



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works: Primer and Resources

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Congress plays a role in the nation's water resource development through authorization and appropriations of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) projects and activities, as well as support for [other agencies with water resource-related activities](#). USACE is a Department of Defense (DOD) agency that develops civil works projects principally to improve navigable channels, reduce flood and storm damage, and restore aquatic ecosystems.

The [Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works \(ASACW\)](#) provides policy direction and supervision of USACE civil works. A [military Chief of Engineers](#) manages USACE's civil and military missions. USACE's 38 [district offices](#) work with nonfederal project sponsors.

Standard [USACE project delivery](#) consists of USACE leading the study, design, and construction of authorized projects. Nonfederal project sponsors typically share in [study](#) and [construction](#) costs, including providing real estate. Nonfederal sponsors generally perform [operation and maintenance](#) (O&M) for flood risk reduction and ecosystem restoration projects. USACE typically performs O&M for navigation and some multipurpose projects, such as [dams](#). USACE [operates](#) more than 700 dams and [maintains](#) more than 900 coastal, Great Lakes, and inland harbors, as well as 12,000 miles of inland waterways.

USACE projects typically require two separate congressional authorizations—one for studying feasibility and one for construction—and appropriations for both. This Insight summarizes the USACE authorization and funding processes and provides links to related resources.

Project and Programmatic Authorization

Most USACE projects start with congressional authorization to conduct a feasibility study of a water resource issue. If a feasibility study is funded, USACE evaluates alternatives to address the issue and recommends one alternative for construction. The Chief of Engineers then signs a recommendation for project construction (i.e., the [Chief's report](#)) and transmits the completed study and the Chief's report to congressional authorizing committees, which consider whether to authorize project construction. If project features or estimated costs change significantly after authorization, additional congressional authorization may be necessary to modify the project authorization.

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Congress has granted USACE programmatic authorities—[Continuing Authorities Programs](#) (CAPs)—that enable USACE and nonfederal sponsors to undertake cost-shared projects of limited scope and cost without requiring project-specific congressional authorization. Congress also has authorized USACE to engage in [technical assistance](#) for certain activities, such as flood risk mitigation and watershed studies, and to provide [environmental infrastructure assistance](#) for certain publicly owned facilities (e.g., municipal water supply and wastewater collection projects).

Resources on USACE Authorizations

- USACE, “[Signed Chief Reports](#)”
- CRS In Focus IF11106, *Army Corps of Engineers: Continuing Authorities Programs*
- CRS Report R47162, *Overview of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Environmental Infrastructure (EI) Assistance*

Water Resources Development Acts

Congress generally authorizes USACE studies, projects, and programs and makes changes to the agency’s policies through omnibus authorization acts, typically titled [Water Resources Development Acts](#) (WRDAs). WRDAs generally authorize new activities that are added to the pool of existing authorized activities. Numerous projects authorized for construction in previous WRDAs remain unfunded.

Authorization provisions in WRDAs can be project-specific, programmatic, or general directives. Most project-specific authorizations in WRDAs fall into three general categories: project studies, construction projects, and modifications to existing projects. WRDAs also have established deauthorization processes and/or have deauthorized individual projects.

To develop WRDAs, the authorizing committees for USACE—the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works—typically hold hearings to receive testimony from stakeholders, solicit input from Members (including, at times, Member requests for project-specific provisions), and review reports transmitted by the Administration. For example, the ASACW annually transmits a [report](#) to USACE’s congressional authorizing committees containing nonfederal submissions to USACE proposing that Congress authorize site-specific studies and modifications.

Since the 1980s, Congress generally has considered WRDAs biennially; the timing of enactment has varied. Congress enacted WRDA-type legislation in 2000, 2007, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. Congress enacted [WRDA 2022](#) in December 2022. After WRDA 2022 enactment, USACE indicated that the agency is developing [implementation guidance](#) for 10 WRDA 2022 provisions.

Resources on WRDA Considerations

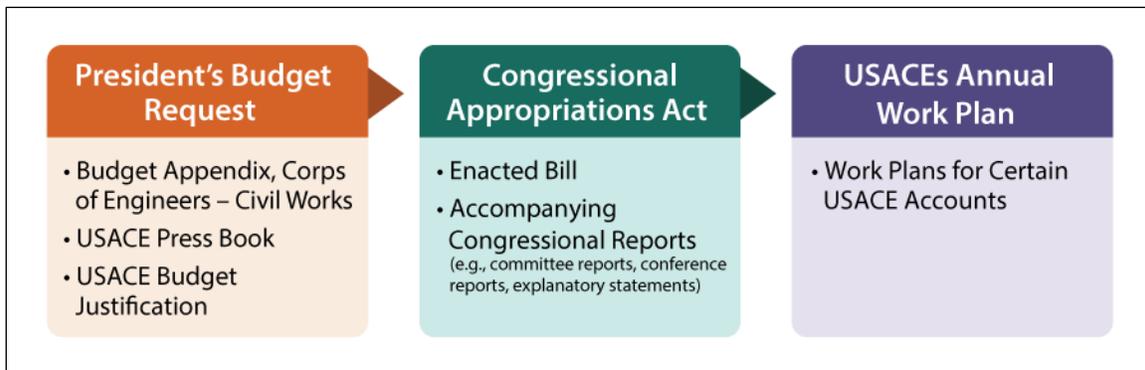
- CRS In Focus IF11322, *Water Resources Development Acts: Primer*
- CRS Insight IN11965, *Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (WRDA 2022)*
- CRS Insight IN11118, *Army Corps of Engineers: Section 7001 Report on Future Studies and Projects*

Appropriations

The majority of USACE’s appropriations are used to perform work on geographically specific studies and congressionally authorized projects (e.g., study and construction of new and modified projects, O&M of constructed projects). Congress typically appropriates funds for USACE activities in [annual Energy and Water Development appropriations acts](#) (e.g., \$8.3 billion in FY2022 and FY2023).

USACE’s annual appropriations process generally involves three major milestones (see **Figure 1**): the [President’s budget request](#), congressional deliberation and enactment of appropriations, and Administration development of a [USACE work plan](#) allocating funds to specific studies and projects. In the 117th Congress, Congress also included congressionally directed funding for site-specific projects (i.e., *community project funding/congressionally directed spending* [CPF/CDS]) in the FY2022 and FY2023 appropriations processes, the first of this type of funding since the 111th Congress. The 118th Congress is also considering CPF/CDS in its USACE appropriations process.

Figure 1. USACE Annual Appropriations Process



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS).

Congress has also used [supplemental appropriations](#) to fund USACE emergency specific flood-related response and recovery activities (e.g., \$5.7 billion in Division B, Title IV, of P.L. 117-43; \$1.1 billion in Division N of P.L. 117-328) and to advance other purposes, such as general [investments in infrastructure](#) (e.g., \$17.1 billion in Division J, Title III, of P.L. 117-58). For some supplemental appropriations, Congress has directed USACE to publish [spend plans](#) identifying funded studies and projects.

Resources on USACE Appropriations

- USACE, “[Civil Works Budget and Performance](#)”
- CRS Report R46320, *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Annual Appropriations Process*
- CRS In Focus IF12090, *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: FY2023 Appropriations*
- CRS In Focus IF12370, *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: FY2024 Appropriations*
- CRS In Focus IF11945, *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Supplemental Appropriations*

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