduction, navigation (near San Diego Harbor), and ecosystem restoration. The USACE, Los Angeles District, completed Levee System inspection in 2015 and documented modifications made in a Periodic Inspection Report (PIR). The proponent requests the system be evaluated to determine the current level of flood risk reduction. The proposal only requests a study for \$3 million, cost shared 50/50. One option included is that modifications would not be required and therefore require no additional construction costs. However, in section 6 of their proposal additional capital improvements are suggested from the PIR at an estimated cost of \$8 million. Corrected text June 14, 2017	\$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.
J. Bennett Johnston Waterway Navigation Project; Old River Lock to Shreveport, Louisiana; 12 foot channel authorization	LA	Red River Waterway Commission	Modification to Authorized Project	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	The Red River Waterway Commission is requesting that the authorized navigation channel for the J. Bennett Johnston Waterway, Red River Mississippi River to Shreveport, be increased from 9 ft to 12 ft deep. The neighboring waterways are authorized for 12 ft. Increasing the authorized depth on the waterway will reduce the waterborne rates to industry due to increased capacity on barges.	Increasing the depth of the channel to 12 feet would increase barge by 1/3 or about 500 tons per barge. This would increase a typical 6 barge tow on the waterway to the equivalent of an 8 barge tow. The estimated cost savings would be between, \$1.50 to \$4.50 per ton. The reconnaissance study prepared for the Red River Waterway Commission determined a benefit to cost ratio of 4.6 to 1. Overall decreases in transportation costs will increase competition in the transportation industry and benefit the national economy. Additionally, the project would increase flood storage in the river and therefore protect human life and property with what is believed to be little or no impact to the ecosystem.	\$12,000,000	\$0	\$12,000,000	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.
Ouachita-Black Rivers Navigation Project, AR and LA	LA	Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development	Modification to Authorized Project	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development requests that the authorization for the Ouachita Black Navigation project be modified to include dredging of 14,000 ft on the lower end of Little River. This area is susceptible to sedimentation and is impassible for during low river flows. Currently, fuel barges cannot travel to a major fuel distribution terminal in Archie, LA when the mouth of Little River is low and sedimentation has occurred.	Increasing the depth of Little River would increase waterborne transportation efficiency through reducing the incidences of light loading which occurs two to three times annually during low water periods. Little River is utilized to transport fuel products (>100 million gallons combined) to a major distribution terminal in Archie, LA. The distribution terminal has been proven to be critical infrastructure in supplying transportation fuels during evacuation events given its vicinity to major roads. These products are distributed to approximately 15 parishes and counties in Louisiana and Mississippi, with 29 fuel distributors that service a 130-mile area - one of the major agricultural producing areas of the region. This proposal is also anticipated to assist farmers whom are impacted by low water periods during the planting and harvesting seasons.	\$1,240,000	\$360,000	\$1,600,000	To obtain Administration support for implementation, the Secretary, or other appropriate official, must approve a current decision document, including obtaining the Administration's position on the project, and, if appropriate, transmit the decision document and/or the Administration's position to Congress.
St. Louis Riverfront – Meramec River Basin Authority Modification	MO	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	Modification to Authorized Study	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	The purpose is to expand the geographic scope of an existing study authority and add flood risk management as a specific study purpose. Expansion of the study area to the entire Meramec River Basin and inclusion of the flood risk management purpose would enable the Corps to investigate a comprehensive approach to solving water resource problems in the basin.	Expanded ecosystem restoration study within the Meramec Basin could benefit public health; aquatic species, including several that are Federally-listed as threatened or endangered; and recreation. These benefits would be achieved through reductions in excessive and contaminated sediments, increased aquatic and floodplain connectivity, and increased riparian habitat quantity, diversity, and complexity. Future flood risk management studies could provide National Economic Development benefits through reduced flood damages as demonstrated by the severe December 2015 flooding throughout the Meramec Basin.	\$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.
Chautauqua Lake, NY, Feasibility Study	NY	Chautauqua County, NY	New Study Authorization	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	Feasibility study to evaluate aquatic ecosystem restoration and flood risk management measures in twelve Chautauqua Lake sub-watersheds. The study would address accelerated erosion along Chautauqua Lake tributary streambanks which has resulted in excessive sediment deposition and subsequent frequent flooding and property loss. Assessment of the watershed would support the two-fold identification of both ecosystem restoration and flood risk management measures that would ultimately improve overall vitality of the Chautauqua Lake watershed.	This could lead to the construction of multiple environmental restoration projects. There are a number of anticipated benefits to the protection of human life and property through improved drinking water quality and the reduced risk of flooding, harmful algal blooms and hazards to recreational boaters. Anticipated benefits to the environment include reestablishing the riparian function of the tributaries and reduced growth of submerged aquatic vegetation and algae.	\$290,000	\$190,000	\$480,000	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.
Mamaroneck and Sheldrake Rivers Basin Flood Risk Management – Construction Authorization	NY	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Modification to Authorized Project	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	The purpose of the proposal is to gain project authorization for the alternative currently nearing completion of the feasibility study phase. The purpose of this study is to re-evaluate the plan authorized by Congress in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (WRDA '86) and the design as detailed in the General Design Memorandum of 1989. This re-evaluation study is required because considerable engineering, hydrological, hydraulic, economic and environmental data has changed in the basin in the last 20-30 years. The alternative that the completed study will recommend is smaller in scale and in outputs than the plan authorized in WRDA '86.	This project is economically beneficial and meets technical justification per past studies. This authorization will reduce the reoccurring flood risks to the Village of Mamaroneck and Town of Harrison within the floodplain for the Mamaroneck and Sheldrake Rivers Basin. The floodplain includes approximately 750 homes and businesses. Extensive damages (>\$100 million combined from 1972 and 1975), disruptions to transportation, and loss of lives have occurred due to past flood events.	\$58,186,915	\$30,308,185	\$88,495,100	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

Name of Proposal or Feasibility Report	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 (As Identified in Proposal) Feasibility Report (New Project Authorization) Modification to Authorized Project Modification to Authorized Study New Study Authorization	Status Notes	2017 Main Report Table		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)
					Purpose (Summarized from Proposal)	Benefits (Summarized from Proposal)				
Lakes Marion and Moultrie, SC - Modification	SC	Lakes Marion and Moultrie, SC - Modification	Modification to Authorized Project	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	The purpose of the proposal is to modify the authority granted for the Lake Marion Regional Water System: Calhoun, Clarendon, Dorchester, Orangeburg, and Sumter Counties, South Carolina (Lakes Marion and Moultrie, South Carolina) project in Section 219 of the 1992 WRDA, as amended, for environmental infrastructure assistance. The proposed modification changes the geography by replacing Sumter County with Berkeley County, and increases the funding so the project can be completed.	LMRWA is addressing the need to supply water; improve health, environmental and safety conditions; stabilize water rates; improve transportation and enhance economic development/job creation opportunities. First, nearly one million people in seventeen underserved counties rely on this project for water supply to improve health and environmental conditions. This project will improve public safety and ISO ratings, providing water of a sufficient volume and pressure to support fire suppression. Lower ISO ratings for water supply in fire protection contributed to significant annual insurance premium savings for residents. This underdeveloped, impoverished area has decreased life expectancies and increased health disparities, including elevated cancer incidence ratios, among its residents due to the frequent use of groundwater containing uranium. Next, the water supply system supports regional economic development and job growth in one of our country's most economically disadvantaged areas. Businesses, like Volvo Cars USA, will rely on access to water from Lakes Marion and Moultrie and provide over 4,000 jobs and contribute approximately \$4.8 billion in total economic output on an annual basis. Finally, the southeastern US is one of the fastest growing regions of the country and is addressing development, including growth related to the Port of Charleston, dual rail service by CSX and Norfolk Southern, and neo-Panamax shipping opportunities impacting the entire United States.	\$29,550,000	\$9,850,000	\$39,400,000	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.
West Cell Levee Reconstruction Project	TX	Irving Flood Control District #1	Modification to Authorized Project	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	Modification of an existing Federal Project to accommodate increased runoff originating from areas outside of the protected area, which are beyond the jurisdiction of IFCD#1.	Flood risk management measures will create monetary and non-monetary benefits. Non-monetary benefits include reducing loss of life risks, decreasing flood impacts to roads and DART, reducing or eliminating levee seepage issues, increasing slope stability, and restoring the 1974 levee design height. Replacing and/or eliminating the inadequate Parallel Levee Channel System for run-off will save over \$90,000 per year and up to \$2,000,000 on repairs. Taking advantage of fill placed on land behind the levee which is now higher than the existing levee system and reduces the interior drainage area by 5%, which would save over \$130,000 per year. Eliminating the need for a sanitary sewer lift station west of Loop 12, could save \$300,000. This project will increase potential land utilization from "mixed-use" redevelopment and increase future tax revenue for IFCD-1, City of Irving, Dallas County, State of Texas, and the United States.	\$14,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$22,000,000	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.
Coastal Virginia Water Resources Authority	VA	Commonwealth of Virginia	New Study Authorization	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	The purpose of this proposal is to provide a study authority to address the significant and increasingly damaging issues, such as flooding and shoreline erosion, caused by sea level rise and climate change (SLR/CC) along the entire Coastal Virginia area. This area has been identified as having one of the most extreme issues of total sea level change due to the subsidence of the land in addition to the rising water levels. On top of those conditions, more frequent and intense storm events are occurring along the mid-Atlantic coast, causing greater flooding at more frequent intervals than in the past. This authority is proposed to include all three primary business lines because this issue has had and will continue to have significant impacts in all USACE mission areas.	These studies will have significant monetary and nonmonetary benefits for the community, region and the U.S. The built environment, economy, transportation network, environment, and the nation's security benefit. The feasibility studies will help identify strategies and implementation measures to reduce losses from flooding and storm surge. The study would include over 4,500 repetitive loss properties in Hampton Roads (>\$200 million), multiple military and civilian facilities (Newport News Shipbuilding, Naval Station Norfolk, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Naval Support Activity South Potomac, and Joint Base Langley-Eustis). Additionally, the studies will help restore the Chesapeake Bay and identify natural and nature-based solutions that have ecosystem restoration co-benefits.	\$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.
Tangier Island, Chesapeake Bay Study Authority	VA	Commonwealth of Virginia	New Study Authorization	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	The purpose of this proposal is to provide a study authority for Tangier Island, VA, which is located in the Chesapeake Bay and is the last inhabited island in Virginia. Tangier has dealt with triple threat of Sea Level Rise/Climate Change (SLR/CC), land subsidence, and increased intensity and frequency of storm events which have eroded the shoreline at an accelerated rate in recent years. This study authority is proposed to evaluate and provide recommendations to potentially alleviate these issues and provide some relief to both this significant habitat on and adjacent to the island (such as submerged aquatic vegetation, marsh wetland and oyster reef) as well as the residents of the island.	This project would create three large benefits (NED and NER) in three primary USACE mission areas: Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, Flood Risk Management and Navigation. For Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, there would be a large increase in both the quantity and quality of island marsh habitat, and Submerged Aquatic Vegetation habitat on the eastern and northern sides of the island. This benefits diverse fisheries and aquatic species as well as migratory birds. In addition, the unique cultural identity of the island and its residents would be protected - the island includes a National Register listed Historic District. The navigation benefits include an alternative placement area for dredged material from the Baltimore Channels in the Virginia portion of the Chesapeake Bay, which may lessen impacts to blue crab and fishery resources from current placement locations. Tangier Island residents will benefit from flood risk management benefits to create a long term habitable area in light of a moderate sea level rise scenario.	\$196,500,000	\$106,500,000	\$303,000,000	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.
Seattle Harbor Navigation Improvement Project	WA	Port of Seattle	Modification to Authorized Project	Proposal submitted for 2017 Annual Report	The purpose of the proposed action, channel deepening and widening, is to produce an increase in commercial navigation efficiency in both the East and the West Waterways of the existing Federal project in Seattle Harbor. Current insufficient channel depths require ocean vessels to take on less cargo or to delay departures. This increases shippers' costs and reduces the competitiveness of the Port of Seattle, especially with respect to the nearby Canadian ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert. Current cargo diversion to Canadian ports negatively impacts the area economy, and if left unabated, would cause an even greater and more widespread loss of jobs and economic opportunities.	The NED plan or the LPP for the SHNIP is expected to result in approximately \$95 million of total net benefits for the US economy, a benefit/cost ratio (BCR) of up to a 7.9:1. This estimate reflects transportation cost savings that channel deepening would achieve by reducing tide restrictions, light loading and other operational inefficiencies. By helping the Port of Seattle remain a preferred port of call, the project will protect existing US jobs and potentially help Puget Sound ports regain jobs that have been lost. Additionally, the project will improve navigation safety by creating a wider approach channel and create environmental benefits. The project would enable the fleet of new, more environmentally friendly container ships to call Puget Sound. Also, increasing vessel capacity results in lower emissions due to an overall reduction in ships.	\$6,934,000	\$71,177,000	\$78,111,000	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

Name of Proposal or Feasibility Report	State(s)	Non-federal Interest	2017 Appendix		Benefits (Summarized from Proposal)	Total Estimated Costs (Directly from Proposal)	Unmet Section 7001 Criteria / Reason in Appendix
			Proposal Type (As Identified in Proposal)	Purpose (Summarized from Proposal)			
NOTE: Information by non-Federal interests was not verified, revised or developed by USACE, Army, or OMB							
Alaska Deep-Draft Arctic Port System Study	AK	City of Nome, Alaska	New Study Authorization	A re-scoping of the Alaska Deep-Draft Arctic Port System Study is necessary to address the growing demand for expanded marine infrastructure to support the spike in Arctic traffic clearly evident at the Port of Nome and Arctic region. The re-scoping of this study is necessary to capture the existing non-oil benefits set aside during the initial part of the study, in order to clarify and re-evaluate NED benefits and consider applicability of Section 2006.	The Alaska Deep-Draft Arctic Port project will provide critical infrastructure to support the staging of assets and resources necessary to respond to the protection of human life and the marine environment in the Arctic region. Presently, these resources must travel great distances via water and air, significantly reducing the effectiveness of the response, and resulting in negative impacts to the environment and risking potential loss of life. The Nome Port facility, with expanded protective infrastructure, would greatly improve the overall inter-modal transportation system in the region, reduce operating costs for maritime commerce, generate a clear economic impact to the state and the nation, as well as provide a strategic location for maritime defense assets to support and protect the national security interests of the United States.	\$215,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).
Atka Small Boat Harbor Feasibility Study	AK	City of Atka	New Study Authorization	The City of Atka is requesting a feasibility study for a new small boat harbor. The lack of a harbor presents significant safety risks for the community, impedes economic opportunity and neglects the opportunity/necessity for a harbor or refuge in the critical Arctic and Aleutian region. A harbor would allow the community to safely fish for both subsistence and commercial means, support increased Arctic shipping and provide a safe harbor in a location of local, regional and national importance.	The benefits of the project exceed \$500,000,000 in terms of enhancing the economy of Atka, the Region, and the Nation in terms of the value of fishery products landed, protection of human life and property, enhancement of subsistence capabilities, and protection of the environment from vessels sinking or going aground in and around critical wildlife resources. We anticipate that the study, and harbor once built, will: protect human life and property of fishermen and others; improve transportation of fish and fish products; benefit the national economy by bringing more U.S. sustainable seafood to market; benefit the environment by protecting the harbor and island; and enhance the national security interests of the U.S. by creating a harbor in a key area of the nation, an area experiencing increasing levels of large commercial and cargo vessel traffic.	\$4,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).
Barrow Coastal Erosion Mitigation Project Feasibility Study	AK	North Slope Borough, Alaska	New Study Authorization	The City of Barrow, Alaska is requesting a coastal erosion mitigation study. The community is becoming increasingly vulnerable to damaging coastal storms, ice runs and erosion due to the effects of declining sea ice.	The proposed project would protect Barrow's critical infrastructure, including the Barrow Utilidor System, the potable water source at Isatkoak Lagoon, and the water treatment intake at the Lower Isatkoak Lagoon, all of which are critical to the health and safety of the community. Most concerning, access manholes and other potential entry points, such as pump stations, would be flooded in major storms. Repair costs could reach \$59 million and the Utilidor replacement value would be more than \$544 million. The replacement cost of other erosion threatened structures could be more than \$265 million. This does not include potential damages to roads, other government structures or private property. Also, at risk is the old Barrow landfill, which contains a 48,000 steel drums of military waste. The proposed project affects the protection of human life. The current practice of flood fighting during storms places equipment operators in extremely hazardous conditions. And, erosion also threatens the Utqiagvik Village Site, an archeological site that has been occupied for over 2,500 years. Finally, Barrow is the hub for the region's eight communities and serves as the regional government. Disruption of critical services would not only affect Barrow but also would have serious consequences for the outlying communities.	\$343,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).
Emmonak and Marshall Alaska Subsistence Harbors	AK	Calista Corporation	New Study Authorization	A study to investigate options to accommodate vessel traffic (ocean barges), which could include channel deepening, cargo diversion and more. The Emmonak project could accommodate boat manufacturing and seafood processing industries and provide fuel storage and freight re-supply capacities. Marshall plan includes dock facilities.	The Marshall Waterfront Project will facilitate the development of a nearby rock quarry, which reduces costs for importing rock for airport and road infrastructure upgrades by \$24 million. The Emmonak Project will accommodate the boat manufacturing and seafood processing industries, and provide storage capacity for fuel and freight re-supply of rural communities upriver in the Yukon (3rd longest river in the Nation) from ocean-going vessels. These projects also have indirect benefits for future federal, state and private investment in the Calista region.	\$28,050,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).
Kotzebue Harbor Feasibility Study	AK	City of Kotzebue	Modification to Authorized Study	To report that the non-Federal sponsor has acquired matching funds to complete study and construction.	The development of navigational improvements and a deep water facility at Cape Blossom would (1) allow goods to be more economically transported to Kotzebue and the ten surrounding communities by replacing the time-consuming and costly lightering of goods such as heating fuel and gasoline, building materials, and groceries and dry goods both in/out of the Kotzebue Sound; (2) benefit the U.S. Coast Guard and the Department of Defense thirty (30) miles above the Arctic Circle who could then effectively and efficiently serve the "Northwest Passage" located in and around U.S. Waters and the State of Alaska; (3) benefit energy and resource development; and (4) allow large vessel cruise ships safe harbor/port of refuge through the Bering Straits & Chuckchi Sea; and (5) benefit the commercial & subsistence fisheries.	\$23,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).
St. George, Alaska Harbor Project	AK	City of St. George, Alaska	Modification to Authorized Project	St George is requesting construction of a harbor, which the city deems essential for community survival and economic viability, as well as providing a harbor of refuge.	This project would: ensure community viability and growth; improve access and affordability to goods, services, subsistence and marine resources to reduce the cost of living; improve food security; reduce fuel costs and allow vessel connection to St. Paul Community; expand economic opportunities, such as shore-based seafood processing and transitioning the former commercial sealing economy to one with a self-sustaining marine resource based economy; increase response capacity to environmental hazards (i.e. oil spills, ship wrecks); increase the availability of dock space; promote increased commercial and subsistence harvests by eliminating current vessel insurance company restrictions upon using the existing harbor; and provide a harbor of refuge in the central Bering Sea. Additionally, the civilian and military vessel traffic is increasing due to the Arctic opening; rescue and response capability must be forward-based. Fisheries resources continue to move north, putting St. George at the epicenter of additional development. Benefits also include protection of crab and other fisheries resources, fur seal rookeries, other marine mammal and sea-bird habitat, and national security. We would value all benefits at a minimum of one billion dollars.	\$103,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).
Selma River Bank Slope Repair	AL	City of Selma, Alabama	New Study Authorization	The City of Selma has experienced significant erosion along the banks of the Alabama River. Several structures within this area, including the Edmund Pettis Bridge and the National Voting Rights Museum, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and could be threatened if the current rate of erosion is not addressed. The purpose of this proposal is to seek authorization for the Corps of Engineers to study and take actions to correct erosion problems along the banks of the Alabama River in order to protect the downtown area of Selma, Alabama.	The proposed stabilization project clearly has significant monetary, historical, and social benefits and is vital to the continued revitalization of the historic downtown riverfront. There could also be navigation benefits with improvements and reduced dredging, as well as possible ecosystem improvements with reduced sediment loads entering into the Alabama River. Other benefits related to the riverbank stabilization include the protection of numerous buildings that are listed on the National Registry of Historic Buildings, including the St. James Hotel that are threatened by the instability of the riverbank today. The Edmund Pettus Bridge, which is a national landmark, is also threatened by the continual erosion of the riverbank in this area.	\$15,450,000	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).

<u>2017 Appendix</u>							
Name of Proposal or Feasibility Report	State(s)	Non-federal Interest	Proposal Type (As Identified in Proposal) Feasibility Report (New Project Authorization) Modification to Authorized Project Modification to Authorized Study New Study Authorization	Purpose (Summarized from Proposal)	Benefits (Summarized from Proposal)	Total Estimated Costs (Directly from Proposal)	Unmet Section 7001 Criteria / Reason in Appendix
McMicken Dam Rehabilitation Construction	AZ	Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Arizona	Modification to Authorized Study	The Flood Control District of Maricopa County, FCDMC, has completed an investigation that was initiated between the USACE and FCDMC in September 2004, entitled Agua Fria River, Trilby Wash. The FCDMC proposes that Federal funds be allocated for construction to implement rehabilitation work efforts on the McMicken Dam Project. The FCDMC also is proposing that a Feasibility Study be prepared to evaluate other modifications that could be done while the FCDMC implements rehabilitation work. The evaluations could include an assessment to determine whether or not there is a Federal interest in the rehabilitation projects.	Based on some work under the feasibility study by the USACE the benefit to cost of this project is anticipated to be greater than 3:1. The dam provides flood protection to the community and infrastructure downstream. This includes tens of thousands of residents, Luke Air Force Base, more than 60,000 buildings, critical infrastructure like hospitals and airports, water and wastewater treatment plants, utilities (electric, water, irrigation, etc.), recreational trails, parks, and major roads (such as SR-Loop 303, US60, I-10, MC85). Additional non-monetary benefits include opportunities for storm/flood water recharge and supply augmentation strategies within the project limits to assist the State and local communities in addressing continued drought and future water supply/demand imbalance; and preserving opportunities for future open space designation.	\$95,000,000	The non-Federal interest is requesting a modification to a non-USACE project. Modification to non-USACE water resources projects are not consistent with WRRDA 2014 Section 7001(c)(1)(A).
Modification of the Whittier Narrows Dam Flood Control Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California.	CA	The City of South El Monte	Modification to Authorized Project	The City of South El Monte submitted a request to "modify" the Whittier Narrows Dam Flood Control Project by removing a flood control easement and releasing any real property interest and development authority over a vacant privately-owned site (parcel #8119-005-908) (Site). The easement permits USACE to flood the property and the right to approve any development creating a dual mission of flood control and control over economic development. This request therefore seeks to substitute a private flood control system over this small piece of land while allowing economic development. The City submits this request with the intent of commercial development.	The project's proposed privately-funded flood control features and proactive emergency evacuation plans are equal or superior to the unmanned conditions on this vacant site. Site Development will enhance the proposed adjacent LA Metro transit station and allow Transit Oriented Development (TOD) furthering the Federal government's mobility, economic development, and sustainability goals. This includes commercial development which would lead to fewer vehicles and vehicle trips (lower emissions), tax revenue (\$24 million annually), creation of approximately 2,000 jobs and \$126 million in wages for a predominately minority population. Section 6002 of WRRDA requires the Corps to assess whether its properties (such as the easement which virtual ownership) are still needed, the economic impact upon existing communities of continuing to own the easement, and the extent to which the property's utilization rate is being maximized. The Site (easement) is not needed to continue the Corps mission since Site Development offers these described benefits, and using this valuable vacant site for nothing more than spreading grounds for a 100-year flood absolutely underutilizes this scarce resource. Therefore, this modification of the Whittier Narrows Dam Flood Control Project consisting of removing one-percent (1%) of flowage spreading grounds does not interfere with and is consistent with the Corp's mission.	\$0	Proposals for legislative changes (land transfer) are outside of changes to study or project-specific authorities are not consistent with WRRDA 2014 Section 7001(c)(1)(A).
Pure Water Program	CA	City of San Diego	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the request is to prepare a study that gathers existing data on the City's source water and evaluates the effects (advantages and disadvantages) of implementing and constructing a reuse source water program. San Diego adopted a Recycled Water Program initiative which is in the planning phase of evaluating source water to meet potable water demand. The region's 3.1 million people receives most of their water supply from imported sources, including the California Bay-Delta and the Colorado River. The City states that implementation of the reuse source water program in reduce the imported water by 1/3 of the Utilities average daily flow. The Program involves planning, design, and construction of new water and wastewater treatment facilities, pump stations, and pipelines.	The Pure Water (Program) is a progressive alternative water resource/source water conservation plan with numerous long term benefits that address concerns of water supply and wastewater treatment. The Program involves the production of potable recycled water through the design and construction of new advanced water purification. Local, Regional and National benefits include environmental from improved wastewater discharge (deep ocean outfall) quality through the implementation of advance waste treatment plants, a 50% reduction in the current volume of ocean discharges by maximizing the amount of water the City reuses, and a reduction in source water demand and dependency by utilizing reuse water. This directly effects water quality and quantity within waterways, in a positive way. Reuse can also improve the ocean water quality by reducing volume and salinity levels. Financially, the Federal impact is directly related to the cost of managing the various effects of reduced water within regulated Federal waters. San Diego is one of the top 10 cities in the country for job growth through 2025 and is home to the U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corp, Defense & Security Systems, Biotech and Medical Devices, Electronics and Telecommunications. In terms of reliability, the water will be produced and controlled locally which increases the volume of water to remain in Federal waters thereby ensuring a more reliable volume of natural water remain within waterway.	\$3,274,273,000	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
City of Hartford Flood Protection System Rehabilitation Feasibility Study	CT	City of Hartford, Connecticut	New Study Authorization	The Corps of Engineers constructed a local protection project for the City of Hartford following severe floods in 1936 and 1938. Construction was started in 1938. The final increment was completed in 1958. The project was turned over to the City for OMRR&R. Portions of the project are over 70 years old. Despite the City's efforts to maintain the system, corrective actions are needed. The project is presently rated as "unacceptable" based on recent inspections. The City is requesting authorization for a rehabilitation study to determine if Corps participation is warranted to address deficiencies that prevent the project from functioning as authorized after all required maintenance, and deficiencies resulting from a lack of maintenance, have been addressed.	Assured integrity of the flood control system is essential to re-establishing the City of Hartford as a center of prosperity in the region. The proposed feasibility study will quantify the strength of the flood risk protection system and potentially show more cost effective resolutions to discovered deficiencies. This information will form the basis of a clear course of action to restore Hartford as a feasible location to live and do business in the future. It is expected that this will help with unemployment and poverty. Further, it may dispel current misunderstandings in the business and development community and open up opportunities in the near term.	\$38,620,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).
East Hartford Flood Reduction System (Connecticut River LB & Hockanum River RB Levee) – Rehabilitation Project	CT	Town of East Hartford	Modification to Authorized Project	The Corps of Engineers constructed a local protection project for the City of East Hartford following severe floods in 1936 and 1938. Construction was completed in 1943. The project protects 760 acres along the Connecticut and Hockanum Rivers. The project was turned over to the City for OMRR&R. The project are over 70 years old. Despite the City's efforts to maintain the system, corrective actions are needed. The project is presently rated as "minimally acceptable" based on recent inspections. The City is requesting authorization for a rehabilitation project to address identified deficiencies. These include improvements to the structure and pump station, dredging of the storage pond and improvements to the operating system.	The existing flood reduction system protects approximately 756 structures with an estimated value of \$859,800,000 and an estimated population ranging from 6,410 (daytime) to 2,177 (night). Failure or overtopping of the System could result in loss of life and the economic losses estimated at \$364,200,000 with areas of inundation over 20 feet deep. The Town of East Hartford is eager to complete the rehabilitation of the flood reduction system to ensure it provides the appropriate level of protection to the Town's residents and others working and living within the protected area of the levee.	\$19,010,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).
East Hartford Flood Reduction System (Connecticut River LB & Hockanum River RB Levee) – Rehabilitation Study	CT	Town of East Hartford	New Study Authorization	The Corps of Engineers constructed a local protection project for the City of East Hartford following severe floods in 1936 and 1938. Construction was completed in 1943. The project protects 760 acres along the Connecticut and Hockanum Rivers. The project was turned over to the City for OMRR&R. The project is over 70 years old. Despite the City's efforts to maintain the system, corrective actions are needed. The project is presently rated as "minimally acceptable" based on recent inspections. The City is requesting authorization for a rehabilitation study to determine if Corps participation is warranted to address deficiencies that prevent the project from functioning as authorized after all required maintenance, and deficiencies resulting from a lack of maintenance, have been addressed.	The existing flood reduction system protects approximately 756 structures with an estimated value of \$859,800,000 and an estimated population ranging from 6,410 (daytime) to 2,177 (night). Failure or overtopping of the System could result in loss of life and the economic losses estimated at \$364,200,000 with areas of inundation over 20 feet deep. The Town of East Hartford is eager to complete the rehabilitation of the flood reduction system to ensure it provides the appropriate level of protection to residents and others working and living within the protected area of the levee.	\$2,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).

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			Proposal Type (As Identified in Proposal)	Purpose (Summarized from Proposal)			
Hartford Region Flood Protection Project	CT	The Metropolitan District, Hartford, CT	Modification to Authorized Project	The Corps of Engineers constructed a local protection project for the City of Hartford following severe floods in 1936 and 1938. Construction was started in 1938. The final increment was completed in 1958. The project was turned over to the City for OMRR&R. Portions of the project are over 70 years old. Despite the City's efforts to maintain the system, corrective actions are needed. The project is presently rated as "unacceptable" based on recent inspections. The City is requesting authorization for a rehabilitation project to address identified deficiencies. These include improvements to the structures and pump stations, rerouting of a water main, dredging and improvements to the operating system.	Potential loss of integrity of the flood control systems is a threat not only to the MDC's existing infrastructure, but also to the significant capital investment being made as part of the Clean Water Program. This request for projects will not only enable the City's flood management control systems to meet federal standards to control storm water runoff and eliminate pollutant discharge into critical watersheds and waterways, it will also protect \$600M of Federal and State investments in the largest regional wastewater treatment plant in CT which is protected by the dike systems. Failure of the dike system, independent of multiple months without wastewater service, will cost MDC towns more than \$10B to reestablish operation to the plants. Long term effects are of concern for the communities involved. Studies have indicated that properties in the affected flood zone account for approximately 25% of the current City of Hartford grand list. If a breach or failure of the dikes occurred, property values would diminish significantly or in their entirety, impacting the City of Hartford's grand list and leading to substantial disruption of tax revenue to the City of Hartford.	\$77,610,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).
Lake Okeechobee Everglades Ecosystem Protection	FL	Okeechobee Utility Authority	Modification to Authorized Project	This proposal, in general summary, requests a partnership for removal of septic tanks. This is environmental infrastructure which does not fit within Section 7001.	The proposed Lake Okeechobee/Everglades Ecosystem Protection Project would improve water quality, remove nutrients that negatively impact the ecosystem and thereby improve native plant vegetation. The project would remove approximately 1,600 septic tanks, associated drain fields and several small wastewater package treatment plants from specific creeks that flow into Lake Okeechobee and periodically the marine estuaries on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coastal regions. This summer, those flows discharged the noxious blue-green algae into Martin County's coastline, having a detrimental effect on the tourism economy. Since the project is designed to remove nutrients and bacteria, water quality impacts from the septic tank/package treatment plant discharges will be removed. Reducing these nutrient rich discharges will reduce the excessive growth of emergent and submerged plants such as cattails and the noxious blue-green algae, which will overall improve water quality in the receiving body. Water clarity will improve which in turn will allow for native submerged plants (i.e., southern naiad, muskgrass, peppergrass and tapegrass) to thrive, thereby providing cover for marine species and a dependable food source for others.	\$20,450,000	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
Rend Lake Contract Modification	IL	The State of Illinois	Modification to Authorized Project	The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is seeking to amend a 21 November 1988 contract between the United States and the State of Illinois. The 1988 contract provides the state with 109,000 acre feet of present and future use water supply storage space between elevations 391.3 and 405.0 feet N.G.V.D. The State of Illinois is requesting that contractual payment for the Rend Lake water storage under contract DACW43-88-C-088 be reduced to the present use storage in lieu of total allocation (both present and future storage).	The proposal is a modification to the payment structure to the State of Illinois for an Authorized USACE project. As a result there is no changes to the existing benefits of the proposed project.	\$0	Proposals for legislative changes are outside of changes to study or project-specific authorities are not consistent with WRRDA 2014 Section 7001(c)(1)(A).
Southern and Eastern Kentucky Water Quality Improvement Project	KY	Eastern Kentucky PRIDE, Inc.	Modification to Authorized Project	Section 531 of WRDA 1996 (Public Law 104-303), as amended, provides a program of Federal assistance through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for design and construction assistance for environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development in 29 counties in southern and eastern KY. The current authorized program limit is \$40M of which \$39,999,281.78 has been appropriated to date. The proposal is seeking to increase the appropriation ceiling to allow for additional capacity within the program. Projects within the program have provided service to over 22,000 homes and several schools and businesses. The cost share of the program is 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal.	The Section 531 program was created as part of the PRIDE initiative, which improves water quality, resolves solid waste problems and promotes environmental education in 29 counties in Appalachian Kentucky. In the case of the Section 531 program, Eastern Kentucky PRIDE aids in selection of projects because we are familiar with the need for wastewater infrastructure across the region. The 25% match is provided not by Eastern Kentucky PRIDE, but rather by the local agency that is awarded Section 531 funds. The terrain in the 29 county region can be very steep, which means that homes often do not have enough flat land to allow for a traditional septic system. In addition, soil conditions are rocky or nonporous, which prevents percolation. Unfortunately, our poverty level is high, and low-income homeowners simply do not have thousands of dollars to invest in septic systems, even if they have sufficient, suitable land. As a result, our region's water quality is threatened by untreated or undertreated wastewater from failing septic systems or "straight pipes" from homes into nearby ditches or waterways. When the PRIDE initiative began in 1997, 36,000 straight pipes were identified across our original 38-county service area (which is slightly larger than the area served by the Section 531 program). Thanks to the Section 531 program and other federal funds marshalled through the PRIDE initiative, 22,000 homes have gained access to public sewer service since 1997. The Section 531 program has been critical to this success because the program facilitates design and construction of innovative wastewater treatment systems that responded to the region's unique geographic challenges.	\$150,000,000	Proposals for legislative changes are outside of changes to study or project-specific authorities are not consistent with WRRDA 2014 Section 7001(c)(1)(A).
1077-1085 Regional Drainage Report	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the 1077-1085 Regional Drainage Report is to identify at risk structures within the Slidell area through a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and recommend mitigation options to lower water surface elevations to reduce flood risk in the study area. The study area includes 3 adjoining watersheds in St. Tammany Parish with an approximate area of 19.6 square miles. The watersheds in the study area are: East Bedico Creek, Soap and Tallow Creek, and Black River. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of 6 detention ponds, channel maintenance and replacement of existing culverts to lower water stage elevations for the 10 and 100 year storms.	This effort will identify at-risk structures within the Slidell area and recommend mitigation options to reduce flood risk in the study area. The study area includes three (3) adjoining watersheds, totaling 20 square miles. East Bedico Creek watershed which includes two tributaries, Fox Branch and East Bedico Tributary No. 3, flows southwest into Tangipahoa Parish. The Black River watershed flows south to Lake Pontchartrain. The Soap and Tallow Creek watershed, which includes the Tallow creek tributary, flows southeast to the Tchefuncte River. Because the 3 watersheds are adjoining, the same detention pond(s) can be utilized for more than one watershed. The overall area of study is bounded by the Tangipahoa Parish line (west boundary), Dummyline Road (south boundary), Gottschalk Road (north boundary) and Rousseau Road (east boundary).	\$13,252,675	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
533D Report W-14 Modification	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	Modification to Authorized Study	Feasibility study on additional flood protection for the W-14 Canal Basin in St. Tammany Parish as part of the Southeast Louisiana Project (SELA). Desired flood protection consists of improving approximately 4.1 miles of the existing W-14 Canal by widening the existing canal and lowering its existing invert elevation to improve flood flow capacity, clearing and snagging portions of the W-14 Canal, construction of detention pond, expanding an existing pond, constructing overflow weirs, installing culverts and relocating an existing bridge.	This feasibility study will assess flood protection for the W-14 Canal Basin in St. Tammany Parish as part of the Southeast Louisiana Project (SELA). The equivalent average annual benefits are estimated to be \$1,759,000. The benefit to cost ratio for the W-14 Canal Improvements project is 1.55 to 1. The annual net benefits, the difference in equivalent annual benefits and annual costs, are \$627,000.	\$21,159,017	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Abita River Regional Detention Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Abita River Regional Detention Pond analysis is to identify at risk structures in St. Tammany Parish through a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and recommend mitigation options to address localized flooding in the area and provide flood plain storage while addressing water quality from unsewered subdivisions. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles in the drainage basin. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of a detention pond to provide roughly 1000 acre-ft of storm water detention.	The area benefiting from the Abita River Detention Pond has had a total of \$3,828,642 of flood claims since 1995. The construction of the pond will benefit a total of 1,478 structures. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life.	\$13,329,479	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.

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Bayou Bonfouca Regional Detention Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Bayou Bonfouca Detention Pond analysis is to identify at risk structures south of I-12 in St. Tammany Parish through a hydrological, hydraulic analysis and recommended mitigation options to reduce flood risk in the study area. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles in the drainage basin. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of a 100 acre detention pond. The detention pond will provide upstream detention and attenuate the peak flows.	The area benefiting from the Bayou Bonfouca Regional Detention Pond has had a total of \$42,497,266 of flood claims since 1983. Over 90% of the flooding has occurred since 2001. The construction of the pond will benefit a total of 3,466 structures. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life.	\$17,373,169	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Bayou Lacombe/LA 434 Corridor Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Bayou Lacombe/LA 434 Corridor Pond analysis is to identify at risk structures within the Bayou Lacombe study area through a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and recommend mitigation options to lower water surface elevations to reduce flood risk in the study area.	The construction of the Bayou Lacombe/LA 434 Corridor Pond will benefit a total of 449 structures. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life. It will also reduce the amount of work days that are missed due to storm related clean-up.	\$8,505,895	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Belair North Detention Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Belair North Detention Pond analysis is to identify at risk structures south of I-12 in St. Tammany Parish through a hydrological, hydraulic analysis and recommended mitigation options to reduce flood risk in the study area. The detention pond will provide upstream detention and attenuate the peak flows. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles in the drainage basin. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of a 100 acre detention pond.	The construction of the Belair North and Belair South Regional Detention Ponds will benefit a total of 2,498 structures. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life. It will also reduce the amount of work days that are missed due to storm related clean-up.	\$21,600,690	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Belair South Detention Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Belair South detention pond analysis is to identify at risk structures along the Bayou Liberty study area through a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and recommend mitigation options to reduce flood risk in the study area. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles in the drainage basin. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of two 100 acre detention ponds to provide in excess of 1400 acre-ft of storage which could provide as much as 2 feet of reduction in the water surface elevation during a 100 year storm.	The construction of the Belair North and Belair South Regional Detention Ponds will benefit a total of 2,498 structures. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life. It will also reduce the amount of work days that are missed due to storm related clean-up.	\$13,315,312	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Big Branch Detention Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Big Branch Detention Pond analysis is to identify at risk structures within Big Branch study area through a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and recommend mitigation options to lower water surface elevations to reduce flood risk in the study area.	The construction of the Big Branch Detention Pond will benefit a total of 681 structures. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life. It will also reduce the amount of work days that are missed due to storm related clean-up.	\$16,172,490	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Black River Drainage Study	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Black River Drainage analysis is to identify at risk structures within Black River study area through a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and recommend mitigation options to lower water surface elevations to reduce flood risk in the study area. The study area includes Brewster Road and Oak Park Drive, within the Ruelle Du Chene Subdivision in St. Tammany Parish. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce street flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles along Black River and its tributaries. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of detention ponds in the Pine Creek and Autumn Creek Phase 2 subdivisions, and replacement of existing culverts.	The project will improve drainage to area and reduce the risk of flooding for several subdivision in the Black River Tributary Basin.	\$1,910,040	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Brookter Street Floodgate	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Brookter Street Floodgate analysis is to identify at risk structures along the Brookter Street Levee in St. Tammany Parish through a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and recommend mitigation options to reduce flood risk in the study area. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles in the drainage basin. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of floodgate to span a break in the existing levee which protects residential and commercial structures during storm events with high. Due to the proximity of Voters Road, elevating the roadway to the top of the levee height is not practical and would create a safety hazard.	The project will reduce coastal storm surge within the existing levee structure.	\$383,570	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
East Fork Little Bogue Falaya Detention Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Little Bogue Falaya Detention Pond analysis is to identify at risk structures along the Tchefuncte River in St. Tammany Parish through a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and recommend mitigation options to reduce flood risk in the study area. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles in the drainage basin. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of a 37 acre detention pond to provide roughly 370 acre-ft of storm water detention.	The area benefiting from the East Fork of the Little Bogue Falaya Detention Pond has had a total of \$5,791,706 of flood claims since 2001. The average total flood claim for each event is \$131,176. The construction of the pond will benefit a total of 1,296 structures. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life. It will also reduce the amount of work days that are missed due to storm related clean-up.	\$7,112,596	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Fritchie Marsh Effluent Force Main	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, evaluated the need to consolidate wastewater treatment from small package plants and individual on-site systems to regional wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs). Currently, St. Tammany Parish splits Wastewater Management Areas (WVMA) between the WWTP in Lakeshore Estates and Cross Gates. Wastewater flows from the area east of the City of Slidell, below Highway 190, treated in the Lakeshore Estates with the intent to discharge in the Fritchie Marsh for wetland assimilation.	The intent of the wastewater consolidation program is to improve water quality in the Parish by eliminating wastewater discharges from un-sewered areas and package WWTPs through treatment of these flows at Regional WWTPs. The un-incorporated area surrounding the City of Slidell is home to one of the most densely populated areas in the Parish. Approximately 25% of the East St. Tammany WVMA population is currently un-sewered. The remaining 75% of the population is served by several privately owned and Parish owned facilities of various ages and conditions. A consolidated wastewater treatment facility allows for consistently treated effluent to be discharged in a single location, thus improving surface water quality within the Parish. Wetland assimilation of the treated effluent has the potential to restore degraded marsh, while also offering the benefit of less stringent discharge limitations, which translates to lower treatment costs.	\$10,431,196	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
Lattice Branch Detention Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Lattice Branch Detention Pond analysis is to identify at risk structures in St. Tammany Parish through a hydrological, hydraulic analysis and recommended mitigation options to reduce flood risk in the study area. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles in the drainage basin. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of a 500 acre detention pond. The detention pond will provide upstream detention and attenuate the peak flows.	The Lattice Branch Detention Pond will benefit a total of 6,760 structures. 196 structures flooded in the March, 2016 flood event. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life. It will also reduce the amount of work days that	\$9,003,578	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.

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Little Bogue Falaya Detention Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Detention Pond analysis is to identify at risk structures in St. Tammany Parish through a hydrological, hydraulic analysis and recommended mitigation options to reduce flood risk in the study area. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles in the drainage basin. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of a 72 acre detention pond. The detention pond will provide upstream detention and attenuate the peak flows.	The area benefiting from the Little Bogue Falaya Detention Pond has had a total of \$5,791,706 of flood claims since 2001. The average total flood claim for each event is \$131,176. The construction of the pond will benefit a total of 1,296 structures. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life. It will also reduce the amount of work days that are missed due to storm related clean-up.	\$10,760,027	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Repetitive Loss Properties	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	FEMA identified 903 homes categorized as Repetitive and Severe Repetitive (RL/SRL) flooded structures list. Elevation of RL/SRL homes is the only way to protect flood risked homes as a levee system along the southern border of the Parish is not practical or feasible.	The goal of this project is to elevate all of the structures in St. Tammany parish's surge zone that would not be protected by the Slidell Ring levee, approximately 780 structures. There has been a total of \$145,467,551 in damages since 1982 the coastal areas of the Parish.	\$198,660,000	This proposal is included in 2014 proposal (2015 Report to Congress) as part of The St. Tammany Parish Government Comprehensive Coastal Master Plan Project (Criteria 4).
Robert Road Detention Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	Robert Road Detention Pond extension expands and lowers the existing storage and increase the available depth of storage by going to the most downstream point on the W-14 canal. The project is downstream of the W-14 Canal and would provide up to 75 acre-feet of additional flood plain storage. The Robert Road Detention Pond extension will complement the Tenet Regional Detention Pond currently planned on the east end of the Reine Canal and will serve as a surge buffer.	The Robert Road Detention Pond Extension will benefit a total of 414 structures. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life. It will also reduce the amount of work days that are missed due to storm related clean-up.	\$1,883,402	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Schneider Canal Pump Station Improvements	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The Schneider Canal drainage pump station improvements will connect two existing levee segments and will consist of T-walls with six sluice gates matching the six existing pump station discharges approximately 70 feet upstream. The T-walls will span between existing earthen levees with the Oak Harbor ring levee to the south and a short segment on the north side that continues to US Hwy 11. Existing levee on the east side of US Hwy 11, so when the highway elevation is completed, the only missing link to flood protect southern Slidell from I-10 to Norfolk Southern railroad would be this T-wall segment.	The benefits are mitigating flood damages for approximately 1500 acres of the mostly residential and commercial properties (about 2000 structures). Monetarily, this can be quantified, by the large number of RL/ SRL properties in this area. It will also reduce the damages to roadways, drainage, and utilities occurs due to flooding.	\$5,555,000	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Upper Tchefuncte Detention Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Upper Tchefuncte Detention Pond analysis is to identify at risk structures in St. Tammany Parish through a hydrological and hydraulic analysis and recommend mitigation options to reduce flood risk in the study area. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles in the drainage basin. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of the 180 acre detention pond.	The area of the Upper Tchefuncte Detention Pond will benefit a total of 6,760 structures. 74 structures flooded in the March, 2016 flood event. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life. It will also reduce the amount of work days that are missed due to storm related clean-up.	\$32,553,685	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Venchy Branch Detention Pond	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the Venchy Branch Detention Pond analysis is to identify at risk structures in St. Tammany Parish through a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and recommend mitigation options to reduce flood risk in the study area. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles in the drainage basin. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of a 45 acre detention pond to provide roughly 675 acre-ft of storm water detention.	The Venchy Branch Detention Pond will benefit a total of 2,292 structures. 188 structures flooded in the March, 2016 flood event. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life. It will also reduce the amount of work days that are missed due to storm related clean-up.	\$5,737,670	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
W-14 West Diversion East	LA	St. Tammany Parish Government	New Study Authorization	The purpose of the W-14 West Diversion East analysis is to identify at risk structures along W-14 in St. Tammany Parish through a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and recommend mitigation options to reduce flood risk in the study area. The areas both upstream and downstream has experienced very heavy flooding in the past due to rapid growth without maintaining the necessary flood plain storage or providing detention. The goal of the analysis is to provide an economically feasible risk reduction measure to reduce flooding in the area while minimizing negative affects to water surface profiles in the drainage basin. Preliminary analysis of mitigation options includes construction of a 9 acre detention pond	The W-14/ West Diversion East Pond will benefit a total of 116 structures. Since 1995, there have been a total of four flood events with have accounted for \$11,018,962 in damage claims. The pond will increase the resiliency of the area and enhance the resident's quality of life. It will also reduce the amount of work days that are missed due to storm related clean-up.	\$1,514,817	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1). Local drainage is not a Federal responsibility.
Reauthorization for Abiquiu Reservoir, New Mexico	NM	Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority	Modification to Authorized Project	The proposed modification allows for more flexibility for storage of San Juan-Chama and Rio Grande system water in Abiquiu [Ab-i-cew] Reservoir, New Mexico. In addition to allowing for storage of either San Juan-Chama or Rio Grande system water, the modification increases the amount of available storage from 200,000 acre-feet to 230,000 acre-feet. The additional space would be exclusive the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility. The modification does not affect storage for existing agreement holders. This modification would not increase the existing authorized storage elevation, but would allow for temporary storage within space that was planned for sediment inflow until that space diminishes over time.	The proposed modification has significant nonmonetary benefits including the following: 1. Allows for storage of native water and San Juan-Chama water in Abiquiu reservoir. This provides additional flexibility to manage the storage and release of water for municipal and industrial, environmental and Rio Grande compact compliance. Currently, El Vado reservoir has the ability to store Rio Grande system water along with San Juan-Chama water, but is primarily used for agricultural purposes. 2. The Water Authority set aside 30,000 acre-feet of space in Abiquiu reservoir as an environmental pool to store and release water for instream flow purposes to provide habitat for endangered species. This language would allow for storage of Rio Grande system water to support other opportunities for filling and releasing water within the environmental pool. 3. The Water Authority has agreements with other entities including the City and County of Santa Fe and Bureau of Reclamation to name a couple to use the space as a regional asset. This new language supports that effort to bolster future economic opportunities for municipal and other interests in the MRG. 4. The Rio Grande system water already in transit could be captured in Abiquiu reservoir when it rains in the MRG saving over releases which is critical during droughts.	\$0	Proposal does not relate to a primary USACE authority/mission area (Criteria 1).
Waterbury Dam risk assessment	VT	State of Vermont, Agency of Natural Resources	New Study Authorization	If the two proposals concerning Waterbury Dam are read as separate aspects of a single water resources problem, then what the proposals seek is actually authorization of a new feasibility study. In essence, the proposer specifies three problems with the existing conditions: (1) changes in the hydrology and hydraulics of the Winooski River basin likely have changed the optimal project scale; (2) age and wear of the dam have reduced its capacity to generate flood risk management benefits and increased the probability of its failure, thereby increasing the risk of catastrophic loss of the lives and property of people living within the Winooski River basin; and (3) there is an opportunity to effect aquatic ecosystem restoration in connection with structural alterations of the dam.	Eliminating the winter drawdown restore aquatic habitat. It does increase risk since more water will be stored. Questions have been raised pertaining to increased risk from the increased storage. The increased risk relates directly to flood and storm damage reduction.	\$1,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).

<u>2017 Appendix</u>							
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Waterbury Dam Spillway Replacement	VT	State of Vermont, Agency of Natural Resources	Modification to Authorized Project	If the two proposals concerning Waterbury Dam are read as separate aspects of a single water resources problem, then what the proposal seeks is actually authorization of a new feasibility study. In essence, the proposer specifies three problems with the existing conditions: (1) changes in the hydrology and hydraulics of the Winooski River basin likely have changed the optimal project scale; (2) age and wear of the dam have reduced its capacity to generate flood risk management benefits and increased the probability of its failure, thereby increasing the risk of catastrophic loss of the lives and property of people living within the Winooski River basin; and (3) there is an opportunity to effect aquatic ecosystem restoration in connection with structural alterations of the dam.	Loss of the use of the Tainter gates/spillway could result in an annual damage of \$3,971,000 due to increased downstream flooding. Failure to replace the Tainter gates/spillway will result in a permanent lowering of the reservoir, thereby perpetuating the impaired water classification. Failure to replace the Tainter gates/spillway will result in reduction of shoreland recreation, including 2 State Parks and 4 State boat accesses.	\$46,000,000	Does not require congressional authorization. Study authority exists. (Criteria 2 and 3).