

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Office of the Chief of Engineers  
Washington, D. C. 20314

ER 10-1-1

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Regulation  
No. 10-1-1

9 March 1973

Organization and Functions  
MISSION AND COMMAND ORGANIZATION OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

1. Purpose. This regulation delineates the mission and describes the command organization of the Chief of Engineers. It also contains a brief history of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.
2. Applicability. This regulation is applicable to the Office of the Chief of Engineers and to subordinate field operating agencies.
3. Reference. AR 10-5
4. Mission. The Chief of Engineers performs both staff and command missions. He is the principal advisor to the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, other members of the Army Staff and other elements of the Department of the Army for all Army Civil Works engineering matters. As the head of a special staff agency, under the guidance and supervision of designated Army General Staff agencies, he has Army staff responsibilities for the management of engineer activities of the Army. The Chief of Engineers also commands such troops, organizations, installations, and activities as may be assigned. The following major missions are performed in accomplishing the assigned responsibilities of the Chief of Engineers:

a. Civil Works. This is the collective title for those functions assigned to the Chief of Engineers relating to the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance and real estate necessary for the development of the nation's water resources and the improvement of rivers, harbors and waterways for navigation, flood control, hydro-electric power, recreation, fish and wildlife, and related purposes, including shore protection. These functions are distinguishable from military activities. However, they provide significant and continuing technical and professional engineer capability to meet engineering requirements in support of military functions. They include the following:

(1) Developing plans for water and related land resources development possibilities, performing comprehensive river basin planning and reporting to Congress with recommendations for authorization and construction of projects needed and justified.

(2) Planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining projects authorized by Congress.

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(3) Administering the laws pertaining to the protection and preservation of the navigable waters of the United States.

(4) Collecting and disseminating information on waterborne commerce.

(5) Maintaining and disseminating information on flood conditions.

(6) Supervising, through control boards, boundary waters between the United States and Canada.

(7) Providing advice and studies relating to the water-supply system for Washington, D. C.

(8) Conducting emergency operations pursuant to special statutory authorities for flood control and navigation, and emergency operations beyond such authorities as assigned.

(9) Planning for recovery of Civil Works facilities in a civil defense emergency.

(10) Conducting research and development relating to coastal engineering, hydraulics, soils, concrete, structures, military engineering, and construction applications of nuclear and large yield chemical explosives.

b. Military Construction. Directs the development and execution of engineering, design, and construction of Army, Air Force and other DOD facilities (except as specified in AR 415-10) in CONUS and designated areas OCONUS and exercises Department of the Army staff supervision over MCA world-wide. Provides construction and engineering support services of Civil Defense. Performs research and development relating to design, construction, operation and maintenance of all types of facilities.

c. Postal Construction. Directs the development and execution of engineering, design, and construction and centrally manages construction support on all phases of activities dealing with postal facilities.

d. Other Construction. Performs functions described under Military Construction above for other U. S. Government agencies and foreign governments as assigned.

e. Real Property Maintenance Activities (RPMA). Exercises Army Staff supervision over operation of utilities, fire prevention and protection, maintenance and repair of buildings, and other real property of all Army facilities. This mission is discharged as part of the Department of the Army Staff responsibilities of the Chief of Engineers by establishing technical and RPMA related policy and by furnishing technical guidance,

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staff supervision, and inspections to the major commanders under whose jurisdiction the operations are performed. Formulates Corps of Engineers fire prevention and protection policy including that for Civil Works functions. Insures that proper fire prevention and protection features are included in all design and construction. Administers the RPMA resource requirements program of the Base Operations Program element. Directs the development, justification, defense, review, and analysis of budget requirements. Develops and coordinates the functional design and implementation of the Integrated Facilities System (IFS) including all related systems.

f. Real Estate. Acquires, manages and disposes of real estate for the Army and acquires and disposes of real estate for the Air Force, the National Park Service, the United States Postal Service and other government agencies upon request. Acts as executive agent for the Secretary of Defense in the execution and administration of the Homeowners Assistance Program (Section 1013, P.L. 89-754, as amended) and in the acquisition and collocation of recruiting facilities for the Department of Defense.

g. Military Engineering and Topography.

(1) Exercises Army staff responsibility for:

(a) Development of the engineer elements of Army Forces including engineer aspects of detailed force structures, mobilization planning, training of engineer units, material requirements, engineer tables of organization and equipment and tables of distribution and allowances.

(b) Preparation of engineer portions of Army strategic logistic and operational plans and for review of the readiness of engineer units.

(c) Advising on the technical and professional sufficiency of procurement, individual training, education, career development and distribution of engineer personnel.

(2) Conducts research in nuclear weapons effects, ground mobility and the environmental aspects of military operations and provides technical supervision of research and development of engineer techniques and equipment required for combat and combat service support.

(3) Conducts strategic studies and analyses.

(4) Develops and maintains the Army Facilities Component System.

(5) Conducts research and development of topographic and terrain systems in support of the Army and other DOD Agencies. Provides technical advice and assistance to other elements of the DA staff and major commands on Army topographic matters.

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h. Army Nuclear Power Program. Acts as the cognizant DOD agency for accomplishing the basic program missions which include: carrying out, within prescribed limits, research and development of nuclear power systems and devices to meet the operational needs of the military services other than for naval vessel propulsion or for air and space applications; training of plant operating and supervisory personnel; providing technical support to military users of nuclear power; and participates in the Army Nuclear Reactors Health and Safety Program.

i. Non-Tactical Generator Program. Acts as program manager for the Department of the Army in the management of an equipment reserve of non-tactical mobile generators and associated distribution systems to meet future electrical power requirements for contingency operations. Provides technical, engineering and logistical support to user commands or peacetime borrowing agencies for power plant equipment deployed from the equipment reserve which is comprised of skid-mounted generating units and the four Corps of Engineers power barges to include the nuclear barge STURGIS.

j. Power Procurement. The Chief of Engineers, acting for the Secretary of the Army, as the Army Power Procurement Officer pursuant to APP 1-450.6, prescribes the policy, responsibility and procedure for preparation and approval of contracts for the purchase and for the sale of utilities services.

k. Research and Development. Conducts basic and applied research and development in support of the engineer mission. Descriptions of R&D activities are included in the above statements of related major functions.

5. Channels of Responsibility. The Chief of Engineers represents the Chief of Staff Army in the area of engineer matters and is responsible to the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of the Army. The following channels are normally utilized by the Chief of Engineers in the execution of his mission:

<u>Program Area</u>	<u>Channels from the Chief of Engineers</u>
Civil Works, Postal Construction, National Aeronautics and Space Administration Construction, and Power Procurement	Secretary of the Army
Defense Civil Preparedness	Direct to Defense Civil Preparedness Agency
Army Construction, Real Estate Services and Real Property Maintenance Activities	Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

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Air Force and Other Construction	Direct to Using Service
Research and Development and Army Nuclear Power Program	Chief of Research and Development
Development of Engineer Elements of Army Forces	Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development
Army Strategic and Operational Plans & Readiness of Troops	Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations
Technical and Professional Sufficiency of Military Engineer Personnel	Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel
Non-Tactical Generator Program	Chief of Staff, United States Army

Below the Chief of Engineers the chain of command is to the next level commander and in turn through each successive level of command.

6. Organizational Structure. Appendix A depicts the basic command organization of the Chief of Engineers. Following are brief descriptions of the primary missions of the organizations which comprise the organization:

a. Office of the Chief of Engineers. Provides advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Army; the Chief of Staff Army; other members of the Army Staff, and to other elements of the Department of the Army on all engineering matters. Develops concepts, plans and policies for military engineering support of the Army in the field and supervises engineer functions throughout the Army. Develops Corps-wide policies, programs and budgets, and assigns programs and missions to field activities for accomplishment. Provides staff supervision over field activities to include guidance and assistance as required.

b. Boards and Commissions. Advise the Chief of Engineers in their areas of responsibility as assigned by regulation and/or general orders:

(1) Coastal Engineering Research Board. Provides broad policy guidance and reviews plans and fund requirements for the conduct of research and development in the field of coastal engineering; recommends priorities of research projects in consonance with the needs of the coastal engineering field and the objectives of the Chief of Engineers.

(2) Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. Conducts independent reviews of surveys and special reports (including Phase I General Design Memorandums) as requested by Act of Congress or resolution of Congressional Committees, or as directed by the Chief of Engineers, concerning proposed works for development of water resources of the United States and makes recommendations in compliance with study directives. Reviews and approves plans for major modification or reconstruction of existing navigation improvements.

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(3) California Debris Commission. Conducts studies and develops methods for the restraint and disposition of debris accompanying hydraulic mining. Regulates hydraulic mining in the drainage areas of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, California, so that debris will not be carried into navigable waters or otherwise cause damage. Develops plans for control of Sacramento River floods.

(4) Mississippi River Commission. The Commission, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, prosecutes the project for flood control for the Mississippi River and its tributaries in accordance with the Flood Control Act of 15 May 1928 and subsequent amendatory and supplementary acts.

c. Construction Activities.

(1) U. S. Army Engineer Divisions. These are supervisory offices having jurisdiction over specified geographical or program areas in CONUS and OCONUS. The number of division offices varies from time to time depending on operational requirements and volume of work. In discharging their responsibilities Division Engineers:

(a) Administer the execution of the construction mission of the Chief of Engineers involving military, civil works and postal planning, engineering, construction, operation and maintenance of facilities and related real estate matters.

(b) Command and supervise districts assigned to their control. This supervisory responsibility includes review and approval of the major plans and programs of the districts, interpretation of plans and policies of the Chief of Engineers, and review and control of district operations.

(c) Assign missions to the districts, coordinate execution, develop cooperative interests, and represent the division as a whole.

(2) U. S. Army Engineer Districts. The number and locations of districts change from time to time depending on the operational requirements and volume of work assigned. They are the principal operational offices of the Corps of Engineers for the design and construction of civil and military facilities for the U. S. Army, the U. S. Air Force, the U. S. Postal Service and other governmental agencies as assigned. In discharging their responsibilities District Engineers:

(a) Prepare engineering studies and develop the design for facilities.

(b) Construct military and civil works, and other facilities.

(c) Operate and maintain flood control and river and harbor facilities and installations.

(d) Administer the laws for the protection and preservation of the navigable waters of the United States.

(e) Acquire, manage and dispose of real estate.

(f) Perform other functions which may be assigned.

d. Research, Development and Investigation Activities.

(1) U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station. Conducts engineering research, development and investigations in the fields of hydraulics, flexible pavements, soils (except seasonal frost and permafrost), and concrete. Conducts research in nuclear weapons effects, vehicle mobility and the environmental aspects of military operations for the Army Materiel Command, Office of Civil Defense, Defense Atomic Support Agency and other governmental agencies. Participates with the Atomic Energy Commission in joint research and development to develop nuclear engineering and cratering technology.

(2) U. S. Army Engineer Power Group. Conducts, within prescribed limits, a program of research and development that is applicable to military nuclear power plants in conjunction with the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission; and in conjunction with the Army Materiel Command, investigates the feasibility of and develops programs of applications of nuclear power systems and devices to meet operational requirements of the military services exclusive of marine propulsion and air and space applications. Provides technical support and trains operators and supervisory personnel for the military services in the operation of land-based nuclear plants. Carries out the operational responsibilities for the Non-Tactical Generator Program to include provision of engineering, technical, and logistics support to user commands and borrowing agencies; and operates the Floating Nuclear Power Plant STURGIS and the conventional power barge WEBER.

(3) U. S. Army Engineer Topographic Laboratories. Accomplishes research, development, test and evaluation of systems, equipment, procedures, and techniques applicable to the terrestrial and topographic sciences including mapping, surveying, geodesy, photo interpretation, military geographic information and the analysis of environmental data relevant to military operations and materiel development.

(4) U. S. Army Coastal Engineering Research Center. Develops plans and conducts research and development in the field of coastal engineering in order to provide a better understanding of shore processes, winds, waves, tides and currents as they apply to navigation, flood and storm protection, beach erosion, and shore structures.

(5) U. S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory. Develops through research and investigation and analytical studies, methods of advancing the concepts and technology of the design, construction, operation and maintenance of all types of facilities.

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(6) U. S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources. Develops and coordinates those water resources development plans which involve new institutional, physical or socio-economic concepts in meeting long range or regional objectives. Develops, coordinates, and performs studies and research in the general field of water resources socio-economics. Provides consultative and problem solving services in water resource development planning to field offices of the Corps of Engineers and other government agencies.

(7) U. S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Conducts research and engineering studies pertaining to materials, techniques and events unique to cold environments, and to the design of materiel introduced to cold environments.

(8) U. S. Army Engineer Data Processing Center. Provides a Corps-wide central data processing service, operates information and data systems, and data processing services for OCE. Serves as the central hub for the Corps-wide computer network.

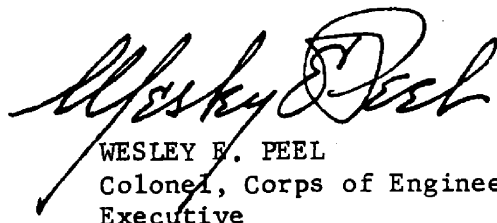
f. Non-Mission Support Activities.

(1) U. S. Army Engineer Mathematical Computation Agency. Provides mathematical formulation, computer programming, computer operation, map and technical library, and administrative services to the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

(2) U. S. Army Corps of Engineers National Civil Defense Computer Support Agency. Provides research and analysis, computer programming, computer operation and related technical and administrative services to the Office of Civil Defense.

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

2 Appendices  
APP A - Organization Chart  
APP B - History

  
WESLEY E. PEEL  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
Executive





## APPENDIX B

## BRIEF HISTORY

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is unique among the armed forces in that it engages in civil as well as military activities. At the present time its civil functions consist of effecting improvements to rivers, harbors, canals, and other waterways, and of flood control. In carrying out its military duties the Corps of Engineers performs combat as well as service functions. In the service category is the construction of Army and Air Force installations, both in the continental United States and overseas. In combat areas, in time of war, Engineer troops perform such construction. In peacetime and in non-combat areas in wartime, construction of airfields and other military works, like civil works, is normally performed by private industry under contract to the Corps of Engineers.

The Corps' main combat mission is to aid the advance of friendly troops and to impede the advance of the enemy. Roadbuilding and repair, erection of emergency bridges, detection and clearance of land mines are outstanding duties performed by Engineer troops in a forward movement of ground troops. In a defensive, retrograde movement, Engineer troops destroy bridges and employ other means of blocking the routes of communication. Other important duties of the Corps of Engineers are providing staff supervision over Army Topographic matters, providing instruction and materials for camouflage, installing and operating petroleum pipeline systems, and supplying water and other utilities.

The civil and military functions of the Corps of Engineers have evolved over a period corresponding to the development of our Nation. On 16 June 1775, the day before the battle of Bunker Hill, the Continental Congress authorized the appointment of a chief engineer and two assistants for the Grand Army, and a chief engineer and two assistants for the Army. In December 1776, Congress authorized the raising and organization of a Corps of Engineers. Three years later, on 11 March 1779, Congress provided that all the "engineers in service . . . shall be formed into a corps of engineers" to report direct to General Washington and to the Board of War of the Continental Congress. Although some American officers, notably Richard Gridley and Rufus Putnam, had acquired experience during the colonial wars none had formal training in military engineering. Most Engineer officers with the Revolutionary forces were volunteers educated in the outstanding French military schools of the period. Construction of fortifications at West Point and of seige works at Yorktown were outstanding Engineer works during the American Revolution.

Various acts and resolutions following the peace settlement of 1783 alternately disbanded and reestablished the Corps of Engineers until the act of 16 March 1802. This act authorized the President of the United States "to organize and establish a corps of engineers . . . to be stationed at West

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Point" and to "constitute a Military Academy." Since then the Corps of Engineers has been a permanent part of the Army. During and after the War of 1812 topographical engineers served as members of the general staff. When the headquarters of the Engineer Department moved from West Point to Washington, D. C. in 1818, it encompassed the Corps of Engineers, the Topographical Bureau, and the Military Academy. In 1831, however, the Topographical Bureau was separated from the Engineer Department and in 1838 it was organized as the Corps of Topographical Engineers. Topographical Engineers remained a separate Corps until an act of 3 March 1863 merged its functions and personnel into the Corps of Engineers. The Military Academy at West Point remained the responsibility of the Chief of Engineers until 1866 when Congress placed its supervision under the War Department at large under the direction of the Secretary of War.

In the early years of the nineteenth century West Point provided cadets with a broad technical background as well as a military education. Mathematics, natural science, and civil engineering were stressed. Until the late 1820's the Military Academy was the only engineering school in the country and its influence in this field was markedly felt for many years thereafter.

Because West Point graduates made up a significant portion of professional engineers, their services were in great demand, both from government agencies and from private enterprise, as the United States expanded westward. The General Survey Act of 1824 acknowledged this fact by authorizing the President "to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made of the routes of such roads and canals as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail" and "to employ two or more skillful engineers, and such officers of the corps of engineers, or who may be detailed to do duty with that corps, as he may think proper . . ." During the nineteenth century Engineer officers surveyed and mapped large areas both in the interior and on the coast; located routes and superintended the construction of numerous roads, railroads, and canals; improved navigation in many rivers and harbors; and provided coastal defenses and lighthouses, and helped preserve and improve Yellowstone and other National Parks.

The Corps of Engineers has superintended the construction of many buildings in the nation's capital. Engineer officers were in charge of cutting through the Panama Canal. The Corps' flood control programs are of outstanding importance today. Tremendous dams furnish power for industry and water and electricity to agriculture.

Although Engineers have served with distinction in all the nation's wars, it was not until World War I that the Corps' numbers became a significant portion of the Army's strength. With 11,175 officers and 285,000 enlisted men, the Engineers composed 12 percent of the Army of World War I. Mobile

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tactics and the truly global nature of the World War II conflict accelerated the demand for engineer combat and service activities. At peak strength the Engineers numbered over 700,000 or 8 percent of the World War II Army. Extensive use of mechanical equipment enabled Engineer troops to accomplish much greater tasks with relatively fewer men than in World War I.

Facilities to house and equip the Army of World War II demanded a construction program worth 15.3 billion dollars. Launched under the supervision of the Quartermaster Corps, construction of airfields was transferred to the Corps of Engineers in November 1940, and the entire program on 1 December 1941. In 1942 the Corps organized the Manhattan District for the development of the atomic bomb.

The post World War II military situation dictated the construction of worldwide defenses, which the Corps has constructed or contracted to private industry in such places as Europe, Africa, Middle East, Far East and Pacific and Atlantic Islands. Demand for the services of Engineer troops during the Korean conflict ran high, alternate repair and destruction of routes of communications being characteristic of the forward and retrograde movements marking this struggle.

In Vietnam Engineer troops built and maintained ports, depots, camps, airfields and heliports, roads and bridges, hospitals, and other facilities needed to support a force of a half million men. Their area of operations ranged from the South China Sea to the Cambodian border, and from the Mekong Delta to the DMZ at the 17th Parallel. They provided combat support to other combat arms and helped the ARVN Engineers attain a higher state of proficiency. Engineers in Vietnam were second in branch strength only to the Infantry.

In the last quarter century, the Corps has been assigned in addition to its continuing CONUS missions for the Army and Air Force, major functions in the nuclear power, ICBM, space, and postal construction programs and in civil defense and disaster recovery. Significant advances in the field of water resources development have also occurred during this period. Expanded programs, more comprehensive planning, and closer inter-agency coordination have keynoted the Corps' civil programs. Active for many years in the cause of conservation, Army Engineers have recently assumed a leadership role in the field of environmental protection.

The Chief of Engineers currently administers his civil and military missions through the decentralized organization described in the body of this regulation. Prior to 1888, however, civil and military construction and related matters were executed by designated officers of the Corps of Engineers in charge of specific works or projects and the improvement of rivers and harbors in designated areas who reported direct to the Chief of Engineers.

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In December 1888 the Chief of Engineers, by General Orders No. 12, Headquarters, Corps of Engineers, divided the engineering works in his charge into five geographic divisions, namely Pacific Division, Northwest Division, Southeast Division, Southwest Division, and Northeast Division and required the officers in charge of executing the projects, the District Engineers, to report to the appropriate Division Engineer. Since that time the number and locations of Engineer Divisions and Districts has changed due to the type, volume and location of the work. However, this decentralized method of conducting operations is followed in the current organization and has become a basic policy of the Chief of Engineers.

On 11 March 1971, the Chief of Engineers signed an agreement with the Postmaster General, which indicated a desire on the part of the Postal Service to utilize the professional abilities and existing field organization of the Corps and a desire on the part of the Corps to provide these services. The Corps has been able to absorb the additional workload without adverse impact on other Corps programs, and thus has become the construction arm of the Postal Service.

The officers of the United States Army who have headed the administration of the activities of the Corps of Engineers, in the capacities indicated, since 1775, are listed below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Highest Rank Held</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Richard Gridley	Colonel	Chief Engineer, Continental Army	June 1775
Rufus Putnam	Colonel	Chief Engineer	5 Aug 1776
Louis DuPortail	Major General	Commandant of Engineers, Continental Army	22 Jul 1777 <u>1/</u>
Stephen Rochefontaine	Lt. Colonel	Commandant, Corps of Artillerists and Engineers	16 Feb 1795
Henry Burbeck	Lt. Colonel	" "	7 May 1798
Jonathan Williams	Colonel	Principal Engineer	1 Apr 1802 <u>2/</u>
Joseph G. Swift	Brigadier General	Chief Engineer	31 Jul 1812
Walker K. Armistead	Brigadier General	" "	12 Nov 1818

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Highest Rank Held</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Alexander Macomb	Major General	" "	1 Jun 1821
Charles Gratiot	Brigadier General	" "	24 May 1828
Joseph G. Totten	Major General	" "	7 Dec 1838 <u>3/</u>
		Chief of Engineers	3 Mar 1863
Richard Delafield M	Major General	" "	22 Apr 1864
Andrew A. Humphreys	Major General	" "	8 Aug 1866
Horatio G. Wright	Major General	Chief of Engineers	30 June 1879
John Newton	Major General	" "	6 Mar 1884
James C. Duane	Brigadier General	" "	11 Oct 1886
Thomas L. Casey	Brigadier General	" "	6 Jul 1888
William P. Craighill	Brigadier General	" "	10 May 1895
John M. Wilson	Brigadier General	" "	1 Feb 1897
Henry M. Robert	Brigadier General	" "	30 Apr 1901 <u>4/</u>
John W. Barlow	Brigadier General	" "	2 May 1901 <u>5/</u>
George L. Gillespie	Major General	" "	3 May 1901
Alexander MacKenzie	Major General	" "	23 Jan 1904
William L. Marshall	Brigadier General	" "	2 July 1908
William H. Bixby	Brigadier General	" "	12 June 1910
William T. Rossell	Brigadier General	" "	12 Aug 1913
Dan C. Kingman	Brigadier General	" "	12 Oct 1913
William M. Black	Major General	" "	7 Mar 1916 <u>6/</u>
Lansing H. Beach	Major General	" "	9 Jan 1920 <u>7/</u>
Harry Taylor	Major General	" "	19 June 1924

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Highest Rank Held</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Edgar Jadwin	Lieutenant General	" "	27 June 1926
Lytle Brown	Major General	" "	1 Oct 1929
Edward M. Markham	Major General	" "	1 Oct 1933
Julian L. Schley	Major General	" "	18 Oct 1937
Eugene Reybold	Lieutenant General	" "	1 Oct 1941 <u>8/</u>
Raymond A. Wheeler	Lieutenant General	" "	1 Oct 1945
Lewis A. Pick	Lieutenant General	Chief of Engineers	1 Mar 1949 <u>8/</u>
Samuel D. Sturgis	Lieutenant General	" "	17 Mar 1953 <u>8/</u>
Emerson C. Itschner	Lieutenant General	" "	1 Oct 1956 <u>8/</u>
Walter K. Wilson, Jr.	Lieutenant General	" "	19 May 1961
William F. Cassidy	Lieutenant General	" "	1 July 1965
Frederick J. Clarke	Lieutenant General	" "	2 Aug 1969

- 1/ General DuPortail was originally appointed to the position as Colonel and was promoted to Brigadier General on 17 November 1777.
- 2/ Colonel Williams was originally appointed to the position as Major and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on 19 April 1805.
- 3/ General Totten was appointed Chief Engineer as a Colonel. He was promoted to Brigadier General on 3 March 1863 and to Bvt. Major General on 21 April 1864.
- 4/ General Robert was appointed on 30 April 1901 and retired 2 May 1901.
- 5/ General Barlow was appointed on 2 May 1901 and retired 3 May 1901.
- 6/ General Black was originally appointed Chief of Engineers as a Brigadier General.
- 7/ General Beach did not report for duty in Washington as Chief of Engineers until 10 February 1920.
- 8/ Appointed Chief of Engineers as a Major General.