

# Federal Funding Process and Revolutionizing Project Delivery



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10/6/2020



# FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS

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**MISSION / PEOPLE / TEAMWORK**





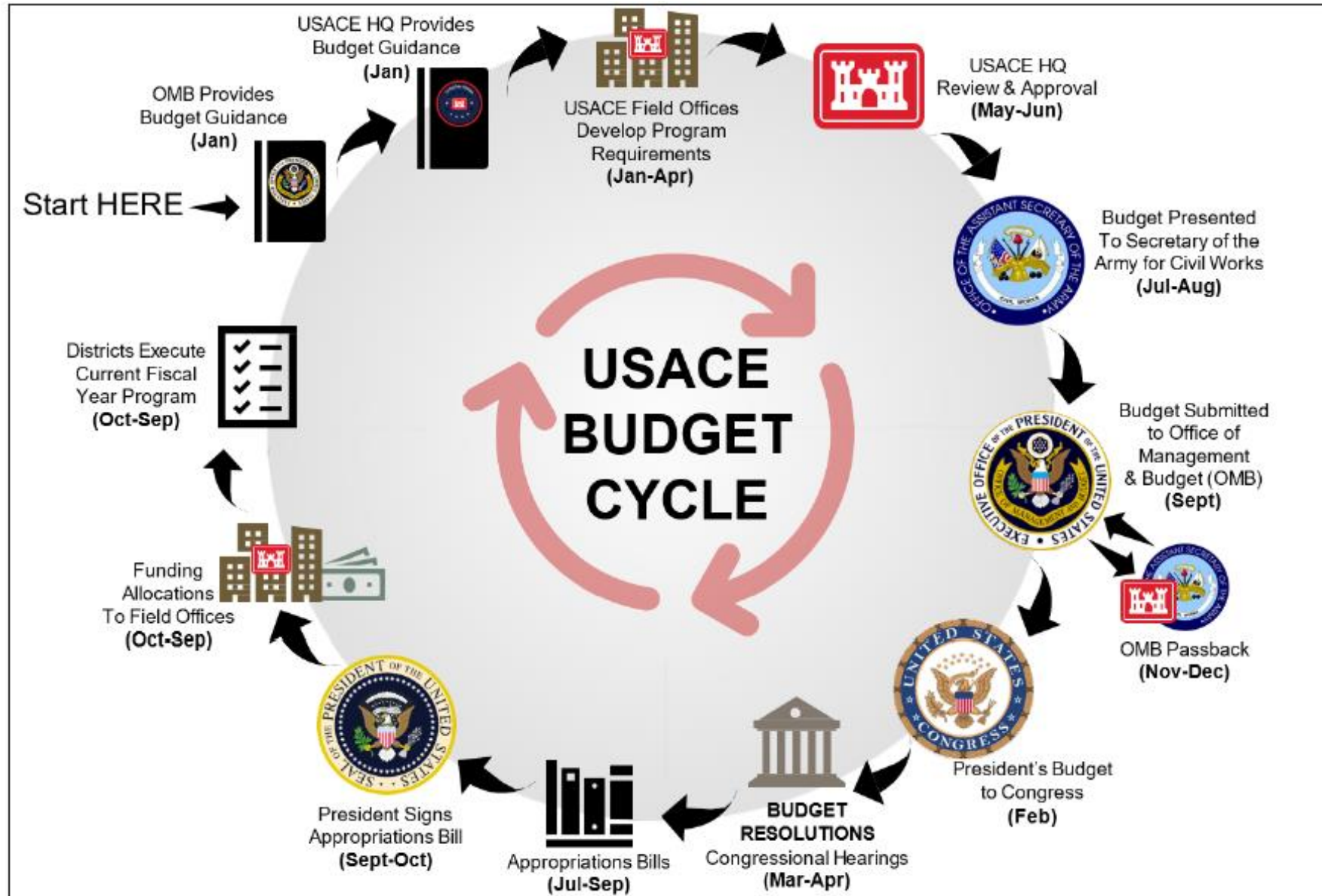
# FEDERAL PROJECT



- ✓ Authorization: An authorization may generally be described as any statutory provision that defines the authority of the government to act. It can establish or continue a federal agency, program, project, or activity. Further, it may establish policies and restrictions and deal with organizational and administrative matters. It may also, explicitly or implicitly, authorize subsequent congressional action to provide appropriations. By itself, however, an authorization does not provide funding for government activities.
  - ✓ Section 7001, WRDA 2014
    - ✓ 5 Criteria
      - ✓ Relate to USACE Authorities/Mission Areas
      - ✓ Require Congressional Authorization
      - ✓ Proposal Previously Congressionally Authorized
      - ✓ Has this been previously Proposed to Congress
      - ✓ If Authorized is USACE able to carryout the proposal
- ✓ Appropriation: An appropriation may generally be described as a statutory provision that provides budget authority, thus permitting a federal agency to incur obligations and make payments from the Treasury for specified purposes, usually during a specified period. Discretionary spending encompasses appropriations not mandated by existing law and therefore may be made available in appropriation acts in such amounts as Congress chooses.



# PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE





## CAP PROGRAM AUTHORITIES

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM						
SECTION	AUTHORITY	AUTHORITY PURPOSE	FEASIBILITY COST SHARE DIVISION (Fed/non-Fed)	GENERALIZED DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION COST SHARE DIVISION (Fed/non-Fed) <sup>1</sup>	MAXIMUM FEDERAL EXPENDITURE PER PROJECT <sup>2</sup>	NATIONAL PROGRAM LIMIT (Per FY) <sup>3</sup>
14	Emergency Stream Bank and Shoreline Protection (Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended, or 33 USC 701r)	Emergency stream bank stabilization and shoreline protection for public works and non-profit public services in imminent danger of failing (e.g., roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, treatment plants). Private properties/facilities not eligible.	1st \$100k Fed; 50/50 cost share for any remaining costs	65/35 <sup>2</sup>	\$5,000,000	\$25,000,000
103	Beach Erosion and Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction (Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962, as amended, or 33 USC 426g)	Protection of utilities, roadways and other public infrastructure, private properties, and facilities against damages caused by storm-driven waves and currents (e.g., construction of revetments, groins, and jetties; may also include periodic sand replenishment).	1st \$100k Fed; 50/50 cost share for any remaining costs	65/35	\$10,000,000	\$37,500,000
107	Navigation Improvements (Rivers and Harbors Act of 1960, as amended, or 33 USC 577(a))	Plan, design, and construct small projects for commercial navigation improvements to ensure safe and efficient use of navigable waterways (e.g., channel dredging, widening of turning basins, breakwaters, jetties).	1st \$100k Fed; 50/50 cost share for any remaining costs	Varies, based on depth	\$10,000,000	\$62,500,000
111	Shore Damage Prevention or Mitigation of Damages Caused by Federal Navigation Projects (Rivers and Harbors Act of 1968, as amended, or 33 USC 426i)	Investigate and construct projects for the prevention or mitigation of shoreline erosion damages to public and privately owned shores along the coastlines when the damages are a result of a Federal navigation project.	Shared in same proportion as the original project causing damage	Shared in same proportion as the original project causing damage	\$12,500,000	N/A
204	Beneficial Uses of Dredged Material (Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended, or 33 USC 2326(g))	Use Regional Sediment Management concepts, restore, protect or create aquatic and wetland habitats in connection with construction maintenance dredging of an authorized Federal navigation project. Base disposal plan is least costly for typical disposal of dredged material.	100/0	100/0 for base disposal plan  65/35 for costs beyond base disposal	\$10,000,000	\$62,500,000
205	Flood Risk Management (Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended, or 33 USC 701s)	Local protection from flooding by non-structural measures (e.g., flood warning systems or flood proofing) or by structural flood risk management features (e.g., levees, diversion channels, or impoundments).	1st \$100k Fed; 50/50 cost share for any remaining costs	65/35 <sup>2</sup>	\$10,000,000	\$68,500,000
206	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Water Resources Development Act of 1996, as amended, or 33 USC 2330)	Restore degraded aquatic ecosystems and wetland habitats to improve the quality of the environment.	1st \$100k Fed; 50/50 cost share for any remaining costs	65/35	\$10,000,000	\$62,500,000
208	Snagging and Clearing for Flood Damage Reduction (Flood Control Act of 1954, as amended, or 33 USC 701g)	Channel clearing and excavation, with limited embankment construction by use of materials from the clearing operation only.	1st \$100k Fed; 50/50 cost share for any remaining costs	65/35 <sup>2</sup>	\$500,000	\$7,500,000
1135	Project Modifications for Improvement of the Environment (Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended, or 33 USC 2309a)	Modifications of USACE-constructed water resources projects to improve the quality of the environment. Also, restoration projects at locations where an existing USACE project contributed to the degradation.	1st \$100k Fed; 50/50 cost share for any remaining costs	75/25	\$10,000,000	\$50,000,000
<sup>1</sup> For structural flood risk management purpose, non-Federal share is 35% up to 50% (based on cost of LERRDs), plus 5% must be in cash						
<sup>2</sup> For non-structural flood risk management purpose, non-Federal share is limited to 35% with no cash requirements						
<sup>3</sup> Per project limits and national program limits are subject to change; program funds' availability are subject to annual appropriations						

Questions ?

# ***PDBP: PROJECT DELIVERY BUSINESS PROCESS IN USACE***

**Bernice Taylor,  
Scheduling Team Lead,  
Galveston District**

Flood Risk  
Management



Texas Coast



Water

Infrastructure



Hydropower



MKARNIS



Military and IIS



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# PROJECT DELIVERY BUSINESS PROCESS (PDBP)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Project Delivery Business Process (PDBP) Manual is intended to assist USACE in operating as a matrixed organization functioning regionally, while focusing on the delivery of projects on-time, within budget, as well as on meeting both Stakeholders' expectations and public interests. The manual gives USACE an enhanced ability to plan work, to manage time, people, and finances, to determine shortfalls, and to provide corrective action before a crisis develops. Universal understanding of the manual and its processes is pivotal to the success of USACE.

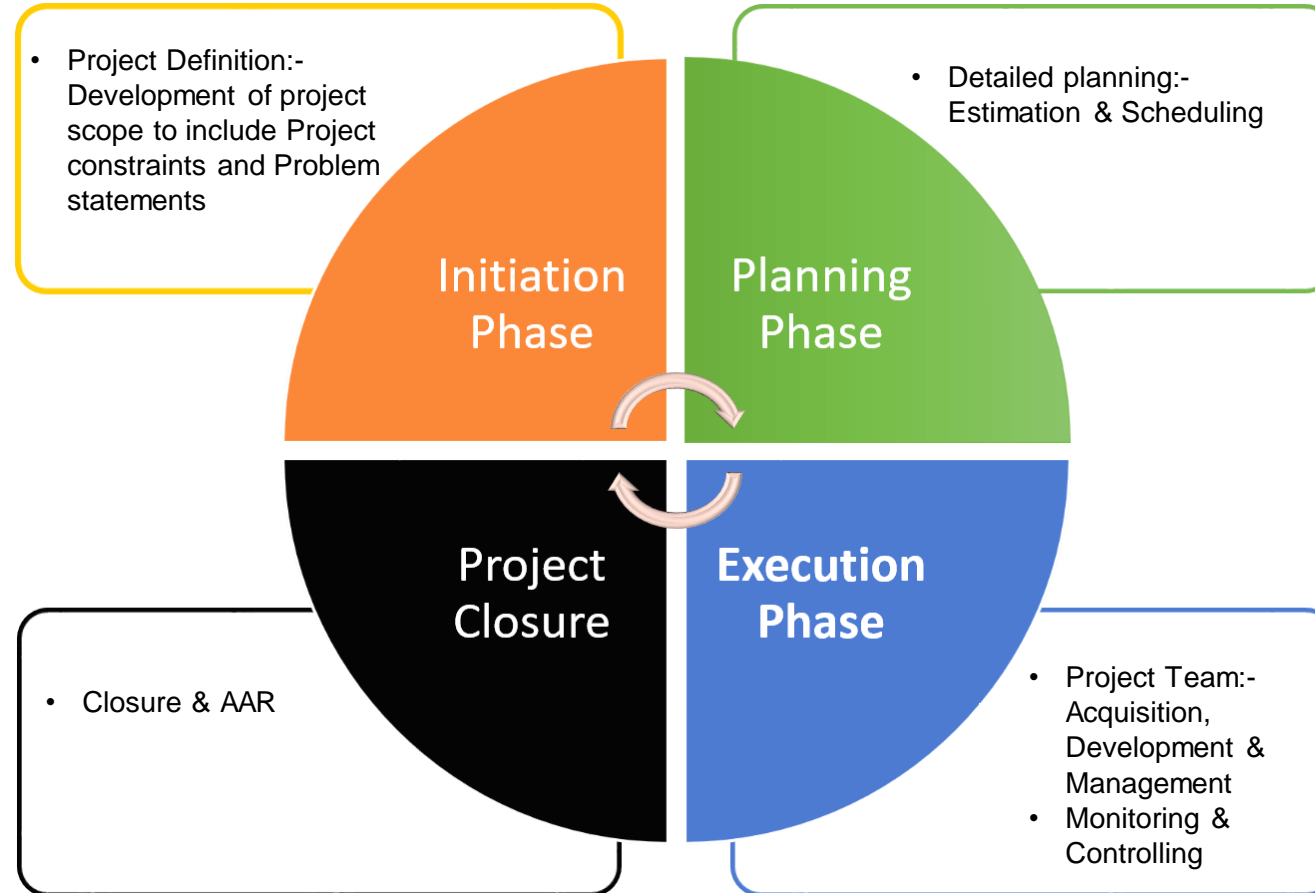


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# PROJECT DELIVERY BUSINESS PROCESS (PDBP)



# PDBP – PROCESS GROUPS

PROC 1000 - Work Acceptance

PROC 1020 - Workload Analysis and Resource Leveling

PROC 1030 - Initiating a Project in P2

PROC 1040 - Receipt of Funds

PROC 2000 - PMP Development

PROC 2010 - Project Scope and Customer Requirements Definition

PROC 2020 - Team Establishment

PROC 2030 - Activity & Schedule Development

PROC 2040 - Resource Estimate Development

PROC 2050 - Project Delivery Acquisition Strategy

PROC 2060 - Overall Acquisition Strategy

PROC 2070 - PMP Approval

PROC 3000 - Project Execution and Control

PROC 3010 - Change Management

PROC 3020 - After Action Review & Lessons Learned

PROC 4000 - Activity & Project Closeout



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# Questions???

