



Hurricane Sandy Recovery

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BUILDING STRONG®

Overview

More than 200 projects aimed at reducing risk

Together with its federal, state, and local partners, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has been hard at work on more than 200 projects and studies funded through Public Law 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013, which was signed into law on January 29, 2013. The projects and studies are designed to reduce the risk of future coastal storm damage and help the nation recover from the second-costliest hurricane in our history.



Progress after two years

The USACE North Atlantic Division has completed 66 of its 152 projects and studies funded through Public Law 113-2 and is using accelerated schedules and parallel planning whenever possible to move its remaining projects forward as quickly as possible.

Crews repair an engineered beach berm and dune in Keansburg, N.J., in April 2014, as part of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project.

By year's end, the division will have completed the restoration of its 25 engineered beach projects that were damaged during Hurricane Sandy, bringing the total of sand dredged, pumped, and placed on federal beach projects in the Northeast to about 27 million cubic yards. By the end of 2015, the division anticipates substantial completion of its 86 the operations and maintenance projects, including jetty and seawall repair and channel dredging across the region. And throughout the next few years, the division will continue to work with its partners to advance its remaining projects, including 17 new engineered beach projects, some of which have already begun construction; 17 studies, 16 of which have already executed feasibility cost-sharing agreements; and several other smaller projects.

To improve the region's resilience, USACE will submit to Congress in January 2015 a [North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study](#) that will lay out recommendations and tools to assist the nation in understanding and managing future coastal storm damage risk, particularly to the most vulnerable coastal populations.



A shallow draft dredge clears shoaling from Barnegat Inlet, N.J., in April 2014, as part of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project. The inlet requires dredging to provide reliable maritime navigation for the U.S. Coast Guard and a large fishing fleet.