



CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL WORKS

Funding Highlights:

- Focuses construction funds on those investments that provide the best return from a national perspective in achieving economic, environmental and public safety objectives.
- Supports the safe and reliable operation and maintenance of key existing water resources infrastructure.
- Improves Corps project planning and program performance.
- Advances aquatic ecosystem restoration efforts, including restoration of Florida's Everglades and Louisiana's coastal wetlands.

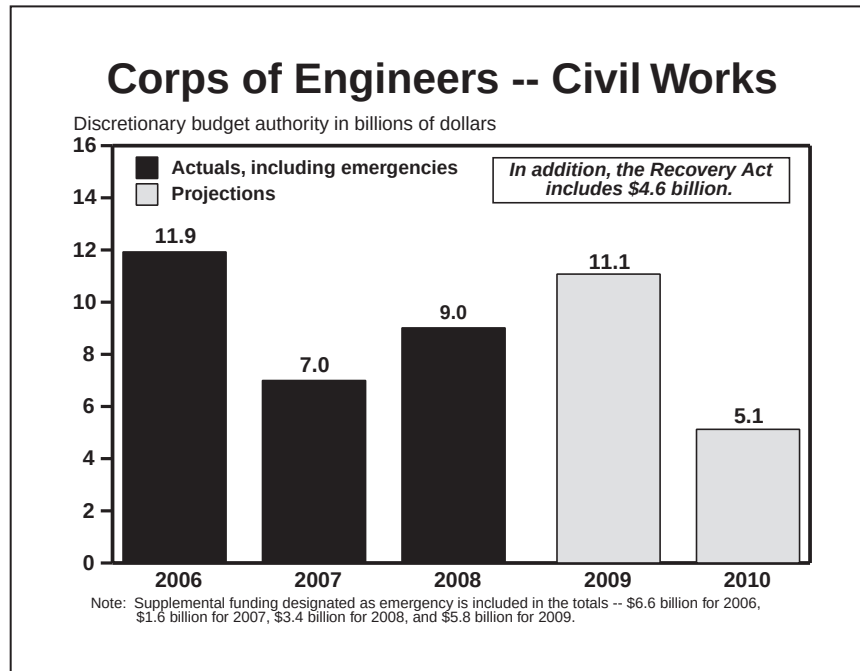
The Budget proposes \$5.1 billion in discretionary budget authority in 2010 for the Army Corps of Engineers civil works (Corps) program. The Budget will be transparent and based on performance information for projects and activities. The funding for the Corps in the 2010 Budget, together with the \$4.6 billion provided for Corps programs in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, will significantly improve and strengthen the Nation's water resources infrastructure.

Focuses Construction on High-Return Investments. The construction program supports high-return investments in the three main mission areas of the Corps: 1) facilitating commercial navigation; 2) reducing the risk of damage from floods and storms; and 3) restoring significant aquatic ecosystems. To assure that investments in these missions provide the Nation with both high economic and environmental benefits, the Budget supports activities that complement multiple-project purposes and

integrate environmental principles into traditional infrastructure efforts.

The Budget also will propose to phase out the current excise tax on diesel fuel for the inland waterways and replace it with a lock usage fee, designed to improve economic efficiency and preserve the landmark cost-sharing reform established by the Congress in 1986, while supporting investments in construction, expansion, replacement, and rehabilitation work.

Maintains Key Infrastructure. The Budget will emphasize funding to support maintenance and safe and reliable operation of those facilities that are of central importance to the Nation, and will address deferred maintenance to maintain or improve the performance of aging Corps infrastructure. The Corps will continue to develop and implement an objective risk-based decision-making system for allocating resources to these activities.



Honors the President's Commitments to the Gulf Coast. The Budget will fund continued work to restore coastal Louisiana wetlands, including a study to identify the best ways to restore wetlands affected by the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet, and the science needed to support these efforts. The Budget will also fund continued work on planning sustainable methods to reduce the risk of damage from hurricane storm surges to Gulf coastal areas.

Improves Program Performance. The Corps will focus efforts on developing new strat-

egies, along with other Federal agencies and non-Federal project partners, to better manage, protect, and restore the Nation's water and related land resources, including floodplain and flood-prone coastal areas. The Corps will also pursue management reforms that improve project cost and schedule performance to ensure the greatest value from invested resources, while strengthening the accountability and transparency of the way in which taxpayer dollars are being spent.



CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL WORKS

Funding Highlights:

- Helps build infrastructure to support economic growth and restore aquatic ecosystems by allocating \$1.7 billion to fund construction for projects that provide the highest economic and environmental return to the Nation while achieving public safety objectives.
- Emphasizes the safe and reliable operation and maintenance of key inland and coastal waterways and other infrastructure.
- Focuses resources on the restoration of significant aquatic ecosystems, such as the Everglades, the California Bay-Delta, and the Louisiana coastal wetlands.
- Begins to chart a new direction for the Corps to meet 21st Century water resources challenges, including reforming the procedures for planning future projects and eliminating funding for ongoing projects and activities that are ineffective or duplicative.

The Army Corps of Engineers civil works program (Corps) develops, manages, and protects the Nation's water resources through its studies of potential projects; its construction, operation and maintenance of projects; and its regulatory program. The Corps, working with other Federal agencies, also helps communities respond to and recover from floods and other natural disasters. The Corps conducts much of its work in partnership with State and local governments and other non-Federal entities.

Funds High-Return Construction Projects. The Budget for the construction program supports high-return investments for ongoing work in the three main mission areas of the Corps: commercial navigation; flood and storm damage reduction; and aquatic ecosystem restoration. The Budget also gives priority for funding to dam safety work, projects that reduce sig-

nificant risks to human safety, and projects that will complete construction during 2011.

Supports Capital Investment on the Inland Waterways. The Budget proposes to replace the current excise tax on diesel fuel for the inland waterways with a new funding mechanism that raises the revenue needed to meet the authorized non-Federal cost-share of inland waterways capital investments in a way that is more efficient and more equitable than the fuel tax. It will also preserve the landmark cost-sharing reform established by the Congress in 1986, while supporting inland waterways construction, expansion, replacement, and rehabilitation work.

Advances Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration. The Budget supports ongoing, high-performing ecosystem restoration efforts, including continued progress toward restoring the Florida

Everglades, the California Bay-Delta, and the Louisiana coast. Based on sound science, these and other aquatic ecosystem efforts supported in the Budget focus on those activities that cost effectively provide high-quality, reliable, and sustainable long-term solutions that restore the environmental integrity and sustainability of the affected ecosystems. The Corps will work with Federal interagency working groups led by the White House Council on Environmental Quality to develop performance measures and tools to identify those restoration activities with the highest returns to taxpayers.

Emphasizes the Operation and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure. The Budget focuses resources on furthering the operational reliability, safety, and availability of the key features of the existing Corps infrastructure. The Budget funds high-priority maintenance work that will improve the overall performance of the Corps aging infrastructure, including work on the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois Waterway, and development of models to help the Corps understand the impact of climate change on its projects and how to adapt to those changes.

Supports a New Direction for the Corps. The Budget supports Corps activities to plan and implement water resources projects that advance sustainable economic development and preserve and restore ecosystems. It also supports the Administration's effort to revise the over 25-year old procedures for planning future Federal water resources projects and supports improving the management of existing projects to incorporate current water resources planning concepts and analytical methods. In addition, the Administration intends to develop a set of broad principles to chart the future course of the Corps and to help guide authorization of Corps studies, projects, and programs in the next Water Resources Development Act.

Eliminates Funding for Ineffective or Duplicative Programs. The Budget eliminates funding for dozens of projects that have a low economic or environmental return or that are duplicative of programs in other agencies, including cutting \$129 million for water and wastewater infrastructure projects that are better addressed through other Federal programs.

Corps of Engineers—Civil Works
(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2009	Estimate	
		2010	2011
Spending			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Construction	2,080	2,029	1,690
Operation and Maintenance	2,202	2,400	2,361
Mississippi River and Tributaries	384	340	240
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies	—	—	30
Investigations	168	162	104
Regulatory Program	183	190	193
Expenses	179	185	185
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)	5	5	6
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	140	134	130
Subtotal, Discretionary budget authority	5,341	5,446	4,939
Cancellation of Unobligated Balances, Mississippi River and Tributaries ...	—	—	-58
Total, Discretionary budget authority	5,341	5,446	4,881
<i>Memorandum:</i>			
<i>Budget authority from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act</i>	<i>4,600</i>	—	—
<i>Budget authority from supplementals</i>	<i>6,558</i>	—	—
Total, Discretionary outlays	6,777	7,566	5,951
<i>Memorandum: Outlays from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act</i>	<i>346</i>	2,965	976
Mandatory Outlays:			
Existing law	-261	38	35
Total, Mandatory outlays	-261	38	35
Total, Outlays	6,516	7,604	5,986



CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL WORKS

Funding Highlights:

- Provides \$4.6 billion, a reduction of \$913 million from the 2010 level. The Budget proposes to create savings and efficiencies through the elimination of duplicative and lower-priority programs including Corps funding of local water and wastewater treatment projects.
- Focuses funding on water resources infrastructure projects that produce high economic and environmental returns to the Nation and those that address public safety needs.
- Restores high-priority ecosystems such as the California Bay-Delta, the Everglades, the Great Lakes, and the Gulf Coast, which is still recovering from damage incurred by the Deepwater oil spill. This funding will help ensure their ecological sustainability and resilience, which also help support the economic growth of the surrounding areas.
- Supports a comprehensive levee safety initiative to help ensure that Federal levees are safe and to enhance efforts to assist non-Federal parties in addressing safety issues with their levee systems.
- Provides priority funding for the maintenance of existing high performing projects, such as the high commercial use Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and the Illinois Waterway.
- Reforms the civil works program to improve the way that the Army Corps of Engineers addresses the Nation's most pressing water resources challenges.
- Proposes changes in the way Federal navigation activities are funded, and supports increases in inland waterways receipts.
- Increases the organizational efficiency and improves the management, oversight, and performance of ongoing programs.

The Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) civil works program develops, manages, restores, and protects the Nation's water resources through studies of potential projects, construction of projects, operation and maintenance, and its regulatory program. Working with other Federal agencies, the Corps also helps communities respond to and recover from floods and other natural disasters. To support this work, the Budget

provides \$4.6 billion, a reduction of \$913 million from the 2010 level. This level reflects the Administration's Government-wide efforts to create cost savings by eliminating duplicative and lower-priority programs, including all Corps funding of local water and wastewater treatment projects. The Budget also includes proposed reforms to the civil works program to improve the way Federal funds are used.

Invests in Water Resources Infrastructure to Support Competitiveness, Growth, and the Environment

Constructs Projects with High Economic and Environmental Returns While Addressing Public Safety. The Administration proposes \$1.5 billion for high-return construction projects in the three main mission areas of the Corps: flood and storm damage reduction, commercial navigation, and aquatic ecosystem restoration, as well as hydropower. In addition, the Budget emphasizes funding for dam safety work, construction of projects with substantial life saving benefits, and projects that will complete construction in 2012.

Restores High-Priority Aquatic Ecosystems. The Administration proposes funding aquatic ecosystem restoration efforts based on sound science, criteria grounded in research and development, and adaptive management. Funds are provided for work on several priority ecosystems, including the California Bay-Delta, Chesapeake Bay, the Everglades, the Great Lakes, and the Gulf Coast, which will also help support the economic growth of the surrounding areas. Consistent with the frameworks and action plans developed by interagency Federal working groups led by the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), the Corps will continue to work with CEQ and other Federal agencies to help restore these key ecosystems in a sustainable manner.

Invests in the Reliability and Safety of Water Resources Infrastructure. The Administration prioritizes funding for the operation and maintenance of critical national infrastructure, including the inland waterways with the most commercial use (such as the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and the Illinois Waterway) and the major coastal harbors and their channels. Consistent with the President's Executive Order on Stewardship of the Ocean, Our Coasts, and the Great Lakes, the Budget supports the operations and analysis of the Coastal Data Information Program. To assess the impact of climate change

on water resources projects, the Budget also continues the development of models, monitoring tools, and guidance for adaptation and mitigation.

Maximizes the Return on Federal Investments

Reforms the Civil Works Program to Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness. The Administration has identified the following general principles to guide Corps policy and funding decisions when addressing the Nation's most pressing water resources challenges. The Army Corps of Engineers civil works program will:

- Support those water resources projects, including modification of existing projects, within its main missions—commercial navigation, flood and storm damage reduction, and aquatic ecosystem restoration—that are highly justified from a national perspective based on current information; give priority to maintaining existing high-performing projects; and support de-authorizing existing and proposed civil works projects, or portions thereof, that no longer address the water resources priorities of the Nation.
- Work with other Federal agencies and non-Federal interests to ensure that its programs encourage improved management of water and related land resources at the local level to reduce vulnerabilities and enhance the resiliency and natural functions of floodplains and coastal areas, advance public safety, and promote efforts to preserve and restore aquatic ecosystems.
- Require non-Federal cost sharing that reflects the benefits received by non-Federal parties. Where an investment primarily serves an identifiable group or a specific geographic area, those who benefit most directly should pay all or a substantial share of the costs; work to extend, expand, rehabilitate, or replace an existing project should be cost-shared the same as a new project, using direct financing where appropriate.

- Employ best practices in planning for the future use and management of the Nation's water resources, including support of the ongoing effort to revise the principles and guidelines for Federal water resources planning, and promoting a watershed and integrated water resources management approach; seek to revise or repeal statutory provisions that limit its ability to plan projects appropriately.
- Be organized and operate in a manner that promotes improved management efficiency, accountability, and transparency of its operations and the productivity and responsiveness of its staff.

Reforms the Way Federal Navigation Activities Are Funded. The Administration proposes to expand the authorized uses of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, so that its receipts are also available to finance the Federal share of other Federal efforts in support of commercial navigation through our ports. The Administration will also work with the Congress to reform the laws governing the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, including increasing the revenue paid by commercial navigation users sufficiently to meet their share of the costs of activities financed from this trust fund.

Eliminates Duplicative and Lower Priority Programs and Increases Organizational Efficiency. The Administration proposes to eliminate programs and projects that duplicate other Federal, State, or local efforts, including all Corps funding of local water and wastewater

treatment projects. The Administration will also focus on ways to ensure the responsiveness, accountability, and operational oversight of the civil works program in order to best meet current and future water resources challenges. Together, these efforts will improve performance and free up resources for other uses and deficit reduction.

Emphasizes a Well-Coordinated Regulatory Process for Preservation of Water Resources. The Administration will ensure a well-coordinated process with the Corps, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of the Interior and other agencies on permitting and related activities necessary to protect the waters of the United States. Through its permitting decisions, the Corps will continue to avoid, minimize and mitigate adverse environmental impacts from proposed activities to prevent a net loss of aquatic resource function.

Supports a Comprehensive Levee Safety Initiative. The Budget includes a comprehensive levee safety initiative to help ensure that Federal levees are safe and to enhance efforts to assist non-Federal parties to address safety issues with their levee systems. The Budget focuses funds on completing the current data collection effort for the Corps levee infrastructure, and expediting completion of levee assessments and inspections, which will allow the Corps to begin prioritizing its levee systems using a risk-based model currently under development. This levee safety initiative also includes measures to help ensure greater coordination between the Corps, other Federal agencies, and non-Federal levee owners and operators.

Corps of Engineers—Civil Works

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2010	Estimate	
		2011	2012
Spending			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Construction.....	2,017		1,480
Operation and Maintenance.....	2,488		2,314
Mississippi River and Tributaries.....	342		210
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies	—		27
Investigations	161		104
Regulatory Program.....	190		196
Expenses	185		185
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works	5		6
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	134		109
Cancellation of Unobligated Balances, Mississippi River and Tributaries ..	—		–22
Total, Discretionary budget authority.....	5,522	4,881	4,609
<i>Memorandum:</i>			
<i>Budget authority from supplementals</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Cancellation of budget authority from supplementals</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>–35</i>
Total, Discretionary outlays	10,002	10,767	7,941
Mandatory Outlays:			
Existing law	–88	–111	95
Total, Mandatory outlays	–88	–111	95
Total, Outlays	9,914	10,656	8,036



CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL WORKS

Funding Highlights:

- Provides \$4.7 billion, a 5.4 percent decrease from the 2012 enacted level. The Budget achieves savings by prioritizing investments that will yield high economic and environmental returns or address a significant risk to public safety.
- Continues efforts to restore significant ecosystems such as the California Bay-Delta, the Everglades, the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, and the Gulf Coast, helping to promote their ecological sustainability and resilience.
- Supports a high level of investment in maintenance and related activities at the most heavily used commercial harbors in the Nation and other high performing projects, such as navigation in the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and the Illinois Waterway.
- Reforms financing of capital investments in inland waterways that support economic growth by establishing a new user fee.
- Invests in improvements to the Corps Regulatory Program that will provide greater certainty for businesses and more protection to our wetlands and small streams.
- Supports the modernization of Federal water resources infrastructure processes to address 21st Century water resources needs through improvements to policies and procedures that govern Federal water resources development and strategies for both managing the Nation's aging infrastructure and restoring aquatic ecosystem functions affected by past investments.
- Increases the organizational efficiency and improves the management, oversight, and performance of ongoing programs to meet water resources needs and achieve additional savings.

The Army Corps of Engineers civil works program (Corps) develops, manages, restores, and protects water resources primarily through construction of projects, operation and maintenance, studies of potential projects, and its regulatory

program. Working with other Federal agencies, the Corps also helps communities respond to and recover from floods and other natural disasters. To support this work, the President's 2013 Budget provides \$4.7 billion, a \$271 million

decrease from the 2012 enacted level. In light of the tight discretionary constraints, the Budget focuses on the highest priority work within the agency's three main missions: flood and storm damage reduction, commercial navigation, and aquatic ecosystem restoration.

Invests in Our Water Resources to Spur Economic Growth and Protect the Environment

Emphasizes Investments with High Economic and Environmental Returns While Addressing Public Safety. The Administration proposes about \$1.6 billion in total for high-return construction projects in the three main mission areas of the Corps: flood and storm damage reduction, commercial navigation, and aquatic ecosystem restoration. For example, the Budget emphasizes funding for dam safety work and for projects to address a significant risk to public safety. The Administration will establish a White House-led Navigation Task Force to develop a Federal strategy for future navigation investments.

Restores High-Priority Aquatic Ecosystems. The Administration proposes funding to restore significant aquatic ecosystems based on sound science, criteria grounded in research and development, and adaptive management. Funds are provided for work on priority ecosystems, including the California Bay-Delta, Chesapeake Bay, Everglades, Great Lakes, and Gulf Coast. Funding is also provided for other ecosystem efforts, such as restoring Puget Sound and improving aquatic ecosystem restoration outcomes in the Upper Mississippi River, Missouri River, and Columbia River.

Invests in the Reliability and Safety of Water Resources Infrastructure. The Administration prioritizes funding for the operation and maintenance of key infrastructure, including navigation channels that serve our largest coastal ports and the inland waterways with the

most commercial use (such as the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and the Illinois Waterway). The Budget focuses on improving the reliability and operation of existing infrastructure rather than starting new projects that require additional Federal dollars and resources.

Increases Revenue and Flexibility

Reforms the Inland Waterways Funding Process. The Administration has proposed legislation to reform the laws governing the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, including increasing the revenue paid by commercial navigation users sufficiently to meet their share of the costs of activities financed from this fund. This proposal will provide an additional source of financing for major new investments in the inland waterways to support economic growth.

Modernizes Federal Water Resources Management. The Administration has already proposed several major actions to modernize the policies and procedures of the Corps and other Federal water resources agencies, to allow the Federal Government, working with its non-Federal partners, to make better use of water resources to generate economic growth, environmental improvements, and social benefits. These actions include revising the 25-year old principles and guidelines for planning water resources projects, proposing a user fee to help finance inland waterways capital investments, and establishing an Infrastructure Bank that would help finance port deepening projects, levees, and other major water resources development activities. The Administration is also considering proposals to improve the ability of the Corps to invest in and manage its assets and to enhance non-Federal leadership in water resources, including removing unnecessary obstacles and streamlining procedures for non-Federal parties to move forward on their own with important water resources activities, while ensuring appropriate Federal interests are maintained.

Improves Operational Oversight and Management

Improves the Corps Regulatory Program.

The Budget increases funding for the Regulatory Program by 6 percent above the 2012 enacted level, allowing support for sustainable economic development. This funding will enable the Corps to provide greater protection to our wetlands and small streams, to reduce an ongoing loss of wetlands and other aquatic resources. This will support a transparent and timely permit review process, helping to bring greater certainty to

business planning while protecting environmental, social, and economic benefits provided to the American public by clean water.

Increases Organizational Efficiency.

The Administration will also focus on ways to improve the responsiveness, accountability, and operational oversight of the civil works program in order to best meet current and future water resources challenges. This effort will improve performance and free up resources for other uses and deficit reduction.

Corps of Engineers—Civil Works (In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2011	Estimate	
		2012	2013
Spending			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Construction.....	1,612	1,694	1,471
Operation and Maintenance.....	2,460	2,412	2,398
Mississippi River and Tributaries.....	242	252	234
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies	—	27	30
Investigations	122	125	102
Regulatory Program.....	190	193	205
Expenses	185	185	182
Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works	5	5	5
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	130	109	104
Total, Discretionary budget authority	4,946	5,001	4,731
Discretionary Cap Adjustment: ¹			
Disaster Relief.....	—	1,724	—
Total, Discretionary outlays	10,298	9,261	8,165
Mandatory Outlays:			
Existing Law	—140	—56	—7
Total, Mandatory outlays	—140	—56	—7
Total, Outlays	10,158	9,205	8,158

¹ The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011, limits—or caps—budget authority available for discretionary programs each year through 2021. Section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA authorizes certain adjustments to the caps after the enactment of appropriations.



CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL WORKS

Funding Highlights:

- Provides \$4.7 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers civil works program, a 5.5 percent decrease from the 2012 enacted level. The Budget achieves savings by focusing on investments that will yield high economic and environmental returns or address a significant risk to public safety.
- Continues efforts to restore significant aquatic ecosystems such as the California Bay-Delta, the Chesapeake Bay, the Everglades, the Great Lakes, and the Gulf Coast, helping to promote their ecological sustainability and resilience.
- Continues to provide priority funding for the operation and maintenance of high performing projects, such as navigation on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and the Illinois Waterway.
- Reforms the way that the Federal Government finances capital investments in support of navigation on the inland waterways including a new user fee.
- Supports a high level of investment in maintenance work and related activities at the most heavily used commercial harbors in the Nation.
- Increases the organizational efficiency and improves the management, oversight, and performance of ongoing programs to meet water resources needs and achieve additional savings.

The Army Corps of Engineers civil works program (Corps) develops, manages, restores, and protects water resources primarily through construction of projects, operation and maintenance, studies of potential projects, and its regulatory program. Working with other Federal agencies, the Corps also helps communities respond to and recover from floods and other natural disasters.

To support this work, the President's 2014 Budget provides \$4.7 billion, a \$276 million, or 5.5 percent decrease from the 2012 enacted level. The Budget focuses on the highest priority work within the agency's three main missions—flood and storm damage reduction, commercial navigation, and aquatic ecosystem restoration.

Invests in Our Water Resources to Spur Competitiveness and Protect the Environment

Emphasizes Investments in Construction Projects with High Economic and Environmental Returns While Addressing Public Safety. The Budget proposes \$1.35 billion for high-return construction projects in the three main mission areas of the Corps: flood and storm damage reduction; commercial navigation; and aquatic ecosystem restoration. The Budget emphasizes funding for projects that address a significant risk to public safety, including investments to repair high-risk dams. The Administration's Task Force on Ports is developing a national strategy for investment leading to a network of ports and related infrastructure that is more efficient, safe, secure, resilient, and environmentally sustainable. The strategy will be informed by stakeholder input. As a first step, the Task Force is proposing a set of principles to guide investment decisions. The principles envision a series of targeted investments over time that would be highly cost-effective when viewed together, and would encourage better alignment of investment decisions.

Restores High-Priority Aquatic Ecosystems. The Budget proposes funding to restore significant aquatic ecosystems based on sound science and adaptive management. Funds are provided for work on priority aquatic ecosystems, including the California Bay-Delta, Chesapeake Bay, Everglades, Great Lakes, and Gulf Coast. Funds are also provided for other aquatic ecosystem efforts, such as restoring Puget Sound and improving environmental outcomes in the Upper Mississippi River and the Missouri River.

Invests in Existing Water Resources Infrastructure. The Budget focuses on the operation of existing infrastructure and improving its reliability. The Budget gives priority to funding the operation and maintenance of key infrastructure, including navigation channels that serve our largest coastal ports and the inland waterways with the most commercial use.

Improves Funding and Management

Reforms Inland Waterways Financing. The Administration has proposed legislation to reform the laws governing the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, including establishing an annual per vessel fee to increase the amount paid by commercial navigation users sufficiently to meet their share of the costs of activities financed from this fund. The additional revenue would help finance future capital investments in these waterways to support economic growth. The amounts collected would reflect the actual costs incurred, so any cost savings would translate over time directly into lower fees.

Modernizes Federal Water Resources Management. The Administration has already proposed several major actions to modernize the policies and procedures of the Army Corps of Engineers, and other Federal water resources agencies, so that the Federal Government, in partnership with its non-Federal partners, can make better use of our Nation's water resources to generate economic growth, environmental improvements, and social benefits. These include revising the 25-year old principles and guidelines for planning water resources projects, proposing a user fee to help finance inland waterways capital investments, and establishing an Infrastructure Bank that would help finance port deepening, levees, and other major water resources development activities. The Administration is also considering proposals to improve the ability of the Corps to invest in and manage its assets and to enhance non-Federal leadership in water resources, including removing unnecessary obstacles and streamlining procedures for non-Federal parties to move forward on their own with important water resources activities, while ensuring appropriate Federal interests are maintained.

Increases Organizational Efficiency. The Administration is also working to improve the responsiveness, accountability, and operational oversight of the civil works program in order to best meet current and future water resources challenges. This effort will improve performance and free up resources for other uses and deficit reduction.