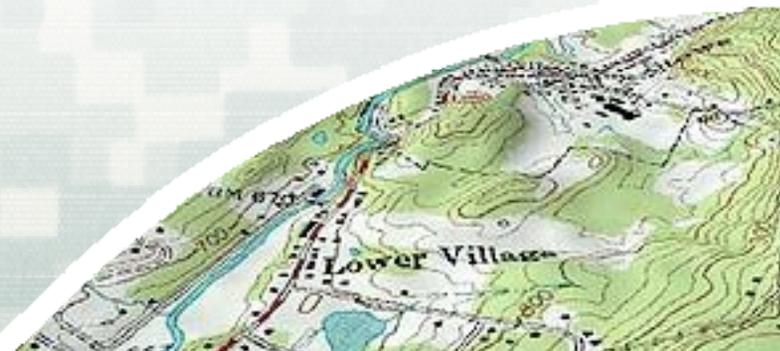


Continuing Authorities Program Process



US Army Corps of Engineers
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Continuing Authorities Program

The Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) establishes a process by which the Corps of Engineers can respond to a variety of water resource problems without the need to obtain specific congressional authorization for each project. The CAP is comprised of legislative authorities under which the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized to plan, design, and implement certain types of water resources projects. Each authority has its own program authority and strict limits on the Federal contribution.



AUTHORITY**PROJECT PURPOSE**

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Section 14	Emergency stream bank and shoreline protection for public facilities, such as roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, and water & sewage treatment plants, that are in imminent danger of failing.
Section 103	Protection of public and private properties and facilities against damages caused by storm driven waves and currents by the construction of revetments, groins, and jetties, and may also include periodic sand replenishment.
Section 107	Improvements to navigation including dredging of channels and widening of turning basins.
Section 111	Prevention or mitigation of erosion damages to public or privately owned shores along the coastline when the damages are a result of a Federal navigation project.
Section 204	Regional Sediment Management and beneficial uses of dredged material from new or existing Federal projects.
Section 205	Local protection from flooding by non-structural alternatives (e.g. flood warning systems) or by construction of structural flood damage reduction features such as levees, channels, and dams.
Section 206	Aquatic ecosystem restoration.
Section 208	Local protection from flooding by channel clearing and excavation, with limited embankment construction by use of materials from the clearing operation only.
Section 1135	Modifications of USACE constructed water resources projects to improve the quality of the environment. Also, restoration projects at locations where an existing Corps project contributed to the degradation.



The first phase of a CAP project is the Feasibility Phase. The initial efforts of this phase are to identify the problem and the study area, determine if there is a Federal interest in proceeding with more detailed work under one of the CAP authorities, and identifying a non-Federal cost-sharing sponsor.



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Given that these criteria are met, then the following must be done with the help of the non-Federal sponsor:

- Complete a Feasibility Phase Project Management Plan
- Prepare and execute (sign) a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA)



The purpose of the Feasibility Phase is to:

1. Identify problems and opportunities/objections and constraints
2. Inventory and forecast conditions (existing and future without project conditions)
3. Formulate alternative plans
4. Evaluate alternative plans
5. Compare alternative plans
6. Select the recommended plan



The following tasks are generally necessary in order to accomplish those six steps.

- Data gathering (field studies)
- Detailed engineering and design studies
- Detailed environmental resources evaluations
 - Detailed real estate information
 - Detailed cost estimates
- Detailed economic work to include benefit-cost and optimization analyses
 - Extensive report preparation
 - Multi-level review
- Formal agency coordination throughout



The Feasibility Phase is expected to last about 3 years due to the need to execute all the activities listed on the previous slides.

The first \$100,000 of the Feasibility Phase is fully Federally funded. Everything over that amount is cost shared on a 50/50 basis between the Corps and non-Federal sponsor after an FCSA is signed.

Once the Feasibility Phase is complete, the project moves to the Design/Implementation (construction) Phase and subsequently to the Operation and Maintenance Phase.



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