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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2026

SEPTEMBER 3, 2026.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. GRAVES, from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 9497]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 9497) to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

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The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Water Resources Development Act of 2026".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Secretary defined.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. Program Offices within the Directorate of Civil Works.
Sec. 102. Contracting efficiency.
Sec. 103. Removal or remediation of contaminated sediment.
Sec. 104. Levee owners board.
Sec. 105. Categorical permissions.
Sec. 106. Contributions by non-Federal interests.
Sec. 107. Electronic submission and tracking of permit applications.
Sec. 108. Project study schedule and cost estimate.
Sec. 109. Continuing authority programs.
Sec. 110. Dredged material management plans.
Sec. 111. Dredging coordination.
Sec. 112. Federal standard for dredged material disposal or placement.
Sec. 113. Allocations from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.
Sec. 114. Soo Locks operator wage rates.
Sec. 115. Beneficial use of dredged material from harbors in the State of Ohio.
Sec. 116. Minimum real estate interest.
Sec. 117. Real estate appraisal validity.
Sec. 118. Watershed and river basin assessments.
Sec. 119. Prohibition on diversion of water from Missouri River.
Sec. 120. Law enforcement at water resources development projects.
Sec. 121. Disaster debris removal.
Sec. 122. Wildfire contingency strategies.
Sec. 123. Reservoir sediment pilot program.
Sec. 124. Environmental dredging.
Sec. 125. Expenses for control of aquatic plant growths and invasive species.
Sec. 126. Feasibility studies; review of shoreline and streambank protection.
Sec. 127. Harmful algal bloom demonstration program.
Sec. 128. Shoreline and riverine protection and restoration.
Sec. 129. Fish and oyster habitat restoration.
Sec. 130. Benefits and costs attributable to certain measures.
Sec. 131. Policy on utilization of all Corps authorities and missions.
Sec. 132. Comprehensive feasibility studies and approaches for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management.
Sec. 133. Realignment of certain Corps of Engineers Districts.
Sec. 134. Update of Corps policy.
Sec. 135. Availability of project information.
Sec. 136. Fish and wildlife mitigation.
Sec. 137. Sense of Congress regarding evaluation of flood risk management projects.
Sec. 138. Recreational access.
Sec. 139. Sense of Congress on munitions disposal.
Sec. 140. Corps of Engineers workforce.
Sec. 141. Reporting and oversight.
Sec. 142. Ability to pay.
Sec. 143. Pilot program prioritization.
Sec. 144. Vessel removal by Corps of Engineers.
Sec. 145. Sense of Congress related to Everglades Agricultural Area project.

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Sec. 201. Authorization of proposed feasibility studies.
Sec. 202. Expedited completion.
Sec. 203. Expedited modification of existing feasibility studies.
Sec. 204. Expedited completion of other feasibility studies.
Sec. 205. Corps of Engineers reports.
Sec. 206. Report on the inland waterways system.
Sec. 207. Coastal Storm Risk Management Trust Fund study.
Sec. 208. Assessment of emerging harbor maintenance backlog.
Sec. 209. GAO studies.
Sec. 210. Inspector General reports.
Sec. 211. Acceleration of emergency inland navigation projects.
Sec. 212. Assessment of commercial fish landings data.
Sec. 213. Assessments of dryland stream technologies and shoreline stabilization technologies.
Sec. 214. Assessment of nonstructural approaches to flood risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction.
Sec. 215. Post-disaster watershed assessment for impacted areas.
Sec. 216. Updated plan on Federal hopper dredge recapitalization.
Sec. 217. Choctawhatchee and Pea River basins, Alabama and Florida.
Sec. 218. Mobile Harbor land use assessment.
Sec. 219. Expedited After-Action Review of Lake Okeechobee Recovery Operations.
Sec. 220. Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii.
Sec. 221. Chicago Area Waterway System.
Sec. 222. Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin project, Brandon Road, Will County, Illinois.
Sec. 223. Columbia Lock and Dam, Louisiana.
Sec. 224. Lower Mississippi River Comprehensive Management Study.
Sec. 225. Disposition study for Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts.
Sec. 226. New England regional confined aquatic disposal facilities.
Sec. 227. Assateague Island, Maryland and Virginia.
Sec. 228. Big Sandy Lake, Minnesota.
Sec. 229. Upper Missouri River Basin sedimentation.
Sec. 230. Table Rock Lake disposition study, Missouri and Arkansas.
Sec. 231. Table Rock Lake, Missouri and Arkansas.
Sec. 232. Evaluation of atomic contamination at Cochiti Lake, Sandoval County, New Mexico.

Sec. 233. National Academy of Sciences study on Upper Rio Grande Basin.
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Sec. 235. Disposition and cost allocation study of Willamette Valley, Oregon.
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TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

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Sec. 329. Truckee River and tributaries, Nevada.
Sec. 330. Cooperative agreements, New Mexico.
Sec. 331. Kinzua Dam safety modification study, Allegheny River, New York and Pennsylvania.
Sec. 332. Surf City and North Topsail Beach, North Carolina.
Sec. 333. Massillon Local Protection Project, Tuscarawas River, Ohio.
Sec. 334. Toussaint River Federal navigation project, Carroll Township, Ohio.
Sec. 335. Rio Puerto Nuevo flood risk management project, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
Sec. 336. Buffalo Bayou Tributaries and Resiliency Study, Texas.
Sec. 337. Chambers, Galveston, and Harris Counties, Texas, expedited real estate transfers.
Sec. 338. Coastal Virginia.
Sec. 339. Norfolk Coastal Storm Risk Management, Virginia.
Sec. 340. Puget Sound and adjacent waters restoration, Washington.
Sec. 341. Lower Columbia River.
Sec. 342. Lower Columbia River Basin ecosystem restoration assessment.
Sec. 343. Puget Sound nearshore ecosystem restoration, Washington.
Sec. 344. Washington Metropolitan Area, Washington, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.
Sec. 345. Federal Triangle Area, Washington, District of Columbia.

TITLE IV—WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE

Sec. 401. Project authorizations.
Sec. 402. Expedited completion of projects and activities.

TITLE V—DAM SAFETY

Sec. 501. National Dam Safety Program amendments.
Sec. 502. Study on high hazard potential dam prioritizations.

SEC. 2. SECRETARY DEFINED.

In this Act, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Army.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. PROGRAM OFFICES WITHIN THE DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL WORKS.

(a) OFFICE OF INLAND NAVIGATION CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish within the Directorate of Civil Works an office to be known as the "Office of Inland Navigation Construction Management".

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—In establishing the office under this subsection, the Secretary shall—

(A) designate an Inland Program Manager, who shall head the office and report directly to the Deputy Commanding General for Civil Works and Emergency Operations; and

(B) provide the office with sufficient administrative, technical, and budgetary support to direct, perform, and coordinate the following tasks related to the inland waterways navigation mission of the Corps of Engineers:

(i) Develop and maintain an inland waterway program management plan.

(ii) Oversee inland waterways construction projects and major rehabilitation projects along the inland and intracoastal waterways of the United States, as described in section 206 of the Inland Waterways Revenue Act of 1978 (33 U.S.C. 1804).

(iii) Coordinate, validate, and oversee funding for the projects described in clause (ii), including the transactions of the Inland Waterway Trust Fund.

(iv) Conduct in-progress reviews for individual project designs and construction.

(v) Provide updates at every meeting of the Inland Waterways Users Board established under section 302 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2251).

(vi) Develop and annually update the projects described in clause (ii) in accordance with the capital investment strategy authorized by section 302(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2251).

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and make publicly available (including on a publicly available website), a report detailing the results of the status of the implementation of this subsection, including—

(A) the progress of the Secretary in establishing the Office of Inland Navigation Construction Management;

(B) the status of every inland waterway construction project and major rehabilitation project in the most recent capital investment strategy, including any issues related to delays or cost overruns; and

(C) any recommendations related to the operational improvement of the Office of Inland Navigation Construction Management.

(b) OFFICE OF WATER SUPPLY, WATER CONSERVATION, AND DROUGHT RESILIENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish within the Directorate of Civil Works an office to be known as the "Office of Water Supply, Water Conservation, and Drought Resiliency".

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—In establishing the office under this subsection, the Secretary shall—

(A) designate a Water Supply, Water Conservation, and Drought Resiliency Program Manager, who shall head the office and report directly to the Deputy Commanding General for Civil Works and Emergency Operations;

(B) staff the office with personnel who may reside in any district or division of the Corps of Engineers; and

(C) provide the office with sufficient administrative, technical, and budgetary support to direct, perform, and coordinate the following tasks related to the water supply mission of the Corps of Engineers:

(i) Identify and evaluate opportunities using authorities of the Corps of Engineers to promote water supply, water conservation, and drought resiliency at water resource development projects.

(ii) Provide to the Corps of Engineers, States, and non-Federal interests information on existing policies and guidance documents of the Corps of Engineers related to, and make recommendations on new policies and guidance documents to improve, water supply, water conservation, and drought resiliency, including—

(I) implementation of subtitle B of title I of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024;

(II) the method for the accounting of storage use under water supply storage agreements at Corps of Engineers reservoirs;

(III) the reallocation of storage space at Corps of Engineers reservoirs to water supply;

(IV) the interpretation and implementation of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b); and

(V) the interpretation and implementation of section 6 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 708).

(iii) Assist and provide guidance to States and non-Federal interests on accessing programs, services, and other technical and financial assistance made available by the Corps of Engineers related to water sup-

ply, water conservation, and drought resiliency efforts related to water resources development projects.

(iv) Coordinate the review and completion of water supply reallocation studies and reports to clear backlogs and ensure new studies and reports are completed in a timely manner.

(v) Act as a liaison between the Corps of Engineers and non-Federal interests for studies, projects, and agreements for water supply, water conservation, and drought resiliency efforts related to water resources development projects, including efforts to—

(I) reallocate storage space in projects to store water for municipal and industrial water supply purposes pursuant to the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b);

(II) enter into surplus water contracts pursuant to section 6 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 708); and

(III) produce water supply benefits incidental to and consistent with authorized purposes, including by—

(aa) adjusting the timing of releases for other authorized purposes to create opportunities for water supply conservation, use, and storage;

(bb) capturing stormwater;

(cc) releasing water from storage to replenish aquifer storage and recovery;

(dd) releasing water from storage to augment storage at another Federal or non-Federal storage facility; and

(ee) other conservation measures that enhance the use of a Corps of Engineers project for water supply.

(vi) Conduct outreach and workshops for potential non-Federal interests to provide information on the authorities described in clause (i).

(vii) Evaluate budget requests to ensure sufficient resources are requested and allocated by the Directorate to fulfill the tasks described in this subparagraph.

(viii) Cooperate with State, regional, and local government and planning authorities to identify strategies to augment water supplies, enhance drought resiliency, promote contingency planning, and assist in the planning and development of alternative water sources.

(ix) Consult and coordinate with the applicable Federal Power Marketing Administration on the potential effect to hydropower generation.

(x) Other tasks in furtherance of the water supply mission as determined by the Secretary.

(3) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the progress of the Secretary in establishing the Office of Water Supply, Water Conservation, and Drought Resiliency, including a description of the status of implementing paragraph (2)(C);

(B) the number of staff assigned to such Office; and

(C) for each water supply study or project being conducted or implemented by the Corps of Engineers as of the date on which such report is submitted—

(i) the status of each such study or project;

(ii) the date upon which each such study or project commenced;

(iii) the estimated date of completion of each such study or project; and

(iv) any significant impediments or obstacles that may reasonably affect the timeline to complete each such study or project.

(c) OFFICE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish within the Directorate of Civil Works an office to be known as the "Office on Technical Assistance and Community Outreach".

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—In establishing the office under this subsection, the Secretary shall—

(A) designate a Technical Assistance and Community Outreach Manager who shall head the office and report directly to the Deputy Commanding General for Civil Works and Emergency Operations;

(B) staff the office with personnel who may reside in any district or division of the Corps of Engineers; and

(C) provide the office with sufficient administrative, technical, and budgetary support to direct, perform, and coordinate the following tasks:

(i) Assist and provide guidance to non-Federal interests on accessing programs, services, and other technical and financial assistance made available by the Corps of Engineers relating to water resources development projects, including under—

(I) a continuing authority program (as such term is defined in section 7001(c)(1)(D) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d));

(II) section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a), including the Silver Jackets program established pursuant to such section;

(III) section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–16);

(IV) section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269);

(V) section 5014 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note);

(VI) section 118 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note);

(VII) section 165 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note);

(VIII) the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.);

(IX) sections 1148 and 1305 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3039; 33 U.S.C. 2201 note);

(X) section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213m); and

(XI) section 1148 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

(ii) Coordinate the implementation of public awareness, education, outreach, and engagement requirements under section 8117 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281b).

(iii) Identify programs, services, and other assistance made available by other Federal and State agencies relating to water resources development projects for purposes of advising potential non-Federal interests on the best available applicable assistance.

(3) PRIORITIZATION.—In carrying out paragraph (2)(C), to the maximum extent practicable, the Technical Assistance and Community Outreach Manager shall prioritize providing technical assistance and guidance to a non-Federal interest seeking to carry out a water resources development project that will benefit a rural community, a Tribal community, or a community described in the guidance issued by the Secretary pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note).

(4) ELECTRONIC PORTAL.—

(A) DEVELOPMENT.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall develop an online, interactive portal that—

(i) contains information relating to the programs described in paragraph (2)(C)(i); and

(ii) can be used by a potential non-Federal interest as a succinct guide to accessing such programs for an applicable potential water resources development project.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the portal developed under subparagraph (A) is made available in a prominent location on the public-facing website of the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers and of each district and division of the Corps of Engineers.

(d) OFFICE ON ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY METHODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish within the Directorate of Civil Works an office to be known as the "Office on Alternative Delivery Methods".

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—In establishing the office under this subsection, the Secretary shall—

(A) designate an Alternative Delivery Manager who shall head the office and report directly to the Deputy Commanding General for Civil Works and Emergency Operations;

(B) staff the office with personnel who may reside in any district or division of the Corps of Engineers; and

(C) provide the office with sufficient administrative, technical, and budgetary support to direct, perform, and coordinate the following tasks:

(i) Assist and provide guidance to non-Federal interests on accessing alternative delivery programs, services, and other technical and finan-

cial assistance made available by the Corps of Engineers relating to water resources development projects, including under—

(I) sections 203 and 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231; 2232);

(II) section 1043 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note);

(III) section 1113 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2326e);

(IV) section 159 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020; and

(V) section 1107(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note).

(ii) Coordinate with non-Federal interests to establish clear review standards, procedures, and timelines for the review and approval of studies, plans, specifications, and other materials submitted pursuant to the programs described in clause (i).

(iii) Identify opportunities to accelerate project delivery and reduce administrative burdens associated with the use of alternative delivery methods and contributed funds authorities.

(iv) Coordinate across headquarters, divisions, and districts of the Corps of Engineers to ensure the consistent implementation of alternative delivery authorities.

(v) Develop and maintain guidance and best practices for the acceptance and use of contributed funds provided by non-Federal interests to carry out activities related to water resources development projects.

(vi) Provide technical assistance to non-Federal interests regarding the eligibility of expenditures for credit or reimbursement, including expenditures incurred pursuant to written agreements entered into under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b).

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the progress of the Secretary in establishing the Office on Alternative Delivery Methods;

(B) the number of staff assigned to such Office;

(C) the activities carried out by the Office; and

(D) recommendations for legislative or administrative actions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of alternative delivery methods.

(e) COORDINATION; FUNDING.—

(1) COORDINATION.—Each office established under subsections (a) through (d) shall coordinate with other offices established under such subsections and with any other office of the Corps of Engineers to ensure consistency across the Corps of Engineers.

(2) FUNDING.—The offices established under subsections (a) through (d) shall be funded using amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated for the general expenses of the Directorate of Civil Works.

SEC. 102. CONTRACTING EFFICIENCY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Corps of Engineers should maximize the efficiency of contract actions through the use of multiyear or continuing contracts; and

(2) multiyear or continuing contracts—

(A) provide cost savings by combining work across multiple projects across different accounts of the Corps of Engineers; and

(B) increase reliability of projects constructed or maintained by the Corps of Engineers and ensure realization of the benefits derived from such projects.

(b) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall carry out a review of any considerations relating to and benefits of awarding multiyear or continuing contracts for the construction of authorized water resources development projects carried out by the Secretary.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the review under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall—

(A) describe existing statutory authorities and limitations under which the Corps of Engineers may carry out water resources development projects utilizing a multiyear or continuing contract, including such authorities and

limitations under section 10 of the Act of September 22, 1922 (33 U.S.C. 621) and section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (33 U.S.C. 2331);

(B) review—

(i) prior instances in which the Secretary has carried out an authorized water resources development project utilizing a multiyear or continuing contract for the construction;

(ii) prior instances in which the heads of other Federal agencies, including the Secretary of Defense, have carried out large-scale infrastructure or asset construction projects utilizing a multiyear or continuing contract for the construction; and

(iii) the response of the Corps of Engineers to prior recommendations of the Comptroller General related to management of water resources development projects that utilize multiyear or continuing contracts; and

(C) evaluate—

(i) potential cost savings, considerations, and benefits (including accelerated completion of construction) from awarding multiyear or continuing contracts for the construction of authorized water resources development projects; and

(ii) safeguards to minimize the inefficient reprogramming of appropriated funds related to multiyear or continuing contracts.

(3) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such review, including any legislative recommendations that result from such review.

SEC. 103. REMOVAL OR REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATED SEDIMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not be liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) for the release of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant resulting from any covered activity carried out in accordance with a joint plan developed under this section by the Secretary, in coordination with the non-Federal interest for the covered activity, and approved by the Administrator.

(b) JOINT PLAN.—A joint plan developed under subsection (a) shall—

(1) ensure that the covered activity protects human health and the environment; and

(2) include—

(A) relevant and appropriate requirements of the National Contingency Plan;

(B) a description of the work to be undertaken;

(C) identification of—

(i) the method to be used for dredged material disposal;

(ii) the roles and responsibilities of the Secretary and non-Federal interest; and

(iii) sources of funding; and

(D) such other terms and conditions as the Administrator determines necessary.

(c) CONSULTATION; PUBLIC COMMENT.—In developing a joint plan under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consult with interested Federal, State, and local government officials; and

(2) provide an opportunity for public comment.

(d) OBLIGATIONS OF THE SECRETARY.—Prior to carrying out any covered activity pursuant to a joint plan developed under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) document any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant present in the contaminated sediment to be removed or remediated; and

(2) seek to identify any person potentially responsible for the release of such hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant.

(e) COST RECOVERY.—Nothing in this section affects the responsibility of the Federal Government to seek recovery under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) from responsible parties of response costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out a covered activity.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) CONTAMINATED SEDIMENT.—The term "contaminated sediment" means sediment in which a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant is present.

(3) COVERED ACTIVITY.—The term "covered activity" means the removal or remediation of contaminated sediment pursuant to—

(A) a water resources development project specifically authorized by Congress for such purpose; or

(B) section 312(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 1272(f)).

(4) HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.—The term "hazardous substance" has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

(5) NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN.—The term "National Contingency Plan" means the national contingency plan published under section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9605).

(6) POLLUTANT OR CONTAMINANT.—The term "pollutant or contaminant" has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

SEC. 104. LEVEE OWNERS BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Levee Owners Board.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Owners Board shall be composed of eleven members, each of which is a Federal levee system owner-operator, appointed by the Secretary so as to represent various regions of the country, including at least one member from each of the eight divisions of the Corps of Engineers.

(2) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Owners Board shall be appointed for a period of 3 years.

(B) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member of the Owners Board may be reappointed to the Owners Board, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(C) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Owners Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the Owners Board shall appoint a chairperson from among the members of the Owners Board.

(4) OBSERVERS.—The Secretary shall designate, and the Administrator may designate, a representative to act as an observer of the Owners Board.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Owners Board shall meet not less frequently than semiannually to develop and make recommendations to the Secretary and Congress regarding levee system reliability throughout the United States.

(2) ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Owners Board shall provide—

(A) prior to the development of the budget proposal of the President for a given fiscal year, advice and recommendations to the Secretary regarding overall levee system reliability;

(B) advice and recommendations to Congress regarding any feasibility report for a flood risk management project that has been submitted to Congress;

(C) not later than 60 days after the date of the submission of the budget proposal of the President to Congress for a given fiscal year, advice and recommendations to Congress regarding flood risk management project construction and rehabilitation priorities and corresponding spending levels;

(D) advice and recommendations to the Secretary and Congress regarding the effectiveness of the levee safety program of the Corps of Engineers, including comments and recommendations on relevant information contained in the reports of Corps of Engineers activities and expenditures provided by the Secretary under subsection (d)(2); and

(E) advice and recommendations to the Secretary, Congress, and the Administrator regarding the effectiveness of the levee safety initiative, including comments and recommendations on relevant information contained in the reports of Corps of Engineers activities and expenditures provided by the Secretary under subsection (d)(2).

(3) INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.—The Owners Board shall ensure that any advice or recommendations made under paragraph (2) reflect the independent judgment of the Owners Board.

(d) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall—

(1) designate an Executive Secretary who shall assist the chairperson in administering the Owners Board and ensuring that the Owners Board operates in accordance with chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) provide to the Owners Board detailed reports of Corps of Engineers activities and expenditures related to flood risk management and levees, including for the levee safety program of the Corps of Engineers and the levee safety initiative, not less frequently than semiannually; and

(3) submit to the Owners Board a copy of any completed feasibility report for a flood risk management project submitted to Congress.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Owners Board shall be subject to chapter 10 of title 5, other than section 1013, and with the consent of the appropriate agency head, the Owners Board may use the facilities and services of any Federal agency.

(2) MEMBERS NOT CONSIDERED SPECIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—For the purposes of complying with chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, the members of the Owners Board shall not be considered special Government employees (as defined in section 202 of title 18, United States Code).

(3) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Non-Federal members of the Owners Board, while engaged in the performance of their duties away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) LEVEE SAFETY INITIATIVE.—The term "levee safety initiative" means the levee safety initiative established under section 9005 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3303a).

(2) NATIONAL LEVEE SAFETY ACT OF 2007 TERMS.—The terms "Administrator", "levee", "levee system", and "rehabilitation" have the meanings given those terms in section 9002 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3301).

(3) OWNERS BOARD.—The term "Owners Board" means the Levee Owners Board established by this section.

SEC. 105. CATEGORICAL PERMISSIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 14(a) of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "It shall not be lawful" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be lawful"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) CATEGORICAL PERMISSIONS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, by rule, establish categorical permissions for any category of activities for which an application for permission under paragraph (1) may be submitted.

"(B) SCOPE.—In establishing categorical permissions under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consider the following:

"(i) The type and similarity of activities to be included in any specific category.

"(ii) The geographic area to which the categorical permission will apply.

"(iii) The type and similarity of the public works with respect to which the categorical permission will apply.

"(iv) The effects of the activities to be included in a category on the applicable public works and on environmental and cultural resources.

"(v) Any additional Federal regulatory requirements that apply to the activities to be included in a category.

"(vi) An appropriate period of validity for the categorical permission.

"(C) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may only establish a categorical permission under this subsection that the Secretary determines will apply to a category of activities that—

"(i) are similar in nature to activities for which applications for permission are regularly submitted under this section;

"(ii) will cause only minimal adverse environmental effects when carried out separately; and

"(iii) will cause only minimal cumulative adverse environmental effects.

"(D) PUBLIC INPUT.—

"(i) SCOPING PROCESS.—In establishing categorical permissions under this paragraph, the Secretary shall solicit input from non-Federal interests, including landowners, hydropower operators, and resource agencies.

"(ii) COMMENT PERIOD.—The Secretary shall make all draft categorical permissions, including any associated analyses and other docu-

mentation, available for public review and comment for not less than 30 days.

"(E) TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary shall publish all categorical permissions established under this paragraph on an appropriate website of the Corps of Engineers, including, for each categorical permission, identification of—

"(i) the types of activities to which the categorical permission applies;

"(ii) any specific circumstances that, if present, would cause the categorical permission to not apply to an activity of a type identified under clause (i);

"(iii) the geographic area to which the categorical permission applies;

"(iv) the types of public works with respect to which the categorical permission applies; and

"(v) the period for which the categorical permission is valid.

"(F) INCORPORATION INTO APPLICATION PROCESS.—

"(i) IDENTIFICATION IN REQUEST.—A non-Federal entity may identify in an application for permission under this subsection any categorical permission that may apply to the activity for which the permission is requested.

"(ii) INCLUSION IN COMPLETENESS DETERMINATION.—In informing a non-Federal entity whether an application for permission under this subsection is complete under subsection (d)(1), the Secretary shall include an assessment of whether a categorical permission will apply to the activity for which permission is requested, including an evaluation of the applicability of—

"(I) any categorical permission identified by the non-Federal entity in the application; and

"(II) any other categorical permission the Secretary determines appropriate.

"(G) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this paragraph affects—

"(i) the authority of the Secretary to grant or deny permission under this section; or

"(ii) any obligation to comply with the provisions of any Federal or State law, including—

"(I) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

"(II) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

"(III) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

"(H) DEADLINE FOR PROPOSED RULE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026, the Secretary shall publish a proposed rule establishing categorical permissions under this paragraph.".

SEC. 106. CONTRIBUTIONS BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.

Section 902(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2280(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) CONTRIBUTIONS BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), in accordance with section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701h), if the Chief of Engineers makes a determination under section 8155(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2280 note) that an authorized water resources development project has exceeded, or is expected to exceed, its maximum cost under subsection (a), the Secretary may—

"(1) accept funds from the non-Federal interest for such project pursuant to a written agreement under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b); and

"(2) use such funds to carry out such project, if the use of such funds does not increase the Federal share of the cost of such project.".

SEC. 107. ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION AND TRACKING OF PERMIT APPLICATIONS.

(a) ELECTRONIC SYSTEM.—Section 2040(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(a)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking "DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC" and inserting "ELECTRONIC";

(2) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall implement an electronic system to allow the electronic—

"(A) preparation and submission of applications for permits and requests for jurisdictional determinations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

"(B) tracking of documents related to Federal environmental reviews for projects under the jurisdiction of the Secretary or for which the Corps of Engineers is designated as the lead Federal agency.";

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking "; and" and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(G) documents related to Federal environmental reviews for projects under the jurisdiction of the Secretary or for which the Corps of Engineers is designated as the lead Federal agency."; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall use the electronic system required under paragraph (1) to enhance interagency coordination in the preparation of documents related to Federal environmental reviews.".

(b) SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2040(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking "; and" and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (5)(C), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) enable a non-Federal interest for a project to—

"(A) submit information related to the preparation of any Federal environmental review document associated with the project; and

"(B) track the status of a Federal environmental review associated with the project.".

(c) RECORD RETENTION.—Section 2040(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(d)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking "RECORD OF DETERMINATIONS" and inserting "RECORD RETENTION";

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting ", and all Federal environmental review documents included in the electronic system" before the period at the end; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by inserting "and all Federal environmental review documents included in the electronic system" before "after the 5-year".

(d) AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS.—Section 2040(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(e)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking "DETERMINATIONS" and inserting "RECORDS"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting ", and all final Federal environmental review documents included in the electronic system," before "available to the public".

(e) DEADLINE FOR ELECTRONIC SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 2040(f)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(f)(1)) is amended by striking "2 years after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022" and inserting "1 year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026".

(f) APPLICABILITY.—Section 2040(g) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(g)) is amended by inserting ", and the requirements described in subsections (d) and (e) relating to Federal environmental documents shall apply with respect to Federal environmental review documents that are prepared after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026" before the period at the end.

(g) E–NEPA.—Section 2040 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) CONSISTENCY WITH E–NEPA.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall take into consideration the results of the permitting portal study conducted pursuant to the amendment made by section 321(b) of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (137 Stat. 44).".

(h) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2040 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345) is amended in the section heading by striking "**PERMIT APPLICATIONS**" and inserting "**PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS**".

SEC. 108. PROJECT STUDY SCHEDULE AND COST ESTIMATE.

(a) VERTICAL INTEGRATION AND ACCELERATION OF STUDIES.—Section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out a feasibility study carried out by the Secretary pursuant to section 905(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282), the Secretary shall—

"(1) complete the feasibility study as efficiently and expeditiously as practicable;

"(2) align the scope of the feasibility study with the goals of the non-Federal interest, to the extent practicable in accordance with the authorities of the Secretary and statutory requirements relating to water resources development projects;

"(3) carry out the feasibility study in a manner that ensures that personnel from the district, division, and headquarters levels of the Corps of Engineers concurrently conduct the review required under such section 905; and

"(4) include in the report submitted with respect to the study under section 2033(f)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2282a(f)(2)) sufficient information for Congress to fully review the study, which may be in the form of details relating to any remaining project cost uncertainties as appropriate for the maturity of the project design.";

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking "the environmental review process under section 1005" and inserting "any required environmental review";

(3) by striking subsections (b), (c), (e), and (f); and

(4) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (b).

(b) DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE.—Section 905(g) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ", to the maximum extent practicable,";

(2) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

"(3) REQUIREMENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out paragraph (2), for each feasibility study, the relevant District Engineer shall establish deadlines for milestones, and a total cost estimate for the study, taking into consideration, to the maximum extent practicable—

"(i) the goals of the non-Federal interest;

"(ii) the statutory requirements and authorities of the Corps of Engineers;

"(iii) the complexity of the study; and

"(iv) any other factors identified by the District Engineer and the non-Federal interest.

"(B) COLLABORATION WITH NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—The District Engineer shall collaborate with the relevant non-Federal interest in establishing deadlines for milestones under subparagraph (A).

"(C) COMPLEXITY.—In determining the complexity of a feasibility study for purposes of subparagraph (A), the District Engineer shall consider, with respect to the project that is the subject of the feasibility study—

"(i) the type, size, location, scope, and overall projected cost of the project;

"(ii) whether the project will use any innovative design or construction techniques;

"(iii) whether the project will require significant action by other Federal, State, or local agencies;

"(iv) whether there is significant public dispute as to the nature or effects of the project; and

"(v) whether there is significant public dispute as to the economic or environmental costs or benefits of the project.

"(D) EXTENSIONS.—At the request of the relevant non-Federal interest, the District Engineer shall extend any deadline established under subparagraph (A).";

(3) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

"(4) CONGRESSIONAL AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.—For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall—

"(A) submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an annual report that includes—

"(i) a list of all detailed project schedules established under paragraph (2) in the fiscal year;

"(ii) a description of any such project schedule that is expected to result in the completion of a final feasibility report more than 4 years after the date on which the Secretary determines the Federal interest for purposes of the report pursuant to section 2033(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2282a(f));

"(iii) a description of any feasibility study for which the maximum Federal cost is expected to exceed $5,000,000, based on the total cost estimate established under paragraph (2), including an explanation of such exceedance; and

"(iv) an explanation of any missed deadlines or extensions; and

"(B) make publicly available (including on a publicly available website) a copy of the annual report described in subparagraph (A) not later than 14 days after the date on which a report is submitted to Congress.".

(c) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) NEW STUDIES.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to feasibility studies initiated on or after the date of enactment of this section.

(2) ONGOING STUDIES.—For any feasibility study initiated before the date of enactment of this section, but for which a final report of the Chief of Engineers has not been submitted to Congress pursuant to section 2033 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2282a) on or before such date of enactment, the Secretary shall, upon request from the relevant non-Federal interest, apply the requirements of section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (as amended by this section) and section 905(g) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (as amended by this section) to the feasibility study.

(d) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS ON TERMINATED STUDIES.—The Secretary shall provide written notice to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on any feasibility study terminated or proposed to be terminated, including a summary of the reasons for such termination, and any proposed alternatives the non-Federal interest may pursue in lieu of a feasibility study.

SEC. 109. CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAMS.

(a) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to carry out studies and projects for the improvement of covered projects.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) STUDIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out a study of a covered project under this subsection to determine whether there is a need to modify the structure or operations of the covered project in order to—

(I) improve flood risk management; or

(II) meet applicable Federal standards, including levee accreditation standards.

(ii) FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary shall include in a study carried out under this subsection—

(I) as part of the calculation of benefits and costs, each calculation identified in section 2033(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2282a(d)); and

(II) an assessment of geographical transfers of, or changes in, flood risk within and beyond the boundaries of the covered project.

(B) PROJECTS.—The Secretary may carry out a project under this subsection to make modifications to the structure or operations of a covered project if the Secretary determines, based on the study of the covered project carried out under subparagraph (A), that—

(i) the modifications—

(I) are feasible and consistent with the authorized purposes of the covered project;

(II) will provide for flood risk management in the public interest; and

(III) are cost effective; and

(ii) any increases in flood risk that may result from the modifications will be offset within the boundaries of the covered project.

(C) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall coordinate with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies.

(D) ITEMS PROVIDED BY THE NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal interest for a project carried out under this subsection shall provide all land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations necessary for the project.

(ii) CREDIT.—The value of land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations provided under clause (i) shall be credited toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project carried out under this subsection.

(E) AGREEMENTS.—Construction of a project under this subsection shall be initiated only after a non-Federal interest has entered into a binding agreement with the Secretary to pay—

(i) the non-Federal share of the costs of construction required under this subsection; and

(ii) 100 percent of any operation, maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation costs associated with the project, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(3) COST SHARE.—

(A) STUDY.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the Federal share of the cost of a study carried out under this subsection shall be 50 percent, except that the first $100,000 of the cost of the study shall be at Federal expense.

(B) CONSTRUCTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the non-Federal share of the cost of construction of a project carried out under this subsection shall be 75 percent.

(ii) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The non-Federal share of the cost of construction of a project carried out under this subsection may be provided in the form of in-kind contributions, including a contribution of a facility or supply or of a service that is necessary to carry out the project.

(iii) OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the non-Federal share of the cost of construction of a project carried out under this subsection may be provided in the form of funds provided to the non-Federal interest by another Federal agency, if such Federal agency provides written consent to the non-Federal interest for the use of such funds for the project.

(C) LIMITATION.—The total Federal amount expended for a study or project under this subsection shall be not more than $15,000,000.

(4) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) BETTERMENTS.—The Secretary may include in a project under this subsection a modification to the structure or operations of a covered project that is necessary solely for purposes of meeting State or local building, zoning, or other standards only as an element of a locally preferred plan.

(B) DEFERRED MAINTENANCE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not include in a project under this subsection any modification to the structure or operations of a covered project to address any operations and maintenance responsibilities of the non-Federal interest for the covered project, including to address any deferred or incomplete maintenance of the covered project by the non-Federal interest.

(ii) BASELINE CONDITION.—The Secretary shall use the as-built condition of a covered project, including the as-built condition of any modifications authorized by the Secretary, as the basis for determining any modifications to the structure or operations of the covered project to be included in a project carried out under this subsection.

(5) COVERED PROJECT DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "covered project" means—

(A) a water resources development project constructed by the Secretary for the purpose of flood risk management; and

(B) a project with respect to which the Secretary is authorized to provide assistance under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n).

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection $50,000,000 for each fiscal year.

(b) APPLICABILITY OF EXPENDITURE LIMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each covered water resources development project, the Secretary shall apply the maximum per-project Federal expenditure limit for the continuing authority program under which the project is authorized, as the provision of law establishing such limit is in effect on the day after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAM.—The term "continuing authority program" has the meaning given that term in section 7001(c)(1)(D)(iii) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d(c)(1)(D)(iii)) (as amended by this Act).

(B) COVERED WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DEFINED.—The term "covered water resources development project" means a water resources development project authorized pursuant to a continuing authority program, including a water resources development project for which—

(i) an initial construction contract was awarded before January 4, 2025; and

(ii) construction is not complete as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) STUDIES AND PROJECTS FOR DROUGHT RESILIENCY.—Section 155 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2347c) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 155. STUDIES AND PROJECTS FOR DROUGHT RESILIENCY.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to carry out, in partnership with non-Federal interests, studies and projects for drought resiliency.

"(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

"(1) STUDIES.—The Secretary may carry out a study under this section for a project to provide for drought resiliency, including through—

"(A) the implementation of water conservation measures to mitigate and address drought conditions;

"(B) the management of sediment for increased water in the applicable watershed;

"(C) mitigation and monitoring associated with aquatic or riparian nonnative species that exacerbate drought conditions, such as salt cedar;

"(D) the planting of native plant species that will reduce the risk of drought and the incidence of nonnative plant species;

"(E) the construction of small water storage projects;

"(F) groundwater aquifer recharge; or

"(G) other actions that increase drought resiliency and water conservation.

"(2) PROJECTS.—The Secretary may carry out a project under this subsection if the Secretary determines, based on the study for the project carried out under paragraph (1), that the project—

"(A) will provide for drought resiliency, including through actions described in such paragraph;

"(B) is in the public interest; and

"(C) is cost effective.

"(3) USE OF NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES.—In carrying out a study or project under this section, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, seek to incorporate natural features and nature-based features (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a))).

"(4) ITEMS PROVIDED BY NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal interest for a project carried out under this section shall provide all land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations necessary for the project.

"(B) CREDIT.—The value of the land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations provided under subparagraph (A) shall be credited toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project.

"(5) AGREEMENTS.—Construction of a project under this section shall be initiated only after a non-Federal interest has entered into a binding agreement with the Secretary to pay—

"(A) the non-Federal share of the costs of construction required under this section; and

"(B) 100 percent of any operation, maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation costs associated with the project, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(c) COST-SHARE.—

"(1) STUDIES.—Subject to paragraph (3), the Federal share of the cost of a study carried out under this section shall be 50 percent, except that the first $100,000 of the cost of the study shall be at Federal expense.

"(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), and except as provided in subparagraph (B), the non-Federal share of the cost of construction of a project carried out under this section shall be 35 percent.

"(B) SMALL WATER STORAGE PROJECTS.—A small water storage project carried out under this section shall be subject to the cost-sharing requirements applicable to construction of projects under section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213), including—

"(i) for municipal and industrial water supply, the non-Federal share of the cost shall be 100 percent;

"(ii) for agricultural water supply, the non-Federal share of the cost shall be 35 percent; and

"(iii) for recreation, including recreational navigation, the non-Federal share of the cost shall be 50 percent of separable costs and, in the case of any harbor or inland harbor or channel project, 50 percent of joint and separable costs allocated to recreational navigation.

"(3) LIMITATION.—The total Federal amount expended for a study or project under this section shall be not more than $10,000,000.

"(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to a non-Federal interest necessary to support comprehensive, systemwide approaches, and operations, maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation activities, that take into account changing conditions from extreme and prolonged weather events.

"(e) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $35,000,000 for each fiscal year.

"(f) SMALL WATER STORAGE PROJECT DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'small water storage project' means a project for water storage that—

"(1) in the case of a new project, has a water storage capacity of not less than 2,000 acre-feet and not more than 30,000 acre-feet; or

"(2) in the case of an enlargement of an existing project, is for an enlargement of not less than 1,000 acre-feet and not more than 30,000 acre-feet.".

(d) EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION.—Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (33 U.S.C. 701r) is amended by striking "$50,000,000" and inserting "$62,500,000".

(e) SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.—Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is amended, in the first sentence, by striking "$90,000,000" and inserting "$100,000,000".

(f) REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS; CLEARING CHANNELS.—Section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (33 U.S.C. 701g) is amended by striking "$15,000,000" and inserting "$19,000,000".

(g) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OR DROUGHT RESILIENCY.—Section 1135(h) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a(h)) is amended by striking "$62,000,000" and inserting "$75,000,000".

(h) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 7001(c)(1)(D)(iii) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d(c)(1)(D)(iii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (IX), by striking "; and" and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subclause (X), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(XI) section 109(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026; and

"(XII) section 155 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020.".

SEC. 110. DREDGED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS.

(a) PLANNING PERIOD.—In developing a dredged material management plan for an authorized water resources development project, the Secretary shall provide for a minimum of 10 years of dredged material placement capacity.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The requirement established under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to an authorized water resources development project if the Secretary finds that providing for a minimum of 10 years of dredged material placement capacity in the dredged material management plan for the project is not feasible due to complexity, controversy, or other compelling factors.

SEC. 111. DREDGING COORDINATION.

(a) CONSULTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In determining the scope and performance timeline to be included in a contract entered into on or after the date of enactment of this Act with an entity to carry out maintenance dredging at an authorized water resources development project, the Secretary shall consult with stakeholders, including—

(A) the non-Federal interest for the project;

(B) relevant Federal and State entities; and

(C) to the extent practicable, other non-Federal entities that utilize or rely on the project.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines that an emergency exists or there is an important national interest at stake, the Secretary may determine the scope and performance timeline to be included

in a contract described in such paragraph without consulting with stakeholders that are not a party to the contract.

(b) COMMUNICATION.—If the Secretary receives, from an entity carrying out maintenance dredging at an authorized water resources development project under a contract entered into with the Secretary, information about changes with respect to the performance of such maintenance dredging, the Secretary shall, not later than 3 business days after receiving such information—

(1) determine whether such changes are reasonably likely to affect the period of performance of dredging under the contract; and

(2) if the Secretary determines that such changes are reasonably likely to affect such period, notify the applicable non-Federal interest of such changes.

(c) CAPABILITY NUMBERS.—With respect to any maintenance dredging activity, the Secretary shall, upon request, make available to the applicable non-Federal interest the estimate made by the Secretary of the amount of funding that the Secretary could reasonably expend in a fiscal year with respect to such activity.

SEC. 112. FEDERAL STANDARD FOR DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL OR PLACEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall update the regulations under chapter II of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations that are applicable to establishing the Federal standard for dredged material disposal or placement for a water resources development project—

(1) to align the requirements and policy of such regulations with—

(A) section 1130 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3018);

(B) section 125(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2326g), including—

(i) the directive to include the economic benefits and efficiencies from the beneficial use of dredged material in any determination relating to the Federal standard; and

(ii) the national goal established in subsection (a)(1)(B) of such section of beneficially using not less than 70 percent by volume of suitable dredged material obtained from the construction or operation and maintenance of water resources development projects; and

(C) section 1122 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2326 note); and

(2) taking into consideration—

(A) the capacity of facilities using the confined aquatic disposal methodology to store dredged material, including the available capacity to store contaminated dredged material;

(B) benefits, including monetary value creation, attributable to the beneficial use of dredged material;

(C) any monetary benefits of environmental and coastal resiliency attributable to the beneficial use of dredged material;

(D) the demand on the Corps of Engineers for environmental and ecological restoration projects in coastal areas; and

(E) any incremental cost borne by non-Federal interests in implementing beneficial dredged material placement separately from a project.

(b) INITIATION TIMELINE.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking to carry out subsection (a).

SEC. 113. ALLOCATIONS FROM THE HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should annually allocate all funds (including funds appropriated from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund) made available to the Secretary to pay for operations and maintenance costs of harbors and inland harbors within the United States, including costs of expanded uses carried out at an eligible harbor or inland harbor under section 210(d)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(d)(2)), in accordance with the requirements of 102(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2238 note).

(b) AMENDMENTS.—Section 102(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2238 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking "to the extent practicable,"; and

(B) by striking ", to the extent there are identifiable operations and maintenance needs,"; and

(2) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

"(3) ANNUAL REPORTING.—For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an annual report that includes the following:

"(A) The total amount of expenditures made in the fiscal year to pay for projects described in each of subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (1).

"(B) A list of projects for which such expenditures were made, including the amounts expended for each project.

"(C) An explanation for any failure to make such expenditures in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) in the fiscal year, and a corrective plan for the subsequent fiscal year.".

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (b)(1) shall apply with respect to funds made available after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 114. SOO LOCKS OPERATOR WAGE RATES.

Notwithstanding any other law, rule, or regulation, nonsupervisory, leader, and supervisory wage employees of the Corps of Engineers at the navigation locks at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, who are engaged in operating lock and dam equipment or who repair and maintain navigation lock and dam operating machinery and equipment shall be paid from special wage schedules having rates identical to the regular wage schedule authorized for the Detroit District Office.

SEC. 115. BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL FROM HARBORS IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expedite the review of a request of a non-Federal interest to enter into a partnership agreement under section 217(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2326a(c)) for the design, construction, or operation of a facility used to demonstrate potential beneficial uses of dredged material from a federally authorized harbor in the State of Ohio.

(b) USER FEES.—An agreement described in subsection (a) and entered into after an expedited review under subsection (a) may provide for the Secretary to reimburse the non-Federal interest for funds provided by such non-Federal interest for activities carried out pursuant to the agreement through the payment of subsequent user fees to the non-Federal interest in a manner consistent with section 217(d)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2326a(d)(2)), as though the non-Federal interest is a private entity under such section.

(c) DREDGED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—In reviewing a request pursuant to subsection (a), if the Secretary determines that timely completion of a dredged material management plan with respect to a federally authorized harbor described in subsection (a) is not feasible due to complexity, controversy, or other compelling factors, and in cases in which capacity is inadequate to accommodate the maintenance dredging needs of the harbor, the Secretary may enter into the agreement prior to completion of such a dredged material management plan.

(d) PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES.—Prior to entering into an agreement reviewed pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary may apply the practices and procedures described in part 337 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, to the facility that is proposed to be subject to the requested agreement.

SEC. 116. MINIMUM REAL ESTATE INTEREST.

(a) POLICY AND GUIDANCE UPDATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall revise or update the policy and guidance documents of the Corps of Engineers related to identifying and approving the appropriate minimum interest in real property necessary to support a water resources development project, including Chapter 12 of Engineering Regulation 405–1–12, entitled Real Estate Handbook, consistent with section 1104 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (33 U.S.C. 598b).

(2) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall make publicly available (including on a publicly available website) the changes to any policy or guidance documents made pursuant to this section.

(b) DELEGATION OF APPROVAL AUTHORITY.—Section 1104 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (33 U.S.C. 598b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) DELEGATION OF APPROVAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, delegate approval of the minimum interest in real property identified under subsection (b) necessary to support a specific water resources development project to the District Commander of the district of the Corps of Engineers in which the project is located.".

SEC. 117. REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL VALIDITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 210 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) complete a review of policies and guidance of the Corps of Engineers that are applicable to the real estate appraisal process for civil works projects for

purposes of identifying efficiencies that may be incorporated into such process, including guidance related to review and approval of such appraisals; and

(2) based on such review, issue revisions to such policies and guidance to ensure efficient project delivery and avoid delays during feasibility study review and approval, to the extent practicable.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall develop—

(1) guidelines for determining the validity of an appraisal at any time during the period beginning on the date on which the Secretary receives the appraisal and ending on the date on which the certification of a total project cost estimate for the applicable project expires; and

(2) standard—

(A) timeframes for review of appraisals; and

(B) delegations of authority to approve appraisals, for use at the discretion of the Secretary.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after completion of the review under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that—

(1) describes the findings of the review;

(2) identifies any revisions to policy and guidance made as a result of the review; and

(3) identifies any additional recommendations for legislative action to further improve the real estate appraisal process.

SEC. 118. WATERSHED AND RIVER BASIN ASSESSMENTS.

Section 729 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2267a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5), by inserting "(including projected water supply needs for municipal, domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes)" after "supply"; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (17), by striking "; and" and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (18), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(19) Eightmile River Watershed, Connecticut;

"(20) Central Florida watersheds;

"(21) Pensacola Bay System Watershed, Florida.

"(22) Muskegon River Watershed, Michigan;

"(23) Great Egg Harbor River Watershed, New Jersey;

"(24) Middle Rio Grande Watershed, New Mexico;

"(25) the Upper Ohio River Basin;

"(26) the Rio Grande Basin, Texas; and

"(27) the Great Salt Lake Basin.".

SEC. 119. PROHIBITION ON DIVERSION OF WATER FROM MISSOURI RIVER.

(a) APPROVAL BY GOVERNORS FOR DIVERSION OF WATER.—No water may be diverted or exported from any portion of the Missouri River, or from any tributary of the Missouri River, for use outside of a Missouri River State unless such diversion or export is approved by the Governor of each of the Missouri River States.

(b) APPROVAL OF GOVERNORS FOR DIVERSION STUDIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may not undertake any study, or expend any Federal funds to contract for any study, of the feasibility of diverting or exporting water from any portion of the Missouri River, or from any tributary of the Missouri River, for use outside the Missouri River States, unless such study or expenditure is approved by the Governor of each of the Missouri River States.

(c) PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED DIVERSIONS.—The prohibition on diverting or exporting water under subsection (a) shall not apply to any diversion or export of water from the Missouri River that is authorized with respect to express or implied Federal reserved water rights on or before January 1, 2025.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MISSOURI RIVER.—The term "Missouri River" means the portions of the Missouri River within the United States.

(2) MISSOURI RIVER STATE.—The term "Missouri River State" means the States of Colorado, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Wyoming.

SEC. 120. LAW ENFORCEMENT AT WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

Section 120(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5d(b)) is amended by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$20,000,000".

SEC. 121. DISASTER DEBRIS REMOVAL.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the standard terms and provisions used by the Corps of Engineers in emergency debris removal contracts should facilitate effective and expedient removal of disaster-generated debris that poses a risk to public safety while maximizing the value to the taxpayer and minimizing the risk of unnecessary debris removal that harms property, natural systems, or wildlife.

(b) EVALUATION.—In determining the standard terms and provisions that the Corps of Engineers should use in emergency debris removal contracts, the Secretary shall evaluate—

(1) the various contract and fee structures utilized by the Corps of Engineers and the impact of each such structure on total cost and work quality, including an assessment of such structures that is tied to the volume of debris removed;

(2) the addition of terms requiring coordination between the Corps of Engineers, the contractor, Federal, State, and local agencies and officials and other relevant experts prior to removing debris to ensure protection of healthy vegetation, important habitats, and vulnerable wildlife; and

(3) other terms and measures to protect private property, habitat, and wildlife during emergency debris removal activities.

SEC. 122. WILDFIRE CONTINGENCY STRATEGIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the non-Federal interest for a water resources development project, the Secretary shall develop a wildfire contingency strategy for identifying both wildfire risks and possible wildfire mitigation with respect to such project.

(b) CONTENTS.—In developing a strategy under subsection (a), the Secretary shall include a—

(1) wildfire risk assessment; and

(2) wildfire mitigation plan.

(c) WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT.—In the wildfire risk assessment described in subsection (b)(1) for a project, the Secretary shall identify—

(1) risks to such project from wildfires—

(A) that may affect the operation of and ability to carry out the authorized purposes of the project, including navigation, flood control, irrigation, hydropower, water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife conservation; and

(B) that may affect life and private property in the vicinity of the project; and

(2) risks of sediment, debris, and associated runoff into the project that may occur after a wildfire.

(d) WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN.—In the wildfire mitigation plan described in subsection (b)(2) for a project, the Secretary shall develop—

(1) a strategy that identifies actions the Secretary or non-Federal interest may take to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts to the project from a wildfire, including—

(A) hazardous fuels management;

(B) fuel or fire breaks;

(C) treatments for invasive species and vegetation;

(D) aquatic ecosystem restoration activities to increase wildfire resistance; and

(E) operational changes, including updates to water control manuals or associated water control plans;

(2) a summary of resources and capabilities to implement such plan;

(3) a timeline to implement such plan; and

(4) any other information determined necessary by the Secretary.

(e) CONSULTATION.—In developing strategies under subsection (a), the Secretary shall, as applicable, consult with other Federal agencies, States, Tribal governments, local governments, and relevant stakeholders.

(f) PRIORITIZATION.—In responding to requests for wildfire contingency strategies from non-Federal interests pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall prioritize developing strategies for projects located in areas where there is considerable risk of wildfire or that has been subject to recent wildfires.

(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the status of implementation of this section.

SEC. 123. RESERVOIR SEDIMENT PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish, using available funds, a pilot program under which the Secretary may accept services provided by a State for the removal of sediment captured behind a project for the purpose of restoring the authorized storage capacity of the project.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) review the services of the State to ensure that the services are consistent with the authorized purposes of the project;

(2) ensure that the State will indemnify the United States for, or has entered into an agreement approved by the Secretary to address, any adverse impact to the project as a result of such services; and

(3) require the State, prior to initiating the services and upon completion of the services, to conduct sediment surveys to determine the sediment profile and quality before and after the completion of such services.

(c) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not accept services under subsection (a) if the Secretary, after consultation with the Chief of Engineers, determines that accepting the services is not advantageous to the United States.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—If the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (1) that accepting services is not advantageous to the United States, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate written notice describing the reasoning for the determination.

(d) AGREEMENT.—Prior to accepting services under subsection (a), the Secretary shall enter into a written agreement with the State and the non-Federal interest for the project that authorizes the Secretary to provide credit to the non-Federal interest for operation and maintenance of the project for the value of the services provided under subsection (a) that the Secretary determines are integral to the project.

(e) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Prior to accepting services provided by a State under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate written notice that the Secretary intends to accept the services.

(f) PRIORITIZATION.—In carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall prioritize accepting services for projects in the following locations:

(1) John Redmond Reservoir, Kansas, authorized pursuant to section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 173).

(2) Kanopolis Lake, Kansas, and the surrounding lands managed by the Corps of Engineers.

(3) Tuttle Creek Lake, Kansas, authorized pursuant to section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (chapter 795, 52 Stat. 1218).

(4) Sardis Lake reservoir, Oklahoma, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1187; 95 Stat. 1137).

(g) PROJECT DEFINED.—In this section, the term "project" means a dam owned or operated by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(h) TERMINATION.—This pilot program shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 124. ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING.

Section 8127(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3716) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(6) The project for navigation, Ipswich River, Massachusetts, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 731).".

SEC. 125. EXPENSES FOR CONTROL OF AQUATIC PLANT GROWTHS AND INVASIVE SPECIES.

Section 104(a) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(4) INDIRECT COSTS.—Funds made available to carry out this section may be used to pay reasonable and necessary indirect costs associated with activities carried out under this section, including administrative expenses, overhead, and other costs not directly attributable to a specific project.".

SEC. 126. FEASIBILITY STUDIES; REVIEW OF SHORELINE AND STREAMBANK PROTECTION.

Section 116(b) of Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2282 note) is amended by inserting ", shoreline protection, or emergency streambank protection" after "reduction".

SEC. 127. HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 128 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (15), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (16), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(17) Putnam Lake, New York;

"(18) Ross Island Lagoon, Oregon;

"(19) Lakes and reservoirs in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including Blue Marsh Lake; and

"(20) Rio Grande River Basin, Texas."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(h) ANNUAL UPDATE TO COMMITTEES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an update on the status of the demonstration program carried out under subsection (a).".

SEC. 128. SHORELINE AND RIVERINE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION.

Section 212(e)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (33 U.S.C. 2332(e)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(N) Shoreline of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

"(O) Blackstone River, Rhode Island.

"(P) Rio Grande bordering counties, Texas.

"(Q) Passumpsic River watershed, Vermont.".

SEC. 129. FISH AND OYSTER HABITAT RESTORATION.

Section 704(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2263(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D)(v), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

"(E) the restoration and rehabilitation of habitat for fish, including native oysters, in the East River, Flushing Bay and River, and Bronx River, New York, including—

"(i) the construction of oyster bars and reefs;

"(ii) the rehabilitation of existing marginal habitat and oyster reef sites;

"(iii) the use of appropriate alternative substrate material in oyster bar and reef construction;

"(iv) the construction and upgrading of oyster hatcheries; and

"(v) activities relating to increasing the output of native oyster broodstock for seeding and monitoring of restored sites to ensure ecological success; and

"(F) the restoration and rehabilitation of habitat for fish in the Choctawhatchee Bay and off the coast in the vicinity of Okaloosa County, Florida.".

SEC. 130. BENEFITS AND COSTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO CERTAIN MEASURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the evaluation by the Secretary of benefits and costs of an authorized water resources development project, the Secretary shall treat benefits attributable to measures that utilize a natural feature or nature-based feature (as such terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a)) to be at least equal to the costs of such measures.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—

(1) APPLICABILITY.—The Secretary shall utilize the authority under subsection (a) on not more than 10 projects that utilize a natural feature or nature-based feature, including the projects specified under paragraph (2).

(2) PRIORITY PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall utilize the authority under subsection (a) on—

(A) the project for flood and storm damage reduction, New York and New Jersey Harbor and Tributaries, New York and New Jersey, as authorized by the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132; 134 Stat. 2676; 138 Stat. 3152); and

(B) the development of a recommendation for mitigation of hot spot erosion on an authorized coastal storm risk management project in the State

of New Jersey developed under section 1217 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3081).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and make publicly available (including on a publicly available website), a report detailing the results of each evaluation of benefits and costs carried out using the authority under this section.

(d) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to initiate an evaluation under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 131. POLICY ON UTILIZATION OF ALL CORPS AUTHORITIES AND MISSIONS.

(a) POLICY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the United States for the Corps of Engineers, consistent with applicable statutory authorities, to—

(A) fully utilize the programmatic, technical and planning assistance, and project-specific authorities provided by Congress in addressing the mission areas described in paragraph (2);

(B) maximize using the full array of authorities and mission areas described in paragraph (2) to comprehensively address local water resources challenges, consistent with the goals of the applicable non-Federal interest;

(C) fully identify and analyze national economic development benefits, regional economic development benefits, environmental quality benefits, and other societal effects of proposed water resource development activities and projects;

(D) ensure that the Corps of Engineers receives and allocates sufficient funding to address the varied local water resources challenges of diverse geographic regions of the United States; and

(E) maximize the development, evaluation, and recommendation of project alternatives for water resources development projects that produce comprehensive project benefits.

(2) MISSION AREAS DESCRIBED.—The mission areas described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Navigation, including coastal and inland waterways navigation.

(B) Flood risk management and coastal storm risk management (including nonstructural, natural, or nature-based features, and efforts to control, retain, and reuse stormwater).

(C) Environmental and ecosystem restoration and protection.

(D) Municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supply, water conservation, and drought resiliency.

(E) Recreation, including recreational navigation.

(F) Hydropower.

(G) Aquatic plant and species control.

(H) Emergency response.

(I) Research and development.

(b) FULL CONSIDERATION.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall give full consideration to requests and proposals from non-Federal interests that are in alignment with the authorized programmatic, technical and planning assistance, and project-specific authorities and mission areas described in subsection (a).

SEC. 132. COMPREHENSIVE FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND APPROACHES FOR FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF FEDERAL POLICY RELATED TO COMPREHENSIVE FLOODING AND NONSTRUCTURAL APPROACHES.—

(1) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Section 1 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701a) is amended—

(A) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through "recognized" and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—It is recognized";

(B) by inserting ", other water bodies, and shorelines" after "the rivers";

(C) by inserting "that such destructive floods can originate or be augmented by the isolated or combined impacts of water from a variety of drivers, such as riverine discharges, extreme weather events, coastal and tidal flooding, sea level rise, subsidence, and stormwater;" after "national welfare;";

(D) by inserting "(including the reduction of comprehensive flood risk from the isolated and compound effects of any of the drivers identified in

section 8106(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2282g(a)))" before "is a proper activity";

(E) by inserting "(including the study and implementation of water resources development projects that provide comprehensive flood risk reduction)" before "are in the interest of the general welfare"; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) NONSTRUCTURAL APPROACHES.—It is the sense of Congress that—

"(1) structural features and nonstructural features should be given equal consideration in every feasibility study conducted by the Chief of Engineers for flood risk management or hurricane and storm damage risk reduction; and

"(2) the implementation of nonstructural features determined by the Chief of Engineers to align with the policy established by section 2031(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 1962–3) is part of the primary mission of the Corps of Engineers for flood risk management and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction.".

(2) DEFINITION OF FLOOD CONTROL.—Section 2 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 701a–1) is amended by inserting "and the reduction of comprehensive flood risk from the isolated and compound effects of any of the drivers identified in section 8106(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2282g(a));" after "damages,".

(b) CLARIFICATION ON SCOPE OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES FOR COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD RISK.—Section 8106(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2282g(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "shall formulate" and inserting "shall include in the study any effects within the geographic scope of the study of, and formulate";

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking "frequency" and inserting "frequency, including flooding associated with stormwater that flows at a rate of less than 800 cubic feet per second for the 10-percent flood";

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (10) as clauses (A) through (J), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(4) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), as so redesignated, by striking "In carrying out" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out"; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) RECOMMENDATION OF COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD RISK REDUCTION ALTERNATIVE.—If the Secretary determines that a project alternative identified by the non-Federal interest pursuant to paragraph (1) is feasible, the Secretary shall incorporate such alternative in the recommended plan for the project as a project feature the costs of which are shared as construction.".

SEC. 133. REALIGNMENT OF CERTAIN CORPS OF ENGINEERS DISTRICTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall realign the following districts of the Corps of Engineers as follows:

(1) Atchison County, Missouri, and Holt County, Missouri, shall be transferred to the Kansas City District.

(2) Northeast Missouri shall be transferred from the Rock Island District to the St. Louis District.

(3) The counties of Arkansas, Clay, Greene, Independence, Jackson, Lawrence, Lonoke, Randolph, and Woodruff, Arkansas, shall be transferred to the Memphis District.

(4) Desha County, Arkansas, and Lincoln County, Arkansas, shall be transferred to the Vicksburg District.

(b) REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO REALIGNMENT ACTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (a), the Secretary may not carry out any action to modify a geographic boundary of the Corps of Engineers unless the Secretary submits to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a notification not later than 30 days in advance of such modification.

(2) CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC COMMENT.—In developing the notification required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, consult with and accept comments from affected stakeholders in the geographic boundary affected by the proposed modification to the geographic boundary of the Corps of Engineers, including—

(A) State, Tribal, or local governments;

(B) non-Federal interests;

(C) the workforce of the Corps of Engineers (including any organizations representing such workforce); and

(D) other entities, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(3) CONTENTS.—In the notification required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include—

(A) a justification for a modification to the geographic boundary of the Corps of Engineers;

(B) a description of the effects of such modification on—

(i) the ability of the Corps of Engineers to execute its mission;

(ii) the finances of the Corps of Engineers;

(iii) the workforce of the Corps of Engineers; and

(iv) stakeholders (including State agencies, conservation districts, and the public); and

(C) a summary of any comments received under paragraph (2) and the Secretary's response to such comments.

SEC. 134. UPDATE OF CORPS POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise specifically provided by this Act, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) issue any new policy or guidance document necessary to implement this Act; and

(2) revise or update any policy or guidance document of the Corps of Engineers in effect on the date of enactment of this Act to be in compliance with this Act, including the amendments made by this Act.

(b) REVOCATION OF PRIOR POLICY AND GUIDANCE.—Effective on the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, any policy or guidance document of the Corps of Engineers that is not in compliance with this Act, including the amendments made by this Act, is revoked.

SEC. 135. AVAILABILITY OF PROJECT INFORMATION.

(a) COMMUNICATION.—The Corps of Engineers, including each district of the Corps of Engineers, shall have open communications with each office of a Member of Congress.

(b) IN GENERAL.—At the request of any Member of Congress, the Secretary and the Chief of Engineers shall provide, as expeditiously as possible, information or technical assistance relating to water resources development projects, including information relating to feasibility studies, Chief's Reports, project justification and scope, authorization and implementation status, estimated project costs and schedules, operational capabilities, and other information relating to such projects.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to grant any authority to the Secretary or the Chief to deny a request for information related to a water resources development project.

(d) MEMBER OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Member of Congress" includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress.

SEC. 136. FISH AND WILDLIFE MITIGATION.

Section 906 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2283) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "shall not submit" and all that follows through "unless such report contains" and inserting "may not approve any proposal related to a water resources project unless the Secretary has prepared a report relating to the project that contains";

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking "The Secretary" and inserting the following:

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary"; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) IDENTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall consult with the non-Federal interest for a water resources project, and other stakeholders, to the maximum extent practicable—

"(i) to identify mitigation implementation practices or accepted assessment methodologies used in the region of the water resources project and incorporate such practices and methodologies into the mitigation plan for such project; and

"(ii) to identify projects that have not been constructed, or concepts described in mitigation plans for other water resources projects, that may be used to meet the restoration or mitigation needs of the water resources project."; and

(C) in paragraph (3)(B)(iv)(I), by inserting "or a description of the requirements for a third-party mitigation instrument that would be developed in

the case that a contract for future delivery of credits will be used" after "to be used";

(2) in subsection (i)(1)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by inserting ", for immediate delivery or future delivery to be identified in the mitigation instrument" after "banks"; and

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting ", for immediate delivery or future delivery to be identified in the mitigation instrument" after "programs"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(l) SEPARABLE ELEMENTS.—Mitigation of fish and wildlife losses required under this section that is provided in the form of credit shall be considered a separable element of a project without requiring further evaluation.

"(m) TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary shall ensure that—

"(1) the mitigation requirements for each water resources project—

"(A) are made publicly available (including on a publicly available website of the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers); and

"(B) include the location of the project, the anticipated schedule for mitigation, the type of mitigation required, the amount of mitigation required, and the remaining mitigation needs;

"(2) the mitigation plan for such project is made publicly available, as applicable;

"(3) the information described in paragraph (1) is updated regularly; and

"(4) carrying out the requirements of this subsection with respect to each water resources project is considered a project expense.

"(n) COORDINATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that the project delivery team and regulatory team of the Corps of Engineers work in coordination to successfully carry out mitigation efforts.".

SEC. 137. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING EVALUATION OF FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECTS.

It is the sense of Congress that, for each flood risk management project completed by the Corps of Engineers prior to the date of enactment of this Act for which an interest in real property is required, the Secretary should—

(1) review and, if necessary, update the minimum real estate interest necessary for the project, based on the As-built Drawings approved by the Secretary with respect to the project—

(A) to maintain project benefits pursuant to applicable guidance of the Corps of Engineers;

(B) to comply with the requirements of the manual prepared under section 5(c)(1) of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(c)(1)); and

(C) to be able to receive any permissions under section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408), required for any anticipated construction, operation and maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the project;

(2) provide a summary of the review under paragraph (1) to the non-Federal interest for, or levee operator of, the project, including with the review, if applicable, identification of any additional interest in real property that the non-Federal interest must acquire to meet the minimum real estate interest determined necessary in the review; and

(3) develop a streamlined process through which the Secretary, upon request of a non-Federal interest, may update project boundaries to reflect any update to the minimum real estate interest necessary for the project, as determined by a review under paragraph (1).

SEC. 138. RECREATIONAL ACCESS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should, when a public recreational amenity, including a park, trail, green space, recreational waterway, or other public open space available for recreational opportunities, is affected by the construction of a water resources development project—

(1) maintain a level of recreational access to such public recreational amenity that is equivalent to the level provided when the public recreational amenity is not affected by such construction, including by providing alternative access where necessary to ensure continued recreational opportunities during such construction; and

(2) minimize temporary disruptions to such access through project planning and coordination with affected communities.

(b) RECREATIONAL ACCESS PRESERVATION PLAN.—To the maximum extent practicable, as part of a feasibility study for a water resources development project, the Secretary shall—

(1) review the potential impact of construction of the project on existing public recreational amenities, including facilities for hiking, biking, walking, and waterborne recreation; and

(2) include in any final recommendation for such project a plan to minimize disruptions and maintain recreational access, as described in subsection (a), to such amenities during and after construction of the project.

SEC. 139. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MUNITIONS DISPOSAL.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should collaborate with the Secretary of Defense to identify the agency responsible for remediation of explosive ordnance and unexploded ordnance disposal in accordance with the authority provided in section 1027 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 426e–2).

SEC. 140. CORPS OF ENGINEERS WORKFORCE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CORPS OF ENGINEERS WORKFORCE NEEDS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Corps of Engineers should maintain a professional workforce capable of addressing the varied statutory responsibilities entrusted to the Corps of Engineers in a timely manner, including—

(A) the technical expertise necessary to design and deliver complex projects for navigation, flood and storm risk reduction, ecosystem restoration, water supply and water conservation, hydropower, and recreation;

(B) the ability to partner with State and local governments and Indian Tribes in providing technical and planning assistance to communities in addressing local water resources challenges; the personnel required to meet its emergency response authorities; and

(C) the regulatory expertise to administer statutory reviews and approvals; and

(2) the Corps of Engineers should—

(A) improve its recruiting efforts;

(B) offer clear paths to Federal internships for students from high school through postgraduate school;

(C) offer clear paths to Federal careers for recent graduates;

(D) promote the appropriate utilization of volunteers; and

(E) provide meaningful training, mentoring, and career development opportunities, including apprenticeships, to ensure that future Corps of Engineers workforce needs are met.

(b) EVALUATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS WORKFORCE NEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall seek to contract with the National Academy of Public Administration to carry out a comprehensive review of workforce demands and needs of the Corps of Engineers, which shall include—

(A) an evaluation of the professional workforce needs of the Corps of Engineers necessary to meet the statutory responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers, including—

(i) ensuring the full staffing of positions that support missions, projects, or operations, including such positions that are—

(I) inherently governmental or related to public safety, navigational capacity, or national security; or

(II) necessary for the review and resolution of statutory reviews and approvals in a timely manner; and

(ii) challenges facing the Corps of Engineers related to recruitment, retention, reductions-in-force, retirements, credentialing, professional development, on-the-job training, and other readiness-related gaps;

(B) an evaluation of how increased use of public-private partnerships and other efforts by non-Federal interests to carry out responsibilities related to the study, planning, design, and construction of authorized water resources development projects affect future Corps of Engineers workforce needs;

(C) an assessment of the existing technology used by the Corps of Engineers, the effects of any inefficiencies in the use of technology by the Corps of Engineers, and recommendations for improved technology or tools to accomplish the missions and responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers; and

(D) recommendations based on the review under this paragraph to improve the capacity and preparedness of the Corps of Engineers workforce to ensure that such responsibilities are fully and competently addressed in a timely manner and increase the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers project delivery.

(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary receives the findings of the review under paragraph (1), the

Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that includes—

(A) a copy of such findings; and

(B) a detailed response to such findings, including any recommendations the Secretary plans to implement to ensure that the statutory responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers are fully and competently addressed and ensure the efficiency of project delivery.

SEC. 141. REPORTING AND OVERSIGHT.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Environment and Public Works and Appropriations of the Senate a report that includes for each report described in paragraph (2) the following:

(A) A summary of the status of the report, including if the report has been initiated.

(B) The amount of funds that—

(i) have been made available to carry out each such report; and

(ii) the Secretary requires to complete each such report.

(C) A detailed summary of the resources and procedures the Secretary intends to use to complete the report, including the expected timeline for completion of the report.

(D) Any other information regarding the report that the Secretary determines may be relevant to such committees in understanding the status, timing, and progress towards completion of the report.

(2) REPORTS DESCRIBED.—The reports described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) The initial report required under section 1150(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3040).

(B) The report on turbidity in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, required under section 1205(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3071).

(C) The report on ice jam prevention and mitigation required under section 1205(k) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3075).

(D) The report on excess lands for Whittier Narrows Dam, California, required under section 8213 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3758).

(E) The report on recreational boating in the Great Lakes basin required under section 8218 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3761).

(F) The report on the disposition study on hydropower in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, required under section 8220(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3762).

(G) The report on the status of the implementation of real estate administrative fees required under section 1120 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3014).

(H) The report summarizing comparisons of the benefit-cost ratios of projects in covered communities required under section 1148(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3039).

(I) The report on dredge capacity required under section 8205 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3754).

(J) The report identifying opportunities for potential exchange of land or flowage easements associated with the Lake O' the Pines, Texas, project, as required under section 1222 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3082).

(b) PRIOR GUIDANCE.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance regarding each of the following:

(1) Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(m)).

(2) Section 444 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3747; 113 Stat. 286; 138 Stat. 3149).

(3) Section 8132 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2238e).

(4) Section 1129 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3018).

(5) Section 1148 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3039).

SEC. 142. ABILITY TO PAY.

Section 1139(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3026) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting "and studies" after "projects"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(17) The project for flood risk management, Big Island Local Flood Protection Project, Illinois, authorized pursuant to section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 742).

"(18) The feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization and bluff stabilization, Columbus and Hickman, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(28) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746) (as modified by this Act).

"(19) The project for shoreline erosion management, Hickman Bluff Stabilization, Kentucky, authorized by section 3071 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1124).

"(20) The study for the project for ecosystem restoration, Lower Osage River Basin, Missouri, authorized by section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2670).

"(21) The project for ecosystem restoration, Lower Blackstone River, Rhode Island, described in section 8361 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3804).

"(22) The study for the reallocation of water supply storage, Aquilla Lake, Texas, carried out in accordance with section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b), authorized by section 202(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2675).

"(23) The study to modify the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Norfolk Coastal Storm Risk Management, Virginia, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2738).".

SEC. 143. PILOT PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION.

Section 118(h) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(10) The project for flood risk management, Big Island Local Flood Protection Project, Illinois, authorized pursuant to section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 742).

"(11) The feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization and bluff stabilization, Columbus and Hickman, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(28) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746) (as modified by this Act).

"(12) The project for shoreline and riverine protection and restoration, Passumpsic River watershed, Vermont, authorized by section 212 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (33 U.S.C. 2332).".

SEC. 144. VESSEL REMOVAL BY CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Section 19(b)(4) of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 414(b)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(i), by inserting "under section 4711 of title 46, United States Code" after "Commandant of the Coast Guard"; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(iii)(I), by inserting "under section 4711 of title 46, United States Code" after "Commandant of the Coast Guard".

SEC. 145. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATED TO EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) meet the expedited construction outlined in the July 18, 2025 Memorandum of Agreement between the State of Florida and Department of the Army for Expediting and Advancing the Restoration of America's Everglades, for the Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir, authorized by section 1308 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3819; 134 Stat. 2709);

(2) incorporate other components of the Central Everglades Planning Project to fully utilize investment and restore the flow of water through the central Everglades and Everglades National Park to Florida Bay; and

(3) prepare for and take all necessary steps to review and implement opportunities for expedited construction timelines and operations for remaining everglades restoration projects to achieve objectives, goals, and regional benefits including but not limited to eliminating harmful transfers to the St. Lucie Estuary, and reducing harmful transfers to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary and

the Lake Worth Lagoon without causing harm to Lake Okeechobee, Everglades or southern regions, while also protecting and meeting water supply goals south of the lake consistent with congressionally authorized project purposes.

(b) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this Sense of Congress is intended to, nor shall it be construed or interpreted as altering, amending, prioritizing or supplementing any authorized project purpose. Furthermore, nothing stated here shall be construed as expanding Federal authority or oversight over State waters or environmental programs.

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF PROPOSED FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) NEW PROJECTS.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled "Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development" submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress:

(1) AFRICATOWN, ALABAMA.—Project for ecosystem restoration in the vicinity of the community of Africatown in Mobile County, Alabama.

(2) BIG CREEK LAKE, ALABAMA.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Big Creek Lake, Mobile County, Alabama.

(3) MOBILE COUNTY, ALABAMA.—Project for ecosystem restoration in Mobile County, Alabama, in the vicinity of Chickasaw Creek, Hog Bayou, Three Mile Creek, and Mobile River.

(4) GALENA, ALASKA.—Project for flood risk management, City of Galena, Alaska.

(5) RUSSIAN CREEK, ALASKA.—Project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization, Russian Creek, Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska, in the vicinity of the community of Bell Flats.

(6) SCOW BAY, ALASKA.—Project for navigation, Scow Bay, Borough of Petersburg, Alaska.

(7) SITKA, ALASKA.—Project for coastal storm risk management, City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska.

(8) DUDLEYVILLE, ARIZONA.—Project for flood risk management, Dudleyville, Arizona.

(9) CARMEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Carmel River, Monterey County, California.

(10) EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, City of El Monte, California.

(11) HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA.—Project for coastal storm risk management and ecosystem restoration, City of Hayward, California, in the vicinity of the Water Resource Recovery Facility.

(12) PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, Lower Arroyo Seco, City of Pasadena, California.

(13) REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, Redwood City, California.

(14) SAN CLEMENTE SHORELINE, CALIFORNIA.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline erosion protection, City of San Clemente, California.

(15) SWEETWATER RESERVOIR, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, including sediment management, in the vicinity of the Sweetwater Reservoir, including its spillways and dikes, San Diego County, California.

(16) CAPITOL REGION, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management in proximity to the Connecticut River, Capitol Region, Connecticut.

(17) COGINCHAUG RIVER, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Coginchaug River, towns of Durham and Middlefield, Connecticut.

(18) DELAWARE RIVER, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, recreation, and ecosystem restoration, Delaware River, Delaware.

(19) NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management, City of New Castle, Delaware.

(20) BOGGY CREEK WATERSHED, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, Boggy Creek Watershed, Florida.

(21) BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management, coastal storm risk management, and ecosystem restoration, in the back bay system of Broward County, Florida.

(22) EATONVILLE, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, town of Eatonville, Florida, in the vicinity of Lake King.

(23) FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including effects on back bays and open-coast shorelines, Flagler County, Florida.

(24) HORSESHOE BEACH, FLORIDA.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, town of Horseshoe Beach, Florida.

(25) LAKE HART WATERSHED, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, Lake Hart Watershed, Florida.

(26) LITTLE WEKIVA WATERSHED, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, including sediment management, and shoreline erosion, Little Wekiva Watershed, Orange County, Florida, including Lake Lawne and Lake Orlando.

(27) LOWER WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER WATERSHED, FLORIDA.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Lower Withlacoochee River watershed, Florida.

(28) PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, Pasco County, Florida.

(29) SHINGLE CREEK WATERSHED, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk reduction and ecosystem restoration within the Shingle Creek Watershed, including Lake Fran and Lake Richmond, Florida.

(30) ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management, coastal storm risk management, and ecosystem restoration, city of St. Petersburg, Florida, including canals in the city of St. Petersburg.

(31) ELKHORN LAKE, LETCHER COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for flood risk management and water supply at Elkhorn Lake, Letcher County, Kentucky.

(32) GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management, Gwinnett County, Georgia.

(33) SOUTH RIVER WATERSHED, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, South River watershed, Georgia.

(34) HONOLULU, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, including shoreline erosion protection, in the vicinity of the Waikiki Natatorium War Memorial, Kaimana and Waikiki beaches, City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii.

(35) PORT ALLEN, KAUA'I COUNTY, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management, navigation, and coastal storm risk management, Port Allen, Kaua'i County, Hawaii.

(36) LITTLE SOAP CREEK WATERSHED, IOWA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Little Soap Creek Watershed, Appanoose and Davis Counties, Iowa.

(37) LOWER DES MOINES RIVER WATERSHED, IOWA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Lower Des Moines River Watershed, Appanoose, Davis, Marion, Monroe, and Wapello Counties, Iowa.

(38) COMITE RIVER, LOUISIANA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, in the vicinity of East Baton Rouge Parish and East Feliciana Parish, Comite River, Louisiana.

(39) SAINT CHARLES PARISH, LOUISIANA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including water and sediment management, Saint Charles Parish, Louisiana.

(40) SCOTT'S BLUFF, LOUISIANA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including shoreline erosion prevention along the Mississippi River, Scott's Bluff, City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, carry out utilizing and incorporating existing work, including analysis provided pursuant to section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–16).

(41) ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND.—Project for flood risk management, City of Rockville, Maryland, in the vicinity of the Rockville Water Treatment Plant.

(42) ISLAND END RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management in the vicinity of Island End River, cities of Chelsea and Everett, Massachusetts.

(43) PROVINCETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, Town of Provincetown, Massachusetts.

(44) WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for navigation in the vicinity of Winthrop Town Pier, Town of Winthrop, Massachusetts.

(45) BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management, Saginaw River, Bay City, Michigan.

(46) GLADWIN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES, MICHIGAN.—Project for ecosystem restoration and streambank erosion prevention, Gladwin and Midland Counties, Michigan.

(47) OAKLAND COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration along the Caddell Drain, Oakland County, Michigan.

(48) WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, Wayne County, Michigan, in the vicinity of the seawall along Lakeshore Drive.

(49) MISSISSIPPI SOUND BEACHES, MISSISSIPPI.—Project for ecosystem restoration and coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, Mississippi Sound beaches in Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties, Mississippi.

(50) ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.—Project for flood risk management, navigation, recreation, and ecosystem restoration in the vicinity of Laclede's Landing, city of St. Louis, Missouri.

(51) BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management in Bergen County, New Jersey.

(52) BOGOTA, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, borough of Bogota, New Jersey.

(53) CAMDEN AND GLOUCESTER COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration in riverine areas stemming from the Delaware River, Camden and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey.

(54) CRESSKILL, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Borough of Cresskill, New Jersey.

(55) GARWOOD, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Borough of Garwood, New Jersey.

(56) GLOUCESTER CITY, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management in the vicinity of Proprietors Park, Gloucester City, New Jersey.

(57) OVERPECK CREEK WATERSHED, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, including debris management, Overpeck Creek watershed, Borough of Tenafly, New Jersey.

(58) PASCACK BROOK, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, including debris management, in the vicinity of Pascack Brook, boroughs of Montvale and Park Ridge, New Jersey.

(59) PASCACK VALLEY, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management along the Hackensack River, Pascack Brook, and Musquapsink Brook in the Pascack Valley, Bergen County, New Jersey.

(60) WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, township of West Orange, New Jersey.

(61) RIO GRANDE BASIN, NEW MEXICO.—Project for water supply and ecosystem restoration, Rio Grande Basin, New Mexico.

(62) AMITY HARBOR, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, Amity Harbor, New York.

(63) ATLANTIC BEACH, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, Village of Atlantic Beach, New York.

(64) BAYPORT, NEW YORK.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline erosion protection, Bayport, New York.

(65) DAVIS PARK, FIRE ISLAND, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk and coastal storm risk management, including shoreline erosion protection, Davis Park, Fire Island, New York.

(66) LAWRENCE, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, coastal storm risk management, and navigation, in the vicinity of Bannister Bay and Village of Lawrence, New York.

(67) MATTITUCK INLET, SOUTHOLD, NEW YORK.—Project for navigation, coastal storm risk management, and ecosystem restoration, in Mattituck Inlet, Town of Southold, New York.

(68) MOHAWK RIVER AND ERIE CANAL, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including aquatic invasive species management, Mohawk River and Erie Canal in the vicinity of the City of Rome, New York.

(69) NISSEQUOGUE RIVER, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, coastal storm risk management, navigation, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, in the vicinity of Stony Brook Harbor, Nissequogue River, New York.

(70) PECONIC BAY, NEW YORK.—Project for navigation and coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, Peconic Bay and connected harbors and inlets, New York.

(71) POINT O' WOODS, FIRE ISLAND, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage protection and mitigation, and ecosystem restoration, Point O' Woods, Fire Island, New York.

(72) PORT WASHINGTON, NEW YORK.—Project for navigation, in the vicinity of Tom's Point, Port Washington, New York.

(73) SOUTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration, flood risk management, coastal storm risk management, and navigation, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York.

(74) SPRING VALLEY, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management in the vicinity of Memorial Park, Village of Spring Valley, New York.

(75) CAPE FEAR RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for water supply and ecosystem restoration, Cape Fear River in the vicinity of Cumberland County, North Carolina.

(76) FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Cross Creek, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

(77) TOPSAIL BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Topsail Beach, North Carolina.

(78) WHITEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, City of Whiteville, North Carolina.

(79) WHITEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, Waccamaw River basin, City of Whiteville, North Carolina.

(80) MAUMEE RIVER, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, Maumee River, in the vicinity of Glass City Riverwalk, Ohio.

(81) HOOD RIVER COUNTY, OREGON.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including sediment management, Hood River County, Oregon.

(82) SAUCON CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for flood risk management, Saucon Creek, in the vicinity of the Borough of Hellertown, Pennsylvania.

(83) CEIBA, PUERTO RICO.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, and ecosystem restoration, Ceiba, Puerto Rico.

(84) FAJARDO, PUERTO RICO.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, and ecosystem restoration, Fajardo, Puerto Rico.

(85) LOÍZA, PUERTO RICO.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, and ecosystem restoration, Loíza, Puerto Rico.

(86) NAGUABO, PUERTO RICO.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, and ecosystem restoration, Naguabo, Puerto Rico.

(87) RÍO ANTÓN RUÍZ, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration along the Río Antón Ruíz and adjacent levees in Humacao, Puerto Rico.

(88) VEGA BAJA, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, including sediment management, Puerto Nuevo Lagoon (also known as "Quintín Valle Lagoon"), Vega Baja, Puerto Rico.

(89) YABUCOA, PUERTO RICO.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, and ecosystem restoration, Yabucoa, Puerto Rico.

(90) EASTON POND, RHODE ISLAND.—Project for coastal storm risk management, ecosystem restoration, and water supply, Easton Pond, City of Newport, Rhode Island.

(91) WEST RIVER WATERSHED, RHODE ISLAND.—Project for flood risk management, West River watershed, Rhode Island.

(92) CUMBERLAND COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—Project for water supply, Cumberland County, Tennessee.

(93) DUCK RIVER, TENNESSEE.—Project for flood risk reduction, ecosystem restoration, water supply, and recreation, Duck River, Tennessee.

(94) ENKA DAM, TENNESSEE.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Enka Dam, in the vicinity of Newport, Tennessee.

(95) ARROYO COLORADO RIVER, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including shoreline erosion protection, along the Arroyo Colorado River in the City of Rio Hondo, Texas.

(96) BELL AND MCLENNAN COUNTIES, TEXAS.—Project for water supply, Bell and McLennan Counties, Texas.

(97) CAMERON COUNTY, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management, water supply, and ecosystem restoration, in the vicinity of Sweeney Lake and Resaca de los Fresnos, Cameron County, Texas.

(98) ESCOBARES, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management, City of Escobares, Texas.

(99) NUECES COUNTY SHORELINE, TEXAS.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline erosion protection, Nueces County, Texas.

(100) ODESSA, TEXAS.—Project for water supply in the City of Odessa, Texas.

(101) PARKER COUNTY, TEXAS.—Project for water supply, Parker County, Texas.

(102) ROMA, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management, City of Roma, Texas.

(103) UPPER SAN JACINTO RIVER BASIN, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management and water supply, Upper San Jacinto River basin, in the vicinity of Liberty, Montgomery, and San Jacinto Counties, Texas.

(104) WINN PARK, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management, Winn Park, City of Farmers Branch, Texas.

(105) LOWER SPANISH FORK RIVER, UTAH.—Project for ecosystem restoration, lower Spanish Fork River, Utah.

(106) CLINCH RIVER, VIRGINIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, along the Clinch River, Town of Richlands, Virginia.

(107) NOOKSACK RIVER, WASHINGTON.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including shoreline erosion, Nooksack River, Whatcom County, Washington.

(b) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the following project modifications:

(1) LOWELL CREEK TUNNEL, SEWARD, ALASKA.—Modifications to the project for flood diversion in Lowell Canyon, Seward, Alaska, authorized by section 5032 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1205; 134 Stat. 2719; 138 Stat. 3136), for environmental mitigation.

(2) MORRO BAY, CALIFORNIA.—Modifications to the project for harbor development, Morro Bay, California, authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1945 (59 Stat. 21), for navigation improvements and ecosystem restoration.

(3) NAUGATUCK RIVER, TORRINGTON, CONNECTICUT.—Modifications to the project for structural flood damage reduction, Naugatuck River, Connecticut, authorized pursuant to the first section of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 701–1), to improve flood risk management and reduce erosion within the Naugatuck River Flood Damage Reduction System.

(4) ASSAWOMAN CANAL, DELAWARE.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Assawoman Canal, Delaware, authorized pursuant to section 9 of the Act of July 5, 1884 (chapter 229, 23 Stat. 149), for flood risk management.

(5) INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, FLORIDA.—Modification to the project for navigation, Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville, Florida, to Miami, Florida, authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1945 (chapter 19, 59 Stat. 16), to include the navigation channel at Jupiter Inlet, Florida.

(6) PENSACOLA HARBOR, FLORIDA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Pensacola Harbor, Florida, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1174), for recreation and for additional deepening to 40 feet and widening.

(7) TAMPA HARBOR, FLORIDA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Tampa Harbor, Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties, Florida, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3167), for additional deepening to 47 feet.

(8) LAKE SIDNEY LANIER, GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA.—Modifications to the project for flood protection, power production, water supply, navigation, recreation, and fish and wildlife management at Lake Sidney Lanier, Gwinnett County, Georgia, authorized pursuant to the first section of the Act of July 24, 1946 (chapter 595, 60 Stat. 635), to improve flood risk management, navigation safety, hydropower reliability, and water supply.

(9) CHICAGO HARBOR LOCK, ILLINOIS.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Chicago Harbor Lock, Illinois, authorized pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 11, 1870 (chapter 240, 16 Stat. 226; 21 Stat. 182; 37 Stat. 217; 40 Stat. 1283; 76 Stat. 1176), to add recreation as an authorized purpose.

(10) SAYLORVILLE RESERVOIR, IOWA.—Modifications to the project for flood control, Saylorville Reservoir, Iowa, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 310), to include water supply and sediment management.

(11) LAWRENCE, ON KANSAS RIVER, KANSAS.—Modifications to the project for flood protection, Lawrence, on Kansas River, Kansas, authorized pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1588), to study raising levees on the Kansas River in Lawrence, Kansas, north of Bowersock Dam.

(12) BUCKHORN LAKE, LESLIE AND PERRY COUNTIES, KENTUCKY.—Modifications to the project for flood control and other purposes authorized pursuant to section 4 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (chapter 795, 52 Stat. 1217), to include sediment and debris management at Buckhorn Lake in Leslie and Perry Counties, Kentucky.

(13) LOUISVILLE METROPOLITAN FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM RECONSTRUCTION, JEFFERSON AND BULLITT COUNTIES, KENTUCKY.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Louisville Metropolitan Flood Protection System Reconstruction, Jefferson and Bullitt Counties, Kentucky, authorized by section 401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735), to expand project scope and incorporate features identified in the document prepared for the non-Federal interest for the project, issued in June 2017, and titled "20–Year Comprehensive Facility Plan, Critical Repair and Reinvestment Plan, Volume 4: Ohio River Flood Protection".

(14) PORT OF IBERIA, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Port of Iberia, Louisiana, authorized by section 1001(25) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1053; 128 Stat. 1351), to improve navigation in the Federal navigation channel of the Freshwater Bayou by deepening the channel south of the Freshwater City Lock up to 32 feet, including the Freshwater Bayou lock bypass channel as part of the Federal project, and deepening and widening the bypass channel.

(15) CURTIS CREEK CHANNEL, MARYLAND.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Maryland, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 297), to expand the Federal channel to include the Curtis Creek Channel to a depth of 29 feet.

(16) BOSTON HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, authorized by the first section of the Act of March 2, 1867 (chapter 144, 14 Stat. 420; 104 Stat. 4607; 128 Stat. 1365), for additional deepening and widening.

(17) GRENADA LAKE, YAZOO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, MISSISSIPPI.—Modifications to the project for flood control of the Yazoo River and Tributaries, Mississippi, authorized by section 10 of the Act of May 15, 1928 (chapter 569, 45 Stat. 538), to add recreation as a project purpose on the Yalobusha River, including at Grenada Lake.

(18) NEW JERSEY INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NEW JERSEY.—Modifications to the project for navigation for the New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway, New Jersey, authorized pursuant to section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1945 (59 Stat. 13; 100 Stat. 4181) to reroute the New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway near Ventnor City, New Jersey.

(19) RAHWAY RIVER BASIN, NEW JERSEY.—Modifications to the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Rahway River Basin, New Jersey, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2737; 136 Stat. 3736; 138 Stat. 3066), to improve flood risk management for municipalities within the basin that are subject to repetitive flooding.

(20) PORT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Port of New York and New Jersey, New York and New Jersey, authorized by section 101 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2576), to improve navigation south of the Elizabeth Port Authority Marine Terminal.

(21) ALLEGHENY RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, Pennsylvania, authorized pursuant to the first section of the Act of July 25, 1912 (chapter 253, 37 Stat. 216; 46 Stat. 928; 49 Stat. 1035), to add recreation as a project purpose.

(22) DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL RIVERS, PENNSYLVANIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Delaware River, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (including Philadelphia to the Sea), authorized by section 1 of the Act of June 25, 1910 (chapter 382, 36 Stat. 637; 46 Stat. 921; 52 Stat. 803; 59 Stat. 14; 68 Stat. 1249; 72 Stat. 297) and the project for navigation, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 1 of the Act of August 8, 1917 (40 Stat. 252; 46 Stat. 921; 60 Stat. 635), to improve navigation for large commercial vessels in the vicinity of the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers.

(23) CHARLESTON PENINSULA, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Modifications to the project for coastal storm risk management, Charleston Peninsula, South Carolina, authorized by section 8401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022

(136 Stat. 3842), to include features for tidal- and inland-related flood risk management measures.

(24) LAKE AQUILLA, BRAZOS RIVER BASIN, TEXAS.—Modifications to the project for water supply, flood risk management, and recreation, Lake Aquilla, Brazos River Basin, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 741), for reallocation of water supply storage.

(25) JAMES RIVER, VIRGINIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, James River, Virginia, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1174; 102 Stat. 4045), to include additional portions at the Appomattox River and add flood risk management as a purpose.

(26) NORFOLK HARBOR AND CHANNELS, VIRGINIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Norfolk Harbor and Channels, Virginia, authorized by section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4090; 132 Stat. 3840; 136 Stat. 3763), to improve navigation in the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River.

SEC. 202. EXPEDITED COMPLETION.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a feasibility study or general reevaluation report (as applicable) for each of the following projects, and if the Secretary determines that the project is justified in a completed report, may proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the project:

(1) Project for storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, and ice and glacial damage in the State of Alaska, authorized by section 8315 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3783).

(2) Project for reallocation of water supply storage, Greers Ferry Lake, Arkansas, authorized pursuant to section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b).

(3) Project for flood control and allied purposes, Homer Navigation Improvements, Alaska, authorized pursuant to section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1181).

(4) Project for navigation, Port of Nome Modifications, Alaska, authorized by section 401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2733).

(5) Project for flood risk management, Cave Buttes Dam, Phoenix, Arizona, authorized by section 1201(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3802).

(6) Project for flood risk management, McMicken Dam and Trilby Wash, Maricopa County, Arizona, authorized by section 8201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3744; 138 Stat. 3065).

(7) Project for ecosystem restoration, Rio Salado Oeste, Phoenix, Arizona, authorized pursuant to section 6 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (chapter 795, 52 Stat. 1225).

(8) Project for flood risk management, Yavapai County, in the vicinity of the City of Cottonwood, Arizona, authorized by section 1201(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3050).

(9) Project for flood control and other purposes, Calaveras River and Littlejohn Creek and tributaries, California, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 902; 138 Stat. 3058).

(10) Project for flood risk management, water supply, and ecosystem restoration, Chowchilla River, Ash Slough, and Berenda Slough, Madera County, California, authorized by section 6 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1595; 52 Stat. 1225; 138 Stat. 3059).

(11) Project for flood control, water conservation, environmental restoration, water supply, and related purposes, Coyote Valley Dam, California, authorized by section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 177; 130 Stat. 1682; 132 Stat. 3803; 134 Stat. 2672; 136 Stat. 3835; 138 Stat. 3065).

(12) Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply conservation and recharge, Eastman Lake, California, authorized by section 1201(a)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3050).

(13) Project for flood control, environmental restoration, and recreation, Murrieta Creek, California, authorized by section 103 of title I of appendix B of Public Law 106–377 (114 Stat. 1441A–65; 136 Stat. 3786).

(14) Project for ecosystem restoration, City of Petaluma, California, authorized by section 8201(a)(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3745).

(15) Project for ecosystem restoration, water supply, and recreation, Pine Flat Dam, Fresno County, California, authorized by section 1201(a)(7) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3050).

(16) Project for flood control, Redbank and Fancher Creeks, California, authorized by section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4112).

(17) Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Salinas River, California, authorized by section 1201(a)(9) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3050).

(18) Project for flood risk management, including sea level rise, San Diego Bay, California, authorized by section 1201(a)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3050).

(19) Project for flood risk management, including stormwater runoff reduction, City of San Mateo, California, authorized by section 1201(a)(14) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3051).

(20) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration, Florida, authorized pursuant to section 601(d)(2)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680; 121 Stat. 1179; 134 Stat. 2673; 136 Stat. 3761; 138 Stat. 3067).

(21) Project for flood risk management, water supply, ecosystem restoration, recreation, and related purposes, Lake Istokpoga, Florida, authorized pursuant to section 8214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3759).

(22) Project for ecosystem restoration, Lake Runnymede, Florida, authorized by section 8201(a)(16) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3745).

(23) Project for ecosystem restoration and flood risk management, Lake Tohopekaliga, Florida, authorized by section 8201(a)(19) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3745).

(24) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and ecosystem restoration in the vicinity of MacDill Air Force Base, City of Tampa, Florida, authorized by section 1201(a)(37) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3052).

(25) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Port Tampa Bay, Florida, including McKay Bay, authorized by section 8201(a)(18) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3745).

(26) Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and water storage, Shingle Creek and Kissimmee River, Osceola County, Florida, authorized by section 201(a)(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2670; 136 Stat. 3749).

(27) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and coastal storm risk management, Volusia County, Florida, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, dated February 16, 2000, and required to be expedited by section 1203(a)(14) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3065).

(28) Project for local flood protection, Hanapepe River, island of Kaua'i, Hawaii, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 903; 138 Stat. 3060).

(29) Project for flood risk management, Kaiaka-Waialua watershed, O'ahu, Hawaii, authorized pursuant to section 1201(a)(45) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3052).

(30) Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, County of Kaua'i, Hawaii, authorized pursuant to section 1201(a)(46) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3052).

(31) Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, County of Maui, Hawaii, authorized by section 1201(a)(47) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3052).

(32) Project for flood control and allied purposes, Wailupe Stream, 'Aina Haina, Honolulu, Hawaii, authorized pursuant to section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1197).

(33) Project for flood risk management, Waimea River, County of Kaua'i, Hawaii, authorized pursuant to section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1830).

(34) Project for flood risk management, Hoosic River, Massachusetts, authorized pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives adopted on December 2, 2010 (docket number 2828) for environmental restoration, streambank stabilization, flood risk management, watershed management, floodplain management, and other allied purposes.

(35) Project for navigation, Saginaw River, Michigan, authorized pursuant to section 456 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 332).

(36) Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Tittabawassee River, Chippewa River, Pine River, and Tobacco River, Michigan, authorized by section 8201(a)(46) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3747).

(37) Project for flood control of the Mississippi River in its alluvial valley and for its improvement from the Head of the Passes to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, authorized by the first section of the Act of May 15, 1928 (chapter 569, 45 Stat. 534; 138 Stat. 3060).

(38) Project for flood risk management, Berry's Creek, New Jersey, authorized by section 1201(a)(91) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3055).

(39) Project for storm damage reduction and shoreline protection, including the engineering documentation report, Brigantine Inlet to Great Egg Harbor Inlet, Absecon Island, New Jersey, authorized by section 101(b)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3668).

(40) Project for flood risk management, Fleischer Brook, New Jersey, authorized by section 1201(a)(92) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3055).

(41) Project for flood risk management and hydropower, Great Falls Raceway, Paterson, New Jersey, authorized by section 1201(a)(93) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3055).

(42) General reevaluation report for the project for flood risk management, Green Brook Sub-basin, Raritan River Basin, New Jersey, authorized by section 401 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4119; 134 Stat. 2671; 138 Stat. 3066).

(43) General reevaluation report for the project for hurricane and storm damage, Hereford Inlet to Cape May Inlet, Cape May County, New Jersey, authorized by section 1401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1712).

(44) Project for flood risk management, Ho-Ho-Kus Brook and Saddle River, Village of Ridgewood, New Jersey, authorized by section 1201(a)(98) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3055).

(45) Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Passaic River Basin, Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, and Passaic Counties, New Jersey, authorized by section 1201(a)(95) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3055).

(46) Project for navigation and flood risk management, Passaic River, Paterson, New Jersey, authorized by section 1201(a)(96) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3055).

(47) Project for navigation, Borough of Paulsboro, New Jersey, authorized by section 1201(a)(97) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3055).

(48) Project for flood risk management along the Peckman River Basin in the townships of Verona (and surrounding area), Cedar Grove, and West Caldwell, New Jersey, authorized by section 8201(a)(58) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3747).

(49) Project for flood risk management, Whippany River Watershed, Morris County, New Jersey, authorized by section 8201(a)(59) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3747).

(50) Project for flood risk management, Wolf Creek, New Jersey, authorized by section 1201(a)(99) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3055).

(51) Project for storm damage reduction, to include additional replacement of beach groins, Long Beach, New York, authorized by section 101(a)(21) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3665; 138 Stat. 3061).

(52) Project for ecosystem restoration, Great Salt Lake, Utah, authorized by section 8201(a)(88) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3749).

(53) Project for coastal storm risk management, Virginia Coastal Storm Risk Management, authorized pursuant to the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132).

(b) STUDY REPORTS.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a final report of the Chief of Engineers or other decision document, as applicable, for each of the following projects for the project to be considered for authorization:

(1) Project for flood risk management, Selma Flood Risk Management and Bank Stabilization, Alabama, authorized by section 8401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3839).

(2) Project for ecosystem restoration, Salt River (Va Shly'Ay Akimel), Maricopa County, Arizona, as authorized by section 6 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (chapter 795, 52 Stat. 1225).

(3) Study for repairs to recontour and stabilize the slope at Dardanelle Lock and Dam, Arkansas, authorized pursuant to section 7 of the Act of July 24, 1946 (chapter 595, 60 Stat. 640).

(4) Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Los Angeles River, California, as authorized by section 1407(7) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1714).

(5) Project for flood risk reduction, San Francisco Bay, California, authorized by section 142 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2930; 100 Stat. 4158; 134 Stat. 2672; 138 Stat. 3136).

(6) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Central Everglades Planning Project, Florida, authorized pursuant to section 601(d)(2)(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2684; 110 Stat. 3767; 114 Stat. 2680; 121 Stat. 1052; 128 Stat. 1369; 130 Stat. 1713; 132 Stat. 3819; 136 Stat. 3791; 138 Stat. 3067).

(7) Project for navigation, Port Everglades, Florida, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1709; 136 Stat. 3792).

(8) Project for flood risk management and resiliency, Lower Missouri Jefferson City L–142 Flood Risk Management Study, Lower and Upper Missouri River Comprehensive Flood Protection, Missouri, authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (chapter 377, 55 Stat. 646; 58 Stat. 897; 134 Stat. 2687).

(9) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, New York and New Jersey Harbor and Tributaries, New York and New Jersey, as authorized by the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132; 134 Stat. 2676; 138 Stat. 3152).

(10) Project for coastal storm risk management, Nassau County Back Bays, New York, authorized pursuant to the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132).

(11) Project for navigation, Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project, Port Lavaca, Texas, authorized by section 401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2734; 138 Stat. 3083).

(12) Project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, navigation, and ecosystem restoration, Chincoteague Island, Virginia, authorized by section 1201(27) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1683).

(c) WATERSHED AND RIVER BASIN ASSESSMENTS.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of an assessment under section 729 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2267a) for Lower Rouge River Watershed, Michigan.

(d) DREDGED MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLANS.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a dredged material management plan for each of the following projects:

(1) Homer Small Boat Harbor, Homer, Alaska, authorized pursuant to section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1181).

(2) Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 3, 1896 (chapter 314, 29 Stat. 209).

(3) Cleveland Harbor, Ohio, authorized by the first section of the Act of August 14, 1876 (chapter 267, 19 Stat. 133; 100 Stat. 4095; 101 Stat. 1329–107).

(e) WATER CONTROL MANUALS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of updates to the water control manuals at the Terminus Dam and Lake Kaweah Project, Kaweah River, California, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 901).

(f) ISSUES EVALUATION STUDIES.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of the Issues Evaluation Study for Black Butte Lake, Stoney Creek, California, authorized pursuant to the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 900).

(g) NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR AND TRIBUTARIES.—

(1) SCHEDULE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the non-Federal interests for the project described in subsection (b)(9), shall provide to such non-Federal interests and congressional delegations a schedule for completion of the final report of the Chief of Engineers and other project decision documents including—

(A) the remaining study, review, decision milestones, and budget;

(B) any separable elements, actionable elements, phases, reaches, or features expected to be advanced and the anticipated timeline for any such advancements for the duration of the project until completion;

(C) the status of responses to public comments received on the 2022 Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement and Tentatively Selected Plan; and

(D) any impediments to completion of the final report of the Chief of Engineers and any other decision document.

(2) BRIEFINGS.—Until completion of the final report of the Chief of Engineers and other decision documents described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall brief the non-Federal interests and congressional delegations not less frequently than once per quarter on the status of the project, including progress toward the milestones identified under paragraph (1).

(3) CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for a period of 5 years, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report detailing the progress on the schedule for completion required under this subsection.

SEC. 203. EXPEDITED MODIFICATION OF EXISTING FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) UNALASKA (DUTCH HARBOR), ALASKA MODIFICATION.—The feasibility study for navigation, Unalaska (Dutch Harbor) Channels, Alaska, authorized by section 401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2734) is modified to authorize the Secretary to include in the study coastal storm risk management and shoreline erosion protection.

(b) COLUMBUS AND HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.—The feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization, Columbus, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(28) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746), is modified to authorize the Secretary to include in the study bluff stabilization as an authorized purpose and to include in the study area the City of Hickman, Kentucky.

(c) ALEXANDRIA TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LOUISIANA.—The feasibility study for flood control, navigation, wetland conservation and restoration, wildlife habitat, commercial and recreational fishing, saltwater intrusion, freshwater and sediment diversion, and other purposes, in the area drained by the intercepted drainage system of the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee, from Alexandria, Louisiana to the Gulf of Mexico, being carried out under Committee Resolution 2535 of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, adopted July 23, 1997, as authorized by section 1202(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3064), is modified to include Vermilion Bay.

(d) MAURICE RIVER, NEW JERSEY.—The feasibility study for the project for navigation and for beneficial use of dredged materials for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and ecosystem restoration, Maurice River, New Jersey, authorized by section 8201(a)(53) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3747), is modified to authorize the Secretary to include streambank erosion and shoreline protection and to include in the study area the East Point Lighthouse.

(e) EXPEDITED COMPLETION.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of the feasibility studies described in subsections (a) through (d), as modified by such subsections, and if the Secretary determines that a project that is the subject of the feasibility study described in subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d) is justified in the completed report, may proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the project.

SEC. 204. EXPEDITED COMPLETION OF OTHER FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) CEDAR PORT NAVIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT CHANNEL DEEPENING PROJECT, BAYTOWN, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, Cedar Port Navigation and Improvement District Channel Deepening Project, Baytown, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(b) RAYMONDVILLE DRAIN PROJECT, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for flood control, Raymondville Drain Project, Lower Rio Grande Basin, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(c) SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, Sabine-Neches Waterway, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(d) SOUTHERN FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA FLOOD RESILIENCY STUDY (BROWARD BASINS), FLORIDA.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the Central and Southern Florida Resiliency Study—Broward Basins for the project for flood risk management, Southern Florida Water Management District, Florida, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

SEC. 205. CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORTS.

(a) REPORT ON THE FORMULATION OF FUTURE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter for a period of 10 years, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report describing the use of the procedures under part 234 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, issued pursuant to section 110 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (42 U.S.C. 1962–4), with respect to ongoing feasibility studies for water resources development projects.

(2) INCLUSION.—The Secretary shall include in the report submitted under paragraph (1)—

(A) a project-by-project identification of any feasibility study carried out in accordance with the procedures described in paragraph (1) and an identification of, and rationale for, any study carried out during the period applicable to the report that was not developed using such procedures;

(B) an evaluation of the outcomes of such procedures on the formulation, evaluation, and recommendations for a proposed water resources development project; and

(C) a summary of stakeholder engagement and public input received related to the formulation, evaluation, and recommendation of the project.

(b) REPORT ON IMPACTS OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY USERS ON WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report describing the effects of new commercial and industrial water users on water resources development projects authorized for the purpose of water supply or water conservation.

(c) REPORT ON FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report detailing the implementation of forecast-informed reservoir operations at any reservoir constructed, owned, or operated by the Secretary, including a reservoir for which the Secretary is authorized to prescribe regulations for the use of storage allocated for flood control or navigation pursuant to section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 709).

(2) CONTENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report submitted under paragraph (1)—

(A) a list of projects at which forecast-informed reservoir operations have been implemented or evaluated and, with respect to any project for which such operations were evaluated but not implemented, a rationale for why the operations were not implemented at each such project;

(B) a list of projects at which the viability of using airborne snow observatory flights has been implemented or evaluated for use in forecast-informed reservoir operations and, with respect to any project for which such operations were evaluated but not implemented, a rationale for why the operations were not implemented at each such project;

(C) an assessment of the effectiveness of such operations in improving water supply and flood risk management, and other authorized project purposes;

(D) any barriers to implementation of forecast-informed reservoir operations, including technical, operational, or legal constraints; and

(E) recommendations for any modifications to existing authorities to expand or improve such operations.

(d) RECREATIONAL ACCESS FOR FLOATING CABINS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on floating cabins, including—

(A) a summary of any authorities and procedures the Secretary uses to manage activities or permissions relating to floating cabins;

(B) identification of any laws, regulations, administrative barriers, or other limitations that prohibit or inhibit greater use of, or installation of new, floating cabins;

(C) recommendations of the Secretary with respect to changes the Secretary may implement to facilitate greater use of, or installation of new, floating cabins; and

(D) with respect to each recommendation identified under subparagraph (C)—

(i) the estimated cost to the Corps of Engineers to implement, and operate under, such change; and

(ii) a detailed description of any effects, including benefits, that such change is expected to have on—

(I) any operations at water resources development projects operated and maintained by the Corps; and

(II) the mission of the Corps as it relates to recreation.

(2) FLOATING CABIN DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "floating cabin" means a floating cabin, as such term is defined in section 1035 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1234), that is located on waters subject to the jurisdiction of the Secretary, including Federal water resources reservoirs or lake projects administered by the Secretary.

(e) REPORT ON EASEMENTS FOR HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report describing the implementation of authorities granted in section 1145(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (33 U.S.C. 598c(d)), including—

(1) an assessment of any administrative actions taken (including any guidance issued, policy changes made, or process improvements implemented) by the Secretary to implement such section;

(2) a summary of the use of each authority used by the Secretary in carrying out a project pursuant to such section, including—

(A) the number and types of projects for which each such authority was used;

(B) the status of any easement acquisition, easement relocation, or easement modification activity carried out using each such authority; and

(C) any reduction in project delays or costs, or any reduction in administrative burdens, attributable to the use of each such authority; and

(3) identification of any additional legislative authorities the Secretary determines are necessary to improve project delivery under such section.

(f) BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL; MANAGEMENT PLANS REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate the strategic plan required by section 8130(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3717), developed in accordance with the national goal described in section 125(a)(1)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2326g(a)(1)(B)).

(2) FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINE.—If the Secretary fails to submit the strategic plan described in paragraph (1) by the deadline established by such paragraph, the Secretary shall, not later than 225 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate—

(A) a detailed explanation of why the Secretary failed to submit the strategic plan by the deadline;

(B) a summary of the status of the development of the strategic plan, including whether it has been initiated; and

(C) a projected date for submission of the strategic plan.

(g) REPORT ON THE APPLICABILITY OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING FEE CAPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on any statutory, regulatory, or policy limitation on architectural and engineering service fees applicable to water resources development projects carried out under the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report submitted under paragraph (1)—

(A) a description of any limitation applied by the Secretary to architectural and engineering service fees for such projects, including, where applicable, the identification of the authority for the limitation; and

(B) an assessment of the effects of any limitations applied by the Secretary to such fees on the ability of the Secretary to carry out such projects, including a list of projects the cost or schedule of which was affected by such limitations.

(h) REPORT ON REALIGNMENT OF CORPS DIVISIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report detailing the implications and feasibility of realigning the divisions of the Corps to transfer the responsibilities of the Little Rock District to the Mississippi Valley Division.

SEC. 206. REPORT ON THE INLAND WATERWAYS SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a comprehensive study to evaluate the condition and reliability of water resources development projects within inland and intracoastal waterways of the United States.

(b) COMPONENTS.—In carrying out the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) examine inland and intracoastal waterways of the United States and the ability of such waterways to meet the needs of the United States, including emergency and defense needs;

(2) investigate the reliability and effectiveness of water resources development projects within such waterways with respect to commerce, navigation, environment, and recreation;

(3) assess the condition of flood control structures (including locks, levees, and dams) along such waterways to determine the structural importance and identify any necessary repairs to maintain future reliability of such waterways;

(4) assess the effectiveness of ecosystem restoration and mitigation efforts within such waterways;

(5) evaluate water resources development projects (including separable elements) within such waterways that will reduce recurring dredging requirements to maintain authorized navigation dimensions of such waterways and prevent channel migration;

(6) assess the funding needed to improve the reliability and effectiveness of water resources development projects within such waterways; and

(7) identify components of water resources development projects that, in case of failure, would likely have significant impacts on the function of such waterways.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the study required under subsection (a).

(d) INLAND AND INTRACOASTAL WATERWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES DEFINED.—In this section, the term "inland and intracoastal waterways of the United States" means the inland and intracoastal waterways described in section 206 of the Inland Waterways Revenue Act of 1978 (33 U.S.C. 1804).

SEC. 207. COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT TRUST FUND STUDY.

The Secretary shall conduct a study on the creation of a Coastal Storm Risk Management Trust Fund, including identification of potential sources of funding for such a trust fund.

SEC. 208. ASSESSMENT OF EMERGING HARBOR MAINTENANCE BACKLOG.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct an assessment of federally authorized emerging harbors that have experienced deferred maintenance, inadequate operations and maintenance funding, or recurring navigation deficiencies.

(b) CONTENTS.—In conducting the assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary shall identify, for each emerging harbor—

(1) the authorized dimensions and current condition of the harbor and associated Federal navigation features;

(2) the extent of deferred maintenance and dredging needs;

(3) the economic, public safety, emergency response, commercial fishing, Tribal, and recreational impacts associated with deferred maintenance;

(4) whether the harbor has been unable to receive regular maintenance because of current benefit-cost methodologies or other Federal policies;

(5) whether the harbor has not received Federal operations and maintenance funding for a period of not less than 10 years and the impacts of such lack of maintenance on navigation, safety, and local economic activity;

(6) recommendations for addressing identified maintenance backlogs; and

(7) a determination of—

(A) the interest of State, local, and Tribal governments, and port authorities, in assuming responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the emerging harbor; and

(B) any legal, financial, or operational barriers to such assumption of responsibility.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the assessment under this section, the Secretary shall consult with State, local, Tribal, and port authorities regarding—

(1) the potential deauthorization of federally authorized emerging harbors;

(2) the interest of non-Federal public entities in assuming responsibility for the operation and maintenance of such harbors; and

(3) the authorities, funding mechanisms, and technical assistance that may be necessary to facilitate such transfers.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report containing the results of the assessment conducted under this section and recommendations for administrative or legislative actions to address any identified backlogs, including any recommendations regarding the transfer of operation and maintenance responsibilities to interested non-Federal entities.

(2) PRIORITY LIST.—The Secretary shall include in the report under paragraph (1) a prioritized list of emerging harbor maintenance projects based on economic importance, public safety, commercial fishing activity, Tribal reliance, emergency access needs, and the extent of deferred maintenance.

(e) EMERGING HARBOR DEFINED.—In this section, the term "emerging harbor" has the meaning given the term in section 210(f)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(f)(2)).

SEC. 209. GAO STUDIES.

(a) STUDY ON COST-SHARING EFFORTS FOR RECREATION FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate a review of the efforts of the Secretary to share with non-Federal public entities and private nonprofit entities the cost of managing recreation facilities and natural resources at water resource development projects under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the review under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall—

(A) describe the actions the Secretary is taking, or plans to take, to implement section 225 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2328);

(B) evaluate the use of joint management agreements, including cooperative agreements under subsection (b)(1) of such section, and other partnership authorities, that allow the Secretary to share responsibilities with, or transfer or delegate responsibilities to, non-Federal public entities and private nonprofit entities, for the operation and management of recreation facilities and natural resources;

(C) assess the effectiveness of such agreements in reducing Federal costs, improving facility conditions, and maintaining or enhancing public access;

(D) identify any legal, regulatory, or administrative barriers to the expanded use of such agreements; and

(E) develop recommendations for legislative or administrative actions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of such partnership authorities.

(3) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that contains the results of such review, including any recommendations developed under paragraph (2)(E).

(b) STUDY ON BEACH RENOURISHMENT EFFORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate an analysis that includes—

(A) the statutory authorities and programs used by, and available to, the Secretary to support beach renourishment cycles, including initial construction, periodic renourishment, and emergency renourishment activities;

(B) an evaluation of financial, regulatory, and technical barriers that contribute to delays in carrying out beach renourishment activities;

(C) a description of the Corps of Engineers process for evaluating the beneficial use of dredged material for beach renourishment activities, including procuring materials from other projects carried out by the Corps of Engineers; and

(D) recommendations for legislative, regulatory, or administrative actions to address barriers identified under subparagraph (B) and to improve the efficiency, predictability, and effectiveness of the beach renourishment efforts of the Corps of Engineers.

(2) REPORT.—Upon completion of the analysis required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such analysis.

(c) STUDY ON ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DESIGN SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate a review of the methods by which the Corps of Engineers performs architectural and engineering design services, including—

(A) an analysis of the procurement of such services through contracts with private sector firms;

(B) an assessment of the extent to which employees of the Corps of Engineers carry out such services; and

(C) a comparative assessment of the benefits and costs of the methods described in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(2) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such review.

(d) REVIEW OF COMPLIANCE WITH STATE FISH AND WILDLIFE RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate a review of the compliance of the Secretary with any requirements under, and incorporation of any recommendations submitted to the Secretary pursuant to, the following:

(A) Section 2 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 662), including technical recommendations related to evaluating impacts to fish and wildlife resources.

(B) State management programs approved under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455).

(C) State comprehensive plans approved under section 4 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669c).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the review under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall—

(A) assess the extent to which the Corps of Engineers incorporates any recommendation submitted by a Federal or State agency pursuant to the statutes identified in paragraph (1) in developing a feasibility study for the construction or modification of a water resources development project or an operations or mitigation plan for a water resources development project; and

(B) to the extent that any recommendation is not incorporated, provide a detailed explanation and legal justification as to why such recommendation was not incorporated.

(3) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such review.

SEC. 210. INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORTS.

(a) REPORT ON INHERENTLY GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Engineer Inspector General of the Corps of Engineers shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the policies of the Corps of Engineers related to identifying the inherently governmental function status of Corps of Engineers park rangers.

(2) CONTENTS.—In the report submitted under paragraph (1), the Engineer Inspector General shall include—

(A) an assessment of—

(i) the policies, guidance, and practices of the Corps of Engineers for identifying and classifying functions and duties related to environmental management, public safety, and enforcement duties for projects; and

(ii) the extent to which such policies, guidance, and practices comply with the requirements of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act

of 1998 (31 U.S.C. 501 note) and other applicable laws, regulations, and guidance governing inherently governmental functions;

(B) an assessment of any risks to environmental management, public safety, enforcement duties, or governmental decisionmaking resulting from the potential misclassification of park ranger functions;

(C) an assessment of Corps of Engineers policies and procedures for distinguishing functions that must be performed by Federal employees from functions that may appropriately be performed by contractors;

(D) an assessment of any potential deficiencies in Corps of Engineers policies, procedures, internal controls, staffing practices, or organizational structures that may impair compliance with applicable requirements governing inherently governmental functions and the effective performance of environmental management, public safety, and enforcement duties; and

(E) any recommendations for administrative or legislative actions necessary to improve compliance with requirements governing inherently governmental functions and the performance of park ranger responsibilities.

(b) REPORT ON TRIBAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Engineer Inspector General of the Corps of Engineers shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the implementation of policies and programs of the Corps of Engineers relating to Tribal communities, including the uniformity of application of such policies and programs across all districts of the Corps of Engineers.

(2) CONTENTS.—In the report submitted under paragraph (1), the Engineer Inspector General shall include—

(A) an assessment of the Tribal Liaison position (as established by section 8112 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281a)), including a description of how each applicable district office has implemented the position and the responsibilities of such position;

(B) the implementation status of—

(i) section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269);

(ii) section 1141 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (33 U.S.C. 2269 note); and

(iii) section 8115 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281b note);

(C) an assessment of the Secretary's alignment with requirements of subsections (c) and (d) of section 112 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2356) with respect to Tribal communities;

(D) an assessment of the alignment of the Secretary's guidance, guidelines, and policies with clearly stated congressional intent with respect to Tribal communities; and

(E) an evaluation of barriers within the Corps of Engineers that hinder or prohibit successful Tribal engagement, consultation, or partnership.

(c) REPORT ON LOWER PEARL RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Engineer Inspector General of the Corps of Engineers shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the failure and degradation of the weir constructed at Wilson's Slough, near Walkiah Bluff, Mississippi, as part of the project for flood damage reduction, Pearl River Basin, including Shoccoe, Mississippi, authorized by section 401(e)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4132; 121 Stat. 1134).

(2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an assessment of the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the weir;

(B) a determination, to the extent practicable, of whether the failure or degradation of the weir was primarily attributable to structural deficiencies, inadequate operations or maintenance, natural events, or a combination thereof; and

(C) any recommendations for administrative or legislative actions necessary to restore functionality of the Lower Pearl River Restoration project or prevent similar failures in future environmental restoration projects.

SEC. 211. ACCELERATION OF EMERGENCY INLAND NAVIGATION PROJECTS.

In carrying out any authorized inland navigation project, the Secretary shall expedite completion of any modification, repair, or rehabilitation that is subject to an emergency declaration issued by the Secretary, including a non-breach emergency, to ensure continued navigation functionality and structural integrity, including by

expediting the completion of investigations, engineering and design, and construction activities necessary to resolve emergency conditions.

SEC. 212. ASSESSMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISH LANDINGS DATA.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate the results of the corrective action plan developed by the Secretary in response to the report of the Comptroller General of the United States, published on April 28, 2025, and titled "Army Corps of Engineers: Commercial Fishing Data Could Help Inform Budget Process" (GAO–25–107447).

SEC. 213. ASSESSMENTS OF DRYLAND STREAM TECHNOLOGIES AND SHORELINE STABILIZATION TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN DRYLAND STREAMS TECHNOLOGIES AND APPROACHES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Engineer Research and Development Center, shall carry out research and development activities on, and test the effectiveness of, natural infrastructure in dryland streams technologies and approaches to using such technologies in arid, semi-arid, and drought-prone areas.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable—

(A) ensure that the locations where research and development activities and tests are carried out are geographically diverse;

(B) undertake research and development activities and tests that include human-made infrastructure that mimics natural infrastructure, such as rock check dams, beaver dam analogs, gabions, and weirs; and

(C) based on information collected from the carrying out and completion of research and development activities and tests described in subparagraph (B), assess the potential uses and effectiveness of such human-made infrastructure with respect to restoring dryland ecosystems, enhancing flood risk reduction efforts, and enhancing water supply, water conservation, and drought resiliency efforts.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out a research and development activity or test under paragraph (1), the Secretary may consult with—

(A) the heads of other Federal agencies;

(B) Indian Tribes; and

(C) appropriate State government agencies in States with arid or semi-arid areas.

(4) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 1 year after the completion of the activities and testing described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall publish guidance for the utilization of natural infrastructure in dryland streams technologies in civil works projects.

(5) SUMMARY TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and make publicly available (including on a publicly available website), a written summary of the activities and tests carried out, and the guidance published, under this subsection.

(b) ASSESSMENT OF SHORELINE STABILIZATION AND EROSION CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Engineer Research and Development Center and, as appropriate, in consultation with other Federal agencies and coastal States, shall carry out research and development activities on, and test the effectiveness of, shoreline stabilization, erosion control, and wave energy reduction technologies applicable to coastal areas exposed to flooding and erosion, including flooding and erosional impacts associated with tidally influenced portions of rivers, bays, and estuaries that are hydrologically connected to the coastal water body.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) to the maximum extent practicable, ensure that research and development activities and testing are carried out in diverse geographic locations; and

(B) carry out research and development activities and testing of natural features and nature-based features (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a))), including the use of engineered technologies that mimic natural processes or structures, or approaches that combine natural and engineered elements.

(3) SUMMARY TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and make publicly available (including on a publicly available website) a written summary of the activities carried out under this subsection.

SEC. 214. ASSESSMENT OF NONSTRUCTURAL APPROACHES TO FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND HURRICANE AND STORM RISK REDUCTION.

Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the status of the following projects:

(1) The project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, and Passaic Counties, New Jersey, including as it relates to buyouts in the Township of Wayne, Passaic County, New Jersey, authorized pursuant to section 101(a)(18) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (104 Stat. 4607).

(2) The project for flood risk management, Township of Denville, New Jersey, being carried out pursuant to section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(3) The project for flood control, Green Brook Sub-basin, Raritan River Basin, New Jersey, authorized by section 401 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4119; 134 Stat. 2671).

(4) The project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, New Jersey Back Bays, Cape May, Ocean, Atlantic, Monmouth, and Burlington Counties, authorized by resolutions of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, approved in December 1987.

(5) The project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point, New York, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2738).

(6) The project for coastal storm risk management, Nassau County Back Bays, New York, authorized pursuant to the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132).

SEC. 215. POST-DISASTER WATERSHED ASSESSMENT FOR IMPACTED AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a post-disaster watershed assessment under section 3025 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2267b) for the following areas:

(1) Areas of Catron and Grant Counties, New Mexico, impacted by the June 2025 wildfires.

(2) Areas of Valencia County, New Mexico, impacted by the June 2025 wildfires.

(3) Areas near Ruidoso, New Mexico, impacted by the June 2024 wildfires.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the status of the post-disaster watershed assessments carried out under subsection (a).

SEC. 216. UPDATED PLAN ON FEDERAL HOPPER DREDGE RECAPITALIZATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) with respect to Federal hopper dredges identified in the analysis of the Corps of Engineers titled "Hopper Dredge Recapitalization Analysis" (published June 20, 2017) and owned and operated by the Corps of Engineers as of the date of enactment of this Act, update the plan and timeline for recapitalization of such Federal hopper dredges that is included in such analysis; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate such updated plan and timeline.

SEC. 217. CHOCTAWHATCHEE AND PEA RIVER BASINS, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of carrying out the study of improvements for flood control, water quality, water supply, drought management, and fish and wildlife enhancement authorized by the Congressional Committee Resolution adopted April 24, 1990, by the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate (relating to the Choctawhatchee and Pea River Basins, Alabama and Florida, as described in House Document 242, 72d Congress, 1st session), and any related review conducted pursuant to the Congressional Committee Resolution adopted August 1,

1990, by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives (relating to the Pea River watershed, Alabama), the Secretary shall—

(1) develop a scope of work, including a communications plan, in collaboration with the non-Federal interest, that is in accordance with the intent of such authorizing documents and, to the extent practicable, meets the objectives of the non-Federal interest;

(2) include in the study area the entire Choctawhatchee River basin and Pea River basin, and all hydrologically connected downstream receiving waters, in the States of Alabama and Florida; and

(3) coordinate, as practicable, with relevant State, local, and Tribal entities in Alabama and Florida and with appropriate Federal agencies.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply to any feasibility study carried out pursuant to the authorizations described in subsection (a).

SEC. 218. MOBILE HARBOR LAND USE ASSESSMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out an assessment of the long-term viability of existing dredged material placement areas for Mobile Harbor, including State-owned upland dredged materials disposal facilities.

(b) BENEFICIAL USE.—In carrying out the assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary shall include recommendations for the beneficial use of dredged materials from Mobile Harbor, including the viability of using such dredged materials at locations on Pinto Island and Blakeley Island in Mobile, Alabama.

SEC. 219. EXPEDITED AFTER-ACTION REVIEW OF LAKE OKEECHOBEE RECOVERY OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of an After-Action Review for the Lake Okeechobee Recovery Operations that occurred between December 2024 and June 2025.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2026, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the After-Action Review described in subsection (a), including—

(1) a description of the rationale of the Secretary, including identification of any factors and any processes used by the Secretary, in deciding to implement the Lake Okeechobee Recovery Operations that occurred between December 2024 and June 2025;

(2) an assessment by the Secretary of such Recovery Operations, including identification and assessment of the effects, if any, of such Recovery Operations on—

(A) the subaquatic vegetation and fauna in and around Lake Okeechobee;

(B) the ecology of estuaries and lagoons that received water transfers from Lake Okeechobee, including effects on subaquatic vegetation, adult oyster populations, and oyster reproduction rates in such estuaries and lagoons;

(C) congressionally authorized project purposes of flood protection, water supply, protection of fish and wildlife resources, and navigation; and

(D) the total quantity of water, measured in cubic-feet, transferred through congressionally authorized or funded projects;

(3) the identification of any periods during the 18-month period beginning on June 30, 2025, of water excess or water shortage in Lake Okeechobee, a canal used for navigation in the vicinity of Lake Okeehcobee, or sources of water for drinking or other consumption located in the area south of Lake Okeechobee;

(4) an assessment of the ability of the Corps of Engineers to undertake Lake Okeechobee Recovery Operations again during the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(5) an assessment of whether or not there may have been any adverse effects to water supply or other Congressionally authorized purposes, included but not limited to flood protection, protection of fish and wildlife resources, and navigation as a result of Lake Okeechobee Recovery Operations.

(c) LIMITATION.—In the report under subsection (b), the Secretary may not recommend—

(1) expanding Federal authority or oversight over waters or environmental programs of a State; or

(2) anything contrary to the original goals, priorities, or authorizations of the project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration, Florida, authorized pursuant to section 601(d)(2)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680; 121 Stat. 1179; 134 Stat. 2673; 136 Stat. 3761; 138 Stat. 3067).

SEC. 220. HONOLULU HARBOR, HAWAII.

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an update describing the status of the study to modify the project for navigation, Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii, authorized by the first section of the Act of March 3, 1905 (chapter 1482, 33 Stat. 1146; 136 Stat. 3750; 138 Stat. 3064), including the status of the assessment of the benefits of the project modification on disaster resiliency and enhanced national security from utilization of the harbor by the Department of Defense authorized by section 1202(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3064).

SEC. 221. CHICAGO AREA WATERWAY SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an assessment of the Calumet Harbor Dredged Material Disposal Facility, also known as the Chicago Area Confined Disposal Facility, authorized pursuant to section 123 of the River and Harbor Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1823).

(b) INCLUSION.—The Secretary shall include in the assessment under subsection (a)—

(1) a description of work related to the ongoing and future dredging of the Calumet River and Harbor;

(2) a plan for carrying out activities related to the closure of the Chicago Area Confined Disposal Facility, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, including remediation, capping, seeding, and other measures necessary to stabilize the facility and ensure that the site of the facility is prepared for the authorized use of such site after such closure;

(3) a plan of actions to be taken to ensure conveyance of the Chicago Area Confined Disposal Facility to the Chicago Park District in a timely fashion after the completion of closure activities carried out pursuant to the plan under paragraph (2); and

(4) a plan of actions to be taken to ensure the Secretary coordinates with State and local governments in carrying out this section.

SEC. 222. GREAT LAKES AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER INTERBASIN PROJECT, BRANDON ROAD, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that includes—

(1) the results of an assessment to identify any contaminated sediments associated with the project for ecosystem restoration, Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study – Brandon Road, Will County, Illinois, authorized by section 401(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2740); and

(2) a plan, developed in coordination with the non-Federal interest for such project, to remediate such sediments simultaneously with construction of the project.

SEC. 223. COLUMBIA LOCK AND DAM, LOUISIANA.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report regarding the Columbia Lock and Dam, Louisiana, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 13, 1902 (chapter 1079, 32 Stat. 357), that includes—

(1) a description of the nature and extent of the structural concerns that resulted in the declaration by the Secretary in August, 2024, of a non-breach emergency at the lock and dam;

(2) a summary of actions taken by the Corps of Engineers to address such concerns, including interim operational or emergency measures;

(3) recommended permanent remedial actions necessary to ensure continued navigation functionality and structural integrity;

(4) an evaluation of whether such recommended permanent remedial actions may be implemented as discrete, segmented projects or phases, including an assessment of—

(A) the technical feasibility of such segmentation;

(B) potential cost efficiencies or risk reduction associated with phased implementation; and

(C) the extent to which segmentation could accelerate completion of critical repairs; and

(5) an estimated schedule and cost range for implementation of such recommended permanent remedial actions, including any segmented or phased approach identified based on the evaluation under paragraph (4).

SEC. 224. LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY.

The Secretary shall expedite completion of the Lower Mississippi River Comprehensive Management Study, authorized by section 213 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2684; 136 Stat. 3795).

SEC. 225. DISPOSITION STUDY FOR CAPE COD CANAL, MASSACHUSETTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a disposition study under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a) for the deauthorization of a portion of the project for navigation, Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts, authorized by the first section of the Act of August 30, 1935 (chapter 831, 49 Stat. 1029), that the Secretary determines—

(1) is not needed to carry out the authorized purposes of the project; and

(2) could be conveyed to the Town of Sandwich or the Town of Bourne, Massachusetts, for the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the status of the disposition study required under subsection (a).

SEC. 226. NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CONFINED AQUATIC DISPOSAL FACILITIES.

(a) EXPEDITE ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of the assessment of the availability of confined aquatic disposal facilities in the New England District region required under section 8128(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3716).

(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Upon completion of the assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate the results of such assessment.

(c) STUDY AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct—

(1) a study for the construction of confined aquatic disposal facilities in the Massachusetts Bay and Ipswich Bay region for the disposal of contaminated dredged material in such region; and

(2) any other study recommended by the Secretary in the assessment under subsection (a).

SEC. 227. ASSATEAGUE ISLAND, MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Section 534(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3775) is amended by striking "$35,000,000" and inserting "$45,000,000".

SEC. 228. BIG SANDY LAKE, MINNESOTA.

(a) SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a shoreline management plan for the Big Sandy Lake project.

(b) SHORELINE USE PERMITS.—Upon the establishment of a shoreline management plan under subsection (a), the Secretary is authorized to issue to an owner of land adjacent to the Big Sandy Lake project, upon request by the owner and consistent with the shoreline management plan, a shoreline use permit for activities relating to an existing structure or a new structure on land that is held by the Corps of Engineers for the project and adjacent to the land of the owner.

(c) DISPOSITION STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a disposition study under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a) for the release, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess easements, or the conveyance of excess land, held for the Big Sandy Lake project.

(2) SCOPE.—In carrying out the disposition study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) for each segment of shoreline property owned by the Corps of Engineers at the Big Sandy Lake project that corresponds to the width of an adjacent plot of private property, identify—

(i) the appraised value of the segment of shoreline property; and

(ii) a legal description and the acreage of the segment of shoreline property; and

(B) develop recommendations for any restrictions or conditions on any shoreline property at the Big Sandy Lake project that is owned by, or sub-

ject to an easement held by, the Corps of Engineers that would be necessary to sustain the authorized purposes of the Big Sandy Lake project if the shoreline property were to be conveyed to, or the easement were to be released, transferred or conveyed to, or exchanged with, a non-Federal entity.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the status of the disposition study required under paragraph (1).

(d) BIG SANDY LAKE PROJECT DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Big Sandy Lake project" means the Sandy Lake dam and reservoir, located in Aitkin County, Minnesota, originally authorized as one of the six Mississippi River Headwater reservoirs authorized by the first section of the Act of June 14, 1880 (chapter 211, 21 Stat. 193; 22 Stat. 203).

SEC. 229. UPPER MISSOURI RIVER BASIN SEDIMENTATION.

(a) COMPREHENSIVE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a comprehensive study to identify the core sedimentation issues in the Upper Missouri River Basin.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—In conducting the study under this subsection, the Secretary may develop recommendations for—

(A) the construction of a water resources development project;

(B) the structural or operational modification of existing water resources development projects, except as provided in subsection (f);

(C) monitoring or adaptive management measures for water resources development projects to respond to changing conditions in the Upper Missouri River Basin;

(D) additional studies focusing on specific geographic areas within the Upper Missouri River Basin;

(E) management plans and actions, to be carried out by responsible Federal agencies, to address or reduce sedimentation in the Upper Missouri River Basin; and

(F) further research on issues with respect to which data or current technology does not allow for immediate solutions.

(b) CONTINUATION OF STUDY.—The following studies shall be considered a continuation of the study conducted under subsection (a):

(1) Any study recommended to be carried out in a report that the Chief of Engineers prepares for the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) Any additional study recommended under subsection (a)(2).

(3) Any study spun off from the study conducted under subsection (a), or from an additional study recommended under paragraph (2) of such subsection, before the completion of such study.

(c) USE OF EXISTING DATA.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), and in carrying out any study pursuant to subsection (b), the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, make use of existing data provided to the Secretary by any applicable Federal, State, and local agency, Indian Tribe, non-Federal interest, or other stakeholder, or from any relevant multistate monitoring program.

(d) COSTS.—

(1) LIMITATION.—The total cost of the study conducted under subsection (a) shall not exceed $25,000,000.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the study conducted under subsection (a) and any study carried out pursuant to subsection (b) shall be 65 percent.

(e) DEADLINE.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that contains the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), including any recommendations developed under paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(f) PROHIBITION.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), and in carrying out any study pursuant to subsection (b), the Secretary may not consider any changes to the Missouri River Basin Mainstem Reservoir System Master Water Control Manual.

SEC. 230. TABLE ROCK LAKE DISPOSITION STUDY, MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a disposition study under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a) for the release, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess easements, or the exchange of excess land, held for

flood risk management and operation of the Table Rock Lake project of the Corps of Engineers, located in Missouri and Arkansas, authorized as one of the multipurpose reservoir projects in the White River Basin by section 4 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (chapter 795, 52 Stat. 1218).

(b) ACTIONS.—In carrying out the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) ensure that the relevant non-Federal interest for the Table Rock Lake project is provided right of first refusal for any potential release, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess easements; and

(2) work alongside such non-Federal interest in identifying opportunities for land exchanges, where possible.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report of the status of the disposition study required under subsection (a).

SEC. 231. TABLE ROCK LAKE, MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Section 1323 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3143) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

"(a) STRUCTURES.—The Secretary shall permit the ongoing presence of an eligible structure at the Table Rock Lake project until the abandonment of the eligible structure.

"(b) SEWER OR SEPTIC SYSTEMS.—The Secretary shall permit the ongoing presence of an eligible sewer or septic system at the Table Rock Lake project until the abandonment or imminent failure of the eligible sewer or septic system.";

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "eligible structure, means the allowance of the structure" and inserting "eligible structure or eligible sewer or septic system, means the allowance of the structure or sewer or septic system";

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (6), respectively;

(C) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) ELIGIBLE SEWER OR SEPTIC SYSTEM.—The term 'eligible sewer or septic system' means a privately owned sewer or septic system that—

"(A) as of the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026, is located on fee land or land subject to a flowage easement held by the United States; and

"(B) does not impact the reservoir level, water quality, or operations of the Table Rock Lake project.

"(3) ELIGIBLE STRUCTURE.—The term 'eligible structure' means a structure for human habitation, shed, retaining wall, deck, patio, gazebo, driveway, fence, or similar structure, that, as of the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026, is located—

"(A) on fee land or land subject to a flowage easement held by the United States; and

"(B) higher than the elevation contour of 936 feet above mean sea level."; and

(D) by inserting before paragraph (6), as so redesignated, the following:

"(5) IMMINENT FAILURE.—The term 'imminent failure' means, with respect to an eligible sewer or septic system, a final order by the applicable unit of local government to the owner of an eligible sewer or septic system that such system be replaced."; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(d) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in the section shall prevent the Secretary from issuing a shoreline use permit, other applicable permit, easement, or outgrant, consistent with a shoreline management plan or other applicable policy, for a structure, sewer system, or septic system proposed to be built or modified after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026 at the Table Rock Lake project.".

SEC. 232. EVALUATION OF ATOMIC CONTAMINATION AT COCHITI LAKE, SANDOVAL COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the People of Cochiti Pueblo, shall initiate an evaluation of the area including the lands adjacent to and including the Cochiti Lake in relation to the early atomic energy program of the United States, including the Manhattan Engineering District, to determine

whether the area is eligible to be added to the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program of the Corps of Engineers.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate of the results of the evaluation initiated under subsection (a), including—

(1) whether the area referred to in subsection (a) contains contamination that resulted from the early atomic energy program;

(2) whether further remedial action in the area is needed; and

(3) if eligible, the timeline for adding the area to the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program.

SEC. 233. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES STUDY ON UPPER RIO GRANDE BASIN.

Section 1230 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3086) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter until the report prepared under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an update describing the status of the implementation of this section.".

SEC. 234. ARBUCKLE-TIMBERED HILLS, OKLAHOMA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary, in coordination with relevant Federal and State agencies and non-Federal interests, may conduct a study on water supply, water storage capacity, and drought resiliency for the regions overlaying the Arbuckle-Timbered Hills Aquifer, Oklahoma.

(b) COMPONENTS.—In carrying out a study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall identify infrastructure needs to support increased water storage in and around the Arbuckle-Timbered Hills Aquifer.

SEC. 235. DISPOSITION AND COST ALLOCATION STUDY OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY, OREGON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall issue the report required by section 8220 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3762), as modified by this section.

(b) COST ALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall include in the report described in subsection (a)—

(1) a review of the cost allocation for capital investments for fish passage, and associated monitoring facilities, constructed or proposed after September 30, 2025, and for operation and expenses related to such capital investments, at the dams, reservoirs, and related facilities of the Willamette Valley hydropower project; and

(2) a description of the relative public value of continued hydropower operations at the Willamette Valley hydropower project compared to flood control and other authorized purposes.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "Willamette Valley hydropower project" has the meaning given that term in section 8220(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3762).

SEC. 236. FOSTER JOSEPH SAYERS RESERVOIR AND DAM, PENNSYLVANIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a disposition study under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a) for the release, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess easements, or the exchange of excess land, held for flood risk management and operation of the Foster Joseph Sayers Reservoir and Dam project, located in Pennsylvania and constructed as one of the flood risk management reservoir projects in the plan for flood protection on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania and New York, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 1257).

(b) SCOPE.—The disposition study required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) identification of the minimum real property required for the operation or maintenance of the Foster Joseph Sayers Reservoir and Dam project;

(2) evaluation of the potential effects of the release, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess property interests on flood control and recreation missions of the Corps of Engineers; and

(3) identification of the exact legal description and acreage of the property interests, including easements, suitable for conveyance.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment

and Public Works of the Senate a report of the status of the disposition study required under subsection (a).

SEC. 237. HUMPHREYS COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

The Secretary shall coordinate with representatives of the Natural Resources Conservation Service to expedite completion of watershed planning assistance to Humphreys County, Tennessee, pursuant to the agreement entered into between the Secretary and the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service on November 30, 2022, for such assistance.

SEC. 238. SAM RAYBURN RESERVOIR, TEXAS.

(a) JOINT ASSESSMENT.—Upon request of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall jointly assess the condition of the Harvey Creek boat ramp at Sam Rayburn Reservoir, San Augustine County, Texas, to identify any repairs to the boat ramp that may be necessary.

(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FOREST SERVICE.—Upon request of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary shall provide technical and design assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief, for any repairs to the boat ramp described in subsection (a) that the Secretary of Agriculture determines necessary based on an assessment under subsection (a).

SEC. 239. COLUMBIA RIVER, WASHINGTON.

(a) TRI-CITIES DISPOSITION STUDY.—The Secretary shall carry out a disposition study under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a) for the conveyance of covered lands to a covered entity for a public purpose.

(b) LAND INTO TRUST DISPOSITION STUDY.—The Secretary shall carry out a disposition study under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a) for the transfer of covered lands to the Secretary of the Interior to be taken into trust for the benefit of a covered Tribal entity.

(c) CONSULTATION.—To identify the exact location, acreage, and boundaries of the covered lands to be included in a disposition study under this section, the Secretary shall consult with covered entities, covered Tribal entities, and other stakeholders, as applicable.

(d) CONTENTS.—In carrying out a disposition study under this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) review and describe the effects, if any, on the authorized purpose of each Corps of Engineers project expected to be affected by a conveyance or transfer, as applicable, of covered lands that are the subject of the study;

(2) identify all Federal easements on such covered lands;

(3) identify all federally owned flood risk management and flood control infrastructure on such covered lands;

(4) identify and describe each new authority needed, if any, to convey or transfer, as applicable, such covered lands;

(5) for each parcel of land within such covered lands, identify and describe any rights-of-way, access easements, flood easements, and other similar legal instruments, agreements, or encumbrances needed to operate and maintain all flood control infrastructure operated and maintained by the Corps of Engineers;

(6) identify and describe any current agreements entered into by the Corps of Engineers and a non-Federal entity for use of, or access to, such covered lands; and

(7) identify any restrictions or conditions on lands proposed for conveyance that the Secretary recommends and determines to be necessary to sustain the authorized purposes of each Corps of Engineers project expected to be affected by a conveyance or transfer, as applicable, of such covered lands.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the status of each disposition study required under this section.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED ENTITY.—The term "covered entity" means—

(A) the City of Kennewick, Washington;

(B) the City of Pasco, Washington;

(C) the City of Richland, Washington;

(D) Benton County, Washington;

(E) Franklin County, Washington; and

(F) the Port Commission of the Port of Pasco, located in the City of Pasco, Washington.

(2) COVERED LANDS.—The term "covered lands" means the shoreline and adjacent lands located along the Columbia River within in the following areas of land owned by the Corps of Engineers:

(A) With respect to the disposition study required in subsection (a)—

(i) the area of approximately 370 acres in Benton County, Washington;

(ii) the area of approximately 465 acres in the City of Kennewick, Washington;

(iii) the area of approximately 350 acres in the City of Pasco, Washington;

(iv) the area of approximately 640 acres in the City of Richland, Washington;

(v) the area of approximately 8 acres within the Port of Pasco, Washington; and

(vi) the area of approximately 520 acres in Franklin County, Washington.

(B) With respect to the disposition study required in subsection (b)—

(i) the area of approximately 200 acres within the Umatilla Indian Reservation;

(ii) the area of approximately 160 acres within the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; and

(iii) any additional areas, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) COVERED TRIBAL ENTITY.—The term "covered Tribal entity" means—

(A) the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation;

(B) the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; and

(C) other federally recognized Indian Tribes, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

SEC. 240. TRI-CITIES AREA, WASHINGTON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expedite the property conveyances authorized under section 501(i) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3752).

(b) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary fails to convey any property to the appropriate non-Federal entity pursuant to section 501(i) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 within 18 months of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate—

(1) which property has not been conveyed;

(2) why such property has not been conveyed; and

(3) of the timeline to convey such property.

TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

SEC. 301. DEAUTHORIZATION OF INACTIVE PROJECTS.

Section 301 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 579d–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) to address the backlog of water resources development projects that the Secretary is authorized to construct.";

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking "Water Resources Development Act of 2024" and inserting "Water Resources Development Act of 2026" each place it appears; and

(3) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

"(3) UPDATES.—After submission of the final deauthorization list and appendix under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

"(A) review and update the list and appendix as necessary; and

"(B) not less than every six months, beginning after the date of such submission—

"(i) provide to the committees described in paragraph (1)(A) the updated list and appendix; and

"(ii) publish the updated list and appendix in the Federal Register.".

SEC. 302. GENERAL REAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) LAKES PROGRAM.—Section 602 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4148; 138 Stat. 3164) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (38), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (39), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(40) Gap Creek, Okaloosa County, Florida, for removal of silt and aquatic growth, stump removal, and other material to carry out environmental cleanup;

"(41) Lake Waumpi, Orange County, Florida;

"(42) Lake Becerra, Glendale Heights, Illinois;

"(43) Electric Lake (Mill Pond), Park Ridge, New Jersey;

"(44) Pondside Park pond, Harrington Park, New Jersey; and

"(45) Putnam Lake, Putnam County, New York."; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking "$40,000,000" and inserting "$60,000,000".

(b) CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY PROGRAM.—Section 704(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2263) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking "$120,000,000" and inserting "$150,000,000".

(c) CIVIL WORKS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Section 7(c)(8) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988 (33 U.S.C. 2313) is amended by striking "2028" and inserting "2030".

(d) REHABILITATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTED DAMS.—Section 1177(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 467f–2 note) is amended by striking "$60,000,000" and inserting "$80,000,000".

(e) CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER PROGRAM.—Section 8144(k) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3724) is amended by striking "$40,000,000" and inserting "$50,000,000".

(f) COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN.—Section 8309(c)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3780; 138 Stat. 3043) is amended by striking "2026 and 2027" and inserting "2026 through 2030".

(g) LOWER MISSOURI RIVER STREAMBANK EROSION CONTROL EVALUATION AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—Section 8350(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3798) is amended by striking "5 years" and inserting "8 years".

(h) NON-FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—Section 1043(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking "terminates on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "terminates on September 30, 2030"; and

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking "2019" and inserting "2030".

(i) ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEM.—Section 1113(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4232; 110 Stat. 3719; 136 Stat. 3781; 138 Stat. 3161) is amended by striking "$90,000,000" and inserting "$120,000,000".

(j) MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM FOR SALINE LAKES IN THE GREAT BASIN.—Section 8143(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3724) is amended by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$12,500,000".

(k) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST DREDGING AUTHORITY.—Section 1113(g) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2326e) is amended by striking "10" and inserting "14".

SEC. 303. CONVEYANCES.

(a) GENERALLY APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—

(1) SURVEY TO OBTAIN LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The exact acreage and the legal description of any real property to be conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF PROPERTY SCREENING PROVISIONS.—Section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to any conveyance under this section.

(3) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with the conveyance.

(4) LIABILITY.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance, on the real property conveyed. The United States shall remain responsible for any liability with respect to activities carried out, before such date, on the real property conveyed.

(5) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that any conveyance under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(b) CITY OF CORONA, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may convey, without consideration, to the City of Corona, California, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2), for the purpose of public water reclamation, wastewater treatment, environmental management, or related municipal purposes.

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 48 acres of land, including improvements located at 2205 Railroad Street, Corona, California.

(3) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—In carrying out the conveyance under this subsection, the Secretary shall, after consultation with the City of Corona, reserve and retain from the conveyance under this subsection such easements, rights-of-way, and other interests that the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate to ensure the continued operation of the Prado Dam Basin flood control project, authorized pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1589; 100 Stat. 4113).

(4) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines at any time that the property conveyed under this subsection is not in accordance with the purpose specified in paragraph (1), all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(c) TOWN OF DUCK, NORTH CAROLINA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey, without consideration, to the Town of Duck, North Carolina, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2), for the purpose of housing a fire station and public safety facility.

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 4.02 acres of land, with approximately 330 linear feet of road frontage and approximately 530 linear feet of depth, including improvements on that land, located at 1259 Duck Road, Duck, North Carolina.

(3) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines at any time that the property conveyed under this subsection is not in accordance with the purpose specified in paragraph (1), all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(d) CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may convey, without consideration, to the City of Toledo, Ohio, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2), for the purpose of public benefit, including parks and recreation.

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the small land mass known as Grassy Island, including any improvements on that land, located in Maumee Bay at the mouth of Maumee River in Ohio.

(3) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines at any time that the property conveyed under this subsection is not in accordance with the purpose specified in paragraph (1), all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(e) COUNTY OF UMATILLA, OREGON.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may convey to the County of Umatilla, Oregon, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2), for the purpose of public benefit.

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is approximately 25 acres of Federal land, including improvements on that land, in Umatilla County, Oregon, and described as follows:

(A) All of Tax Lot 1301.

(B) Approximately 12 acres of Tax Lot 1001.

(3) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall, after consultation with the County of Umatilla, reserve and retain from the conveyance under this subsection such easements, rights-of-way, licenses, and other interests that the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate to ensure the continued operation of the project for flood control and other purposes, John Day Dam, Columbia River, Washington and Oregon, authorized under section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 179).

(4) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall—

(A) identify all agreements and other encumbrances entered into with a non-Federal entity on the property to be conveyed under this subsection; and

(B) in a form and manner determined by the Secretary, transfer any such agreements and encumbrances identified under subparagraph (A) to the County of Umatilla, as appropriate.

(5) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(6) CONSIDERATION.—The County of Umatilla shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 304. LAND EXCHANGE, WALTON AND BAY COUNTIES, FLORIDA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon conveyance, by warranty deed acceptable to the Secretary, by The St. Joe Company to the United States of all right, title, and interest in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall release, by quitclaim deed, to The St. Joe Company, all interests held by the United States in any easements on the covered land other than the interests described in the covered easement.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance and release of interests under subsection (a), The St. Joe Company shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the difference between the fair market value of the interests the Secretary is releasing under subsection (a) and the fair market value of the non-Federal land, as determined by an appraised value mutually agreed upon by the Secretary and The St. Joe Company.

(c) DEADLINE.—The conveyance and release of interests under subsection (a) shall be completed not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF PROPERTY SCREENING PROVISIONS.—Section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to any conveyance under this section.

(e) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—The St. Joe Company shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with any conveyance or release of easements under this section.

(f) LIABILITY.—The St. Joe Company shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance, on the real property conveyed under this section. The United States shall remain responsible for any liability with respect to activities carried out, before such date, on the real property conveyed.

(g) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that any conveyance or release of interests under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED EASEMENT.—The term "covered easement" means any non-exclusive, perpetual easement on the covered land, which grants the Secretary the right, to maintain the following easements as set forth in the nonstandard estate language:

(A) The channel maintenance and operations easement.

(B) The ingress and egress easement.

(C) The drainage trench easement.

(2) COVERED LAND.—The term "covered land" means the approximately 79.60 acres of land in Bay County and Walton County, Florida, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Survey Giles Land Swap Intracoastal Waterway Parcel Bay County and Walton County, Florida", prepared by Dewberry Engineers, Inc., and dated January 26, 2021, under Project Number 50135600.

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means the approximately 103.49 acres of land in Bay County, Florida, as generally depicted as Parcel B on the map entitled "Description Sketch Land Exchange (USACE/SJC) East Bay Parcel SEC. 13, T–5–S, R–12–W Bay County, Florida", prepared by Dewberry Engineers, Inc., and dated September 28, 2021, under Project Number 50145235.

(4) THE ST. JOE COMPANY.—The term "The St. Joe Company" means The St. Joe Company, headquartered in Panama City Beach, Florida, originally incorporated in 1936, and previously known as the St. Joe Paper Company.

SEC. 305. PORT CANAVERAL, FLORIDA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of a written request from the Canaveral Port Authority, the Secretary shall—

(1) review the covered land, including any easements on such land, and determine whether any portion of such land or easements are no longer required for the purposes of the Canaveral Harbor project;

(2) identify any portion of the covered land that the Secretary determines is no longer required under paragraph (1) and that would be suitable for conveyance or exchange with the Canaveral Port Authority; and

(3) as appropriate—

(A) convey, at fair market value to, or through exchange for real property of not less than equal value with, the Canaveral Port Authority any portion of the covered land that the Secretary determines is no longer required under paragraph (1); and

(B) grant to the Canaveral Port Authority any easement on the covered land that the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) is no longer required and will not adversely impact the operation of the Canaveral Harbor project.

(b) ACTIONS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) determine the exact acreage and the legal description of any real property interest to be conveyed under this section based on a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary and completed by the non-Federal interest of the Canaveral Harbor project;

(2) coordinate with the Canaveral Port Authority in identifying opportunities for land exchanges, where possible; and

(3) ensure that any conveyance, grant of easements, or exchange of land carried out under this section, does not interfere with any Federal navigation project that has been constructed or is authorized to be constructed as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey any property described in subsection (a)(3)(A) under this section by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF REAL PROPERTY SCREENING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to the conveyance of property under this section.

(e) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE OR GRANT OF AN EASEMENT.—The Canaveral Port Authority shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with a conveyance or grant of an easement under this section.

(f) LIABILITY.—An entity to which a conveyance or grant of an easement is made under this section shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance or grant of an easement, on the real property conveyed, or with respect to which an easement is granted. The United States shall remain responsible for any liability with respect to activities carried out, before such date, on the real property conveyed or with respect to which an easement is granted.

(g) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that any conveyance or grant of an easement under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CANAVERAL HARBOR PROJECT.—The term "Canaveral Harbor project" means the project for navigation, Canaveral Harbor, Port Canaveral, Florida, authorized by section 2 of Act of March 2, 1945 (chapter 19, 59 Stat. 16).

(2) COVERED LAND.—The term "covered land" means the land owned and known as "USACOE TRACT 100" that is held by the United States for the Canaveral Harbor project.

SEC. 306. SPECIFIC DEAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) DEAUTHORIZATION OF DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The portion of the project for flood risk management, Los Angeles County Drainage Area, California, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1589; 50 Stat. 167; 52 Stat. 1215; 55 Stat. 647; 64 Stat. 177; 104 Stat. 4611; 136 Stat. 3785; 138 Stat. 3019), consisting of the flood channels described in paragraph (2), is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) FLOOD CHANNELS DESCRIBED.—The flood channels referred to in paragraph (1) are the following flood channels operated and maintained by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, as generally defined in Corps of Engineers operations and maintenance manuals:

(A) Alhambra Wash Channel (Valley Blvd. to Rio Hondo).

(B) Arcadia Wash Channel.

(C) Ballona Creek Channel (La Salle Ave. to Vista Del Mar).

(D) Ballona Creek Channel (Redondo Blvd. to Washington Blvd.).

(E) Benedict Canyon Channel.
(F) Burbank Western Channel (Roscoe Blvd. to Victory Blvd.).
(G) Caballero Creek Channel.
(H) Centinela Creek Channel.
(I) Compton Creek Channel (Main St. to 122nd St.).
(J) Compton Creek Channel (Southern Pacific Rail Yard to Los Angeles River).
(K) Coyote Creek Channel (Valley View St. to San Gabriel River).
(L) Eaton Wash Channel.
(M) Grandview Ave Channel.
(N) Haines Canyon Channel (Plainview Ave. to Tujunga Wash).
(O) Kenter Canyon Channel.
(P) Lopez Canyon Diversion Channel.
(Q) Los Angeles River (Owensmouth Ave. to Sepulveda Flood Control Basin).
(R) Los Angeles River (Sepulveda Flood Control Basin to Lankershim Blvd.).
(S) Los Angeles River (Stewart and Grey Rd. to Pacific Ocean).
(T) North Fork Channel.
(U) Pacoima Wash Channel.
(V) Rio Hondo Channel (Lower Azusa Rd. to Rosemead Blvd.).
(W) Rio Hondo Channel (500 ft. south of Whittier Narrows Dam to Union Pacific Rail Yard).
(X) Rubio Wash Channel.
(Y) San Gabriel River Channel (Santa Fe Flood Control Basin to Thienes Ave.).
(Z) San Gabriel River Channel (Whittier Narrows Dam to Pacific Ocean).
(AA) San Jose Creek Channel (Thomas Creek to San Jose Creek Diversion).
(BB) Santa Anita Wash Channel.
(CC) Sawpit Wash Channel.
(DD) Sawtelle–Westwood Channel.
(EE) Sycamore Wash Channel.
(FF) Tujunga Wash Channel (436 ft. south of Hansen Dam to Los Angeles River).
(GG) Verdugo Wash Channel (Verdugo Debris Basin to San Fernando Rd.).

(3) REPEAL.—The following are repealed:
(A) Subsections (c) and (d) of section 8320 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3785).
(B) Paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 1302(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3109).

(b) LOWER SAN JOAQUIN RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, CALIFORNIA.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The portion of the project for flood protection on the Lower San Joaquin River and tributaries, California, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 901), consisting of the 3.76 mile Dos Rios Levee along the right bank of the San Joaquin River between River Mile 88 and River Mile 85, is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.
(2) REPEAL.—Section 1302(p) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3114) is repealed.

(c) UPPER ST. ANTHONY FALLS LOCK AND DAM, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.—Section 2010 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1270; 132 Stat. 3812; 136 Stat. 3795) is amended by adding at the end the following:
"(h) CLARIFICATION.—
"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 356(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2724; 138 Stat. 3141), the Secretary shall retain ownership of, and operation and maintenance responsibility for, the underwater cutoff wall constructed by the Secretary on the riverbed in the vicinity of St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota.
"(2) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall complete and transmit to the State of Minnesota and to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an assessment of the condition of the underwater cutoff wall described in paragraph (1).".

(d) HARLEM RIVER FEDERAL NAVIGATION CHANNEL, NEW YORK.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for navigation, Harlem River, New York, authorized by the first section of the

Act of June 18, 1878 (chapter 264, 20 Stat. 158) is modified to deauthorize the portion of the project consisting of the areas described in paragraph (2).

(2) AREAS DESCRIBED.—The areas referred to in paragraph (1) are—

(A) the area that is a closed polygon formed by straight lines connecting, in the order listed, the following points, and thence extending landward to the existing physical shoreline—

(i) beginning at a point on the shoreline north of the Macombs Dam Bridge at N244191.72, E1002503.69;

(ii) running south-southwesterly approximately 59.5 feet to a point at N244133.98, E1002489.25;

(iii) running south-southwesterly approximately 579.8 feet to a point at N243572.61, E1002344.44;

(iv) running southerly approximately 173.9 feet to a point at N243399.67, E1002326.56;

(v) running southerly approximately 189.0 feet to a point at N243212.20, E1002302.50;

(vi) running southerly approximately 354.4 feet to a point at N242858.69, E1002277.63;

(vii) running southerly approximately 292.3 feet to a point at N242566.45, E1002281.31;

(viii) running southerly approximately 791.2 feet to a point at N241778.27, E1002350.13;

(ix) running southerly approximately 254.5 feet to a point at N241525.84, E1002382.88;

(x) running southerly approximately .6 feet to a point at N241469.61, E1002389.06;

(xi) running southerly approximately 190.2 feet to a point at N241280.22, E1002406.69;

(xii) running southwesterly approximately 93.6 feet to a point at N241209.59, E1002345.25; and

(xiii) running southwesterly approximately 15.4 feet terminating at a point on the shoreline at N241197.95, E1002335.13; and

(B) the area that is a closed polygon formed by straight lines connecting, in the order listed, the following points, and thence extending landward to the existing physical shoreline—

(i) beginning at a point on the shoreline south of the Macombs Dam Bridge at N240595.14, E1002396.69;

(ii) running south-southeasterly approximately 30.5 feet to a point at N240569.30, E1002412.94;

(iii) running south-southeasterly approximately 97.5 feet to a point at N240486.75, E1002464.88;

(iv) running southerly approximately 477.6 feet to a point at N240010.61, E1002502.81;

(v) running southerly approximately 60.4 feet to a point at N239950.33, E1002506.19;

(vi) running southerly approximately 39.5 feet to a point at N239910.88, E1002506.94;

(vii) running southerly approximately .3 feet to a point at N239773.63, E1002509.38;

(viii) running southerly approximately 97.9 feet to a point at N239676.67, E1002523.13;

(ix) running southerly approximately 58.1 feet to a point at N239618.58, E1002524.19;

(x) running southerly approximately 289.1 feet to a point at N239330.02, E1002541.31;

(xi) running southerly approximately 331.3 feet to a point at N238999.31, E1002560.94;

(xii) running southerly approximately 583.2 feet to a point at N238416.61, E1002585.50;

(xiii) running southerly approximately 387.8 feet to a point at N238029.20, E1002602.56;

(xiv) running southerly approximately 120.0 feet to a point at N237909.23, E1002603.81;

(xv) running west-northwesterly approximately 42 feet to a point at N237919.38, E1002563.06; and

(xvi) running west-northwesterly approximately 1 foot to a point on the shoreline at N237919.63, E1002562.06.

(e) HUDSON RIVER CHANNEL PARTIAL DEAUTHORIZATION, NEW YORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for navigation, Hudson River Channel, New York, authorized by the first section of the Act of March 4, 1913 (chapter 144, 37 Stat. 804), is modified to deauthorize the portion of the channel consisting of the area described in paragraph (2).

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the area bounded by the following coordinates:

(A) W 740004.90, N 404615.84.
(B) W 735957.24, N 404612.68.
(C) W 740015.09, N 404601.62.
(D) W 740007.71, N 404558.52.

(f) NEWTOWN CREEK FEDERAL NAVIGATION CHANNEL, NEW YORK.—

(1) DEFINITION OF NEWTOWN CREEK, NEW YORK PROJECT.—In this subsection, the term "Newtown Creek, New York project" means the project for navigation, Newtown Creek, New York and associated tributaries, authorized by the first section of the Act of March 2, 1919 (chapter 95, 40 Stat. 1276; 46 Stat. 920; 50 Stat. 845; 138 Stat. 3113).

(2) MODIFICATION.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Newtown Creek, New York project is modified to reduce, in part, the authorized dimensions of the project, such that the remaining authorized depths are as follows:

(A) A 20-foot deep channel with a center line beginning at point North 40.735668 and West 73.942159, thence to a point North 40.733648 and West 73.940546.

(B) An 18-foot deep channel with a center line beginning at point North 40.733648 and West 73.940546, thence to a point North 40.722214 and West 73.925873.

(C) An 18-foot deep turning basin southwest of a line formed by points North 40.726201 and West 73.927288; and North 40.723507 and West 73.924712.

(D) A 16-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.722214 and West 73.925873, thence to a point North 40.718066 and West 73.923931.

(E) A 16-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.718663 and West 73.924175, thence to a point North 40.717538 and West 73.927437.

(F) A 14-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.717538 and West 73.927437, thence to a point North 40.716610 and West 73.929278.

(G) A 12-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.716610 and West 73.929278, thence to a point North 40.713164 and West 73.931352.

(3) DEAUTHORIZATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The portions of the Newtown Creek navigation project described in subparagraph (B) are deauthorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) PORTIONS DESCRIBED.—The portions referred to in subparagraph (A) are—

(i) the portion of the project adjacent to the turning basin consisting of—

(I) the area east of a line formed by points North 40.726201 and West 73.927288; and North 40.723507 and West 73.924712; and

(II) the area containing Maspeth Creek;

(ii) the upstream portion of English Kills consisting of the area—

(I) beginning at a point North 40.713164 and West 73.931352; and

(II) extending upstream to the project boundary; and

(iii) Dutch Kills, consisting of the area—

(I) beginning at a point North 40.737623 and West 73.946809; and

(II) extending upstream to the project boundary.

(g) CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—

(1) DEAUTHORIZATION.—Upon completion of the sale of the Union Pier marine terminal property and cessation of commercial port operations at the Union Pier marine terminal by the South Carolina Ports Authority, the project for navigation, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1708) consisting of the area described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized.

(2) PORTION DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the portion of the Federal channel located within Charleston Harbor bounded by the following coordinates: 32° 47' 14.9482" N, 79° 55' 16.3495" W; to 32° 47' 14.4485" N, 79° 55' 23.8699" W; to 32° 46' 39.2931" N, 79° 55' 23.1766" W; to 32° 46' 39.4002" N, 79° 55' 15.564" W; to 32° 47' 5.2545" N, 79° 55' 16.0734" W; to 32° 47' 9.6725" N, 79° 55' 10.8883" W; thence back to 32° 47' 14.9482" N, 79° 55' 16.3495" W.

(h) SHOT POUCH CREEK, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The project for snagging and clearing, Shot Pouch Creek, South Carolina, authorized by section 2 of August 28, 1937 (33 U.S.C. 701g), consisting of 2.15 miles of Shot Pouch Creek from the Sumter Bypass to Swan Lake, is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 307. ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) CONSISTENCY WITH REPORTS.—Congress finds that the projects and project modifications described in this subsection are in accordance with the reports submitted to Congress by the Secretary under section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d), titled "Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development", or have otherwise been reviewed by Congress.

(b) NEW PROJECTS.—Section 219(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3115) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(599) AUBURN, ALABAMA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Auburn, Alabama.

"(600) EDWARDSVILLE, ALABAMA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Edwardsville, Alabama.

"(601) GADSDEN, ALABAMA.—$12,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Gadsden, Alabama.

"(602) LOWER ALABAMA, ALABAMA.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, environmental restoration, and surface water protection, in Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Conecuh, Crenshaw, Macon, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike, Russell, and Washington Counties, Alabama.

"(603) MOBILE, ALABAMA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including ecosystem restoration and resiliency, in the city of Mobile, Alabama.

"(604) SOUTHSIDE, ALABAMA.—$4,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, in the city of Southside, Alabama.

"(605) NELSON LAGOON, ALASKA.—$3,300,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and storage, in the Native Village of Nelson Lagoon, Alaska.

"(606) SITKA, ALASKA.—$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including reclamation and storage, in the city and borough of Sitka, Alaska.

"(607) SOLDOTNA, ALASKA.—$1,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation and storage, in the city of Soldotna, Alaska.

"(608) LEE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Lee County, Arkansas.

"(609) COTTONWOOD, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, distribution systems, and stormwater management, in the city of Cottonwood, Arizona.

"(610) GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA.—$24,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, treatment, and distribution systems, in Gila County, Arizona.

"(611) GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and conservation, in the Gila River Indian Community, Arizona.

"(612) MARICOPA, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, distribution systems, and stormwater management, in the city of Maricopa, Arizona.

"(613) PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA.—$7,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation and distribution systems and environmental restoration, in Pima County, Arizona.

"(614) SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA.—$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation and distribution systems and environmental restoration, in Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

"(615) ARTESIA, CALIFORNIA.—$1,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental infrastructure, in the city of Artesia, California.

"(616) ATASCADERO, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Atascadero, California.

"(617) BELMONT, SAN CARLOS, REDWOOD CITY, AND WEST BAY SANITARY DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.—$9,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including environmental restoration, in the cities of Belmont, San Carlos, and Redwood City and the West Bay Sanitary District, California.

"(618) BURBANK, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water distribution systems, in the city of Burbank, California.

"(619) BUTTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Butte County, California.

"(620) CERRITOS, CALIFORNIA.—$16,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Cerritos, California.

"(621) COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Coachella, California.

"(622) CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$6,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Contra Costa County, California.

"(623) EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA.—$18,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of El Monte, California.

"(624) EL SEGUNDO, CALIFORNIA.—$1,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of El Segundo, California.

"(625) ELSINORE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Lake Elsinore, California.

"(626) ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA.—$44,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, drainage systems, and environmental restoration, in the city of Encinitas, California.

"(627) IRVINE, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Irvine, California.

"(628) LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE, CALIFORNIA.—$29,024,625 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and storage capacity, in the city of La Cañada Flintridge, California.

"(629) LAGUNA BEACH, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in the city of Laguna Beach, California.

"(630) LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA.—$6,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Lompoc, California.

"(631) MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIFORNIA.—$2,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of Manhattan Beach, California.

"(632) MISSION VIEJO, RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA, AND SAN CLEMENTE, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, water recycling, and stormwater management in the cities of Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, and San Clemente, California.

"(633) MODESTO, CALIFORNIA.—$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including facility relocation, in the city of Modesto, California.

"(634) MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$27,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Monterey County, California.

"(635) MORGAN HILL, CALIFORNIA.—$17,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Morgan Hill, California.

"(636) OJAI, CALIFORNIA.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Ojai, California.

"(637) REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Redwood City, California.

"(638) SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN, CALIFORNIA.—$155,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including environmental restoration and surface water protection in the Sacramento River Basin, California, including the counties of Shasta, Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, and Yolo, California.

"(639) SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.—$67,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, distribution systems, stormwater management, and environmental restoration, in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

"(640) SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA.—$28,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of San Fernando, California.

"(641) SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$30,665,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water reuse and related facilities, in San Mateo County, California.

"(642) SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$3,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Santa Barbara County, California.

"(643) SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA.—$3,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, distribution systems, and supply, in the city of Santa Cruz, California.

"(644) SEASIDE, CALIFORNIA.—$14,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, and water reclamation and distribution systems, in the city of Seaside, California.

"(645) SOLVANG, CALIFORNIA.—$2,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, including distribution systems, in the city of Solvang, California.

"(646) SONOMA AND MARIN COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.—$60,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, surface water protection, and environmental restoration, in Sonoma and Marin Counties, California.

"(647) SUTTER, CALIFORNIA.—$3,350,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the county of Sutter, California.

"(648) TURLOCK, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Turlock, California.

"(649) VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$23,459,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and water storage, in Ventura County, California.

"(650) WEST COVINA, CALIFORNIA.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of West Covina, California.

"(651) AURORA, COLORADO.—$15,600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Aurora, Colorado.

"(652) CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO.—$20,000,000 for water and water infrastructure, including water supply, in Custer County, Colorado.

"(653) NORTHERN COLORADO.—$22,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and environmental restoration, in Boulder, Broomfield, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Sedgwick, Washington, and Weld Counties, Colorado.

"(654) CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, CONNECTICUT.—$12,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental restoration, in the towns of Andover, Avon, Berlin, Bloomfield, Bolton, Canton, Columbia, Coventry, East Granby, East Hartford, East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Hebron, Manchester, Mansfield, Marlborough, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, Somers, South Windsor, Southington, Stafford, Suffield, Tolland, Vernon, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Willington, Windsor, and Windsor Locks, and the cities of Hartford and New Britain, Connecticut.

"(655) DANBURY, CONNECTICUT.—$32,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water storage and distribution systems, in the city of Danbury, Connecticut.

"(656) HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Hartford, Connecticut.

"(657) LOWER CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, CONNECTICUT.—$12,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental restoration, in the towns of Chester, Clinton, Cromwell, Deep River, Durham, East Haddam, East Hampton, Essex, Haddam, Killingworth, Lyme, Middlefield, Old Lyme, Old Saybrook, Portland, and Westbrook, and the city of Middletown, Connecticut.

"(658) NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of New Britain, Connecticut.

"(659) NORTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT.—$12,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental restoration, in the towns of Ashford, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Killingly, Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam, Scotland, Sterling, Thompson, Union, Voluntown, and Woodstock, Connecticut.

"(660) SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT.—$12,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental restoration, in the towns of Bozrah, Colchester, East Lyme, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Lebanon, Ledyard, Lisbon, Montville, North Stonington, Preston, Salem, Sprague, Stonington, Waterford, and Windham, the boroughs of Jewett City and Stonington, and cities of Groton, New London, and Norwich, Connecticut.

"(661) THOMASTON, CONNECTICUT.—$8,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Thomaston, Connecticut.

"(662) WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Waterbury, Connecticut.

"(663) ALTAMONTE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, and water reclamation, in the city of Altamonte Springs, Florida.

"(664) BUNNELL, FLORIDA.—$16,600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Bunnell, Florida.

"(665) COLUMBIA AND SUWANNEE COUNTIES, FLORIDA.—$39,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Columbia and Suwannee Counties, Florida.

"(666) ESCAMBIA, WALTON, OKALOOSA, AND SANTA ROSA COUNTIES, FLORIDA.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Escambia, Walton, Okaloosa, and Santa Rosa Counties, Florida.

"(667) GILCHRIST COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Gilchrist County, Florida.

"(668) HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$29,600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental restoration, in Hernando County, Florida.

"(669) HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA.—$46,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Hollywood, Florida.

"(670) NORTH MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, monitoring infrastructure, stormwater management, and environmental restoration, in the cities of Aventura, Miami Gardens, North Miami Beach, and Sunny Isles Beach, the town of Golden Beach, and Miami-Dade County, Florida.

"(671) PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$400,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, in Pasco County, Florida.

"(672) RIVIERA BEACH, FLORIDA.—$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, distribution systems, and stormwater management, in the city of Riviera Beach, Florida.

"(673) SANFORD, FLORIDA.—$3,800,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Sanford, Florida.

"(674) TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA.—$100,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties and the cities of New Port Richey, St. Petersburg, and Tampa, Florida.

"(675) WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Winter Park, Florida.

"(676) AVONDALE ESTATES, GEORGIA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Avondale Estates, Georgia.

"(677) FAIRBURN, GEORGIA.—$5,670,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Fairburn, Georgia.

"(678) GARDEN CITY, GEORGIA.—$4,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Garden City, Georgia.

"(679) NEWTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.—$23,900,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Newton County, Georgia.

"(680) ADDISON, ILLINOIS.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Addison, Illinois.

"(681) EAST MOLINE, ILLINOIS.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of East Moline, Illinois.

"(682) PORT BYRON, ILLINOIS.—$1,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the village of Port Byron, Illinois.

"(683) SHANNON, ILLINOIS.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, in the village of Shannon, Illinois.

"(684) SOUTH PEKIN, ILLINOIS.—$8,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the village of South Pekin, Illinois.

"(685) BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland.

"(686) HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Holyoke, Massachusetts.

"(687) BAY REGION, MICHIGAN.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, and surface water protection, in Bay, Midland, Saginaw, Genesee, and Tuscola Counties, Michigan.

"(688) KENT COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and surface water resource protection, in Kent County, Michigan.

"(689) LAPEER, MACOMB, OAKLAND, AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, MICHIGAN.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Lapeer, Macomb, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties, Michigan.

"(690) MUSKEGON COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and surface water resource protection, in Muskegon County, Michigan.

"(691) OTTAWA COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and surface water resource protection, in Ottawa County, Michigan.

"(692) OWOSSO, MICHIGAN.—$47,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and desalination, in the city of Owosso, Michigan.

"(693) WESTPHALIA, MICHIGAN.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the village of Westphalia, Michigan.

"(694) COKATO, MINNESOTA.—$4,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Cokato, Minnesota.

"(695) NORWOOD YOUNG AMERICA, MINNESOTA.—$21,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Norwood Young America, Minnesota.

"(696) SARTELL, MINNESOTA.—$24,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, and surface water protection, in the city of Sartell, Minnesota.

"(697) BRANDON, MISSISSIPPI.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Brandon, Mississippi.

"(698) CHOCTAW COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Choctaw County, Mississippi.

"(699) FOREST, MISSISSIPPI.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Forest, Mississippi.

"(700) GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI.—$3,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Grenada, Mississippi.

"(701) LUCEDALE, MISSISSIPPI.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Lucedale, Mississippi.

"(702) SARDIS, MISSISSIPPI.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Sardis, Mississippi.

"(703) WEST POINT, MISSISSIPPI.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of West Point, Mississippi.

"(704) KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.—$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, in Kansas City, Missouri.

"(705) NEW LONDON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—$15,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of New London, New Hampshire.

"(706) SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—$1,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in Sullivan County, New Hampshire.

"(707) BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Bergen County, New Jersey.

"(708) CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including environmental restoration, in Camden County, New Jersey.

"(709) DEMAREST, NEW JERSEY.—$2,310,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the borough of Demarest, New Jersey.

"(710) JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.—$1,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, in Jersey City, New Jersey.

"(711) PALMYRA, NEW JERSEY.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Palmyra, New Jersey.

"(712) DOÑA ANA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—$25,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and desalination, in Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

"(713) LOS ALAMOS COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—$1,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in Los Alamos County, New Mexico.

"(714) VALENCIA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Valencia County, New Mexico.

"(715) BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$90,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Bronx County, New York.

"(716) BROOKHAVEN, NEW YORK.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Brookhaven, New York.

"(717) FREEPORT, NEW YORK.—$3,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Freeport, New York.

"(718) GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK.—$11,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the village of Garden City, New York.

"(719) LAWRENCE, NEW YORK.—$130,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Lawrence, New York.

"(720) LONG BEACH, NEW YORK.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Long Beach, New York.

"(721) LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.—$65,570,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York.

"(722) NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water reclamation, and environmental restoration, in Nassau County, New York.

"(723) NORTH SALEM AND LEWISBORO, NEW YORK.—$600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the towns of North Salem and Lewisboro, New York.

"(724) OSSINING, NEW YORK.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the village of Ossining, New York.

"(725) PORT JEFFERSON, NEW YORK.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Port Jefferson, New York.

"(726) RICHMOND COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Richmond County, New York.

"(727) WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$49,400,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and storage, in Westchester County, New York.

"(728) ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—$50,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Asheville, North Carolina.

"(729) DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Durham, North Carolina.

"(730) GRANVILLE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$6,350,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Granville County, North Carolina.

"(731) HARNETT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$35,670,500 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Harnett County, North Carolina.

"(732) HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.—$6,820,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the town of Hillsborough, North Carolina.

"(733) JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$7,979,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Johnston County, North Carolina.

"(734) PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Pitt County, North Carolina.

"(735) WHITE LAKE, NORTH CAROLINA.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of White Lake, North Carolina.

"(736) CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Clermont County, Ohio.

"(737) JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO.—$8,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Jackson County, Ohio.

"(738) LYNCHBURG, OHIO.—$6,380,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the village of Lynchburg, Ohio.

"(739) NEW HOLLAND, OHIO.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the village of New Holland, Ohio.

"(740) WAVERLY, OHIO.—$12,995,750 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the village of Waverly, Ohio.

"(741) CHICKASAW NATION, OKLAHOMA.—$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma.

"(742) KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON.—$37,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water recycling and reuse systems, in Klamath County, Oregon.

"(743) MILTON-FREEWATER, OREGON.—$13,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Milton-Freewater, Oregon.

"(744) SALEM, OREGON.—$75,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, distribution systems, and environmental restoration, in the city of Salem, Oregon.

"(745) BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

"(746) BLAIR COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Blair County, Pennsylvania.

"(747) CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$3,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

"(748) CARBON AND SCHUYLKILL COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and water storage, in Carbon and Schuylkill Counties, Pennsylvania.

"(749) CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.—$12,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

"(750) JIM THORPE, PENNSYLVANIA.—$5,175,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the borough of Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania.

"(751) LAUREL MOUNTAIN, PENNSYLVANIA.—$4,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the borough of Laurel Mountain, Pennsylvania.

"(752) MCCALMONT TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$60,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the McCalmont Township, Pennsylvania.

"(753) MERCERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.—$3,375,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

"(754) MEYERSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the borough of Meyersdale, Pennsylvania.

"(755) MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental restoration, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

"(756) PAINT BOROUGH, PENNSYLVANIA.—$600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Paint Borough, Pennsylvania.

"(757) PUNXSUTAWNEY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$1,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the borough of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania.

"(758) SHIPPENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,400,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

"(759) SPRINGHILL TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Springhill Township, Pennsylvania.

"(760) WINDBER, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the borough of Windber, Pennsylvania.

"(761) COROZAL, PUERTO RICO.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the municipality of Corozal.

"(762) BURRILLVILLE, RHODE ISLAND.—$10,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the town of Burrillville, Rhode Island.

"(763) COVENTRY, RHODE ISLAND.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the town of Coventry, Rhode Island.

"(764) NARRAGANSETT, RHODE ISLAND.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Narragansett, Rhode Island.

"(765) NORTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, in the town of North Kingstown, Rhode Island.

"(766) PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND.—$16,600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

"(767) WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, in the city of Warwick, Rhode Island.

"(768) BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$6,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the City of Beaufort, South Carolina.

"(769) BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$14,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Berkeley County, South Carolina.

"(770) GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$4,275,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Georgetown, South Carolina.

"(771) HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

"(772) ISLE OF PALMS, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Isle of Palms, South Carolina.

"(773) BRAZORIA, FORT BEND, AND GALVESTON COUNTIES, TEXAS.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in Brazoria, Fort Bend, and Galveston Counties, Texas.

"(774) BURLESON, TEXAS.—$12,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Burleson, Texas.

"(775) GRANBURY, TEXAS.—$8,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Granbury, Texas.

"(776) GRANDVIEW, TEXAS.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Grandview, Texas.

"(777) HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Harris County, Texas.

"(778) JIM HOGG COUNTY, TEXAS.—$7,500,000 for water infrastructure, including distribution systems, in Jim Hogg County, Texas.

"(779) KEMAH, TEXAS.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Kemah, Texas.

"(780) KINGSVILLE, TEXAS.—$19,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Kingsville, Texas.

"(781) LAREDO, TEXAS.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, storage, distribution systems, environmental restoration, and stormwater management, in the city of Laredo, Texas.

"(782) MERCEDES, TEXAS.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and reuse systems, in the city of Mercedes, Texas.

"(783) MIDLAND COUNTY, TEXAS.—$25,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in Midland County, Texas.

"(784) ODESSA, TEXAS.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and storage, in the city of Odessa, Texas.

"(785) PORT OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.—$18,700,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and water reuse systems, in the Port of Brownsville, Texas.

"(786) STARR COUNTY, TEXAS.—$7,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Starr County, Texas.

"(787) CENTERVILLE, UTAH.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Centerville, Utah.

"(788) EPHRAIM, UTAH.—$20,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Ephraim, Utah.

"(789) FAIRFAX AND PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES, VIRGINIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water reclamation infrastructure, in Fairfax and Prince William Counties, Virginia.

"(790) HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—$25,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Henrico County, Virginia.

"(791) ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Orange County, Virginia.

"(792) ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Arlington, Washington.

"(793) MOSES LAKE, WASHINGTON.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Moses Lake, Washington.".

(c) MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.—Section 219(f)(407) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3116) is amended by striking "$5,000,000" and inserting "$13,888,889".

(2) TUCSON, ARIZONA.—Section 219(f)(412) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3116) is amended by striking "$30,000,000" and inserting "$57,013,889".

(3) WINSLOW, ARIZONA.—Section 219(f)(413) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3116) is amended by striking "$3,000,000" and inserting "$9,000,000".

(4) ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(278) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended—

(A) by striking "$20,000,000" and inserting "$116,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting "including water supply," after "infrastructure,".

(5) CALAVERAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(86) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1259; 136 Stat. 3816; 138 Stat. 3127) is amended by striking "$16,300,000" and inserting "$27,000,000".

(6) CAMBRIA, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(48)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 114 Stat. 2763A–220; 121 Stat. 1208) is amended—

(A) by striking "$10,300,000" and inserting "$17,800,000"; and

(B) by inserting "water and wastewater infrastructure," before "desalination".

(7) COLTON, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(424) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3117) is amended by striking "$20,000,000" and inserting "$40,000,000".

(8) EAST PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(89) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1259) is amended—

(A) by striking "$4,000,000" and inserting "$37,000,000"; and

(B) by striking "a new pump station and stormwater management and drainage system" and inserting "water and wastewater infrastructure, including water storage, water supply, and stormwater management".

(9) EAST SAN FERNANDO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(425) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3117) is amended by striking "$50,000,000" and inserting "$72,000,000".

(10) FONTANA, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(286) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3809) is amended—

(A) by striking "$16,000,000" and inserting "$56,000,000"; and

(B) by striking "stormwater management infrastructure" and inserting "wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, and water supply and distribution systems".

(11) INLAND EMPIRE, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(288) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3809) is amended by striking "$60,000,000" and inserting "$65,000,000".

(12) LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(432) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3117) is amended by striking "$20,000,000" and inserting "$30,000,000".

(13) LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 8319(e)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3784, 138 Stat. 3128) is amended by striking "$100,000,000" and inserting "$200,000,000".

(14) LOS OLIVOS, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(440) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3117) is amended by striking "$4,000,000" and inserting "$30,000,000".

(15) ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(98) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1259) is amended—

(A) by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$18,000,000";

(B) by inserting "and environmental restoration" after "water related infrastructure"; and

(C) by inserting "including water supply," before "Anaheim".

(16) PERRIS, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(100) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1260) is amended—

(A) by striking "$3,000,000" and inserting "$28,000,000"; and

(B) by striking "recycled water transmission infrastructure" and inserting "water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and recycled water".

(17) SALINAS, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(450) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3118) is amended—

(A) by striking "$20,000,000" and inserting "$25,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting "and stormwater management" after "water supply".

(18) SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(101), Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1260; 138 Stat. 3128) is amended—

(A) by striking "$24,000,000" and inserting "$84,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting "including water supply and stormwater management," after "infrastructure,".

(19) SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(453) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3118) is amended by striking "$200,000,000" and inserting "$211,500,000".

(20) SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(103) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1260) is amended—

(A) by striking "$3,000,000" and inserting "$15,000,000"; and

(B) by striking "improving" and inserting "water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and improvements to".

(21) SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(454) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3118) is amended by striking "$5,000,000" and inserting "$6,000,000".

(22) TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(307) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking "$100,000,000" and inserting "$133,000,000".

(23) WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Section 219(f)(316) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended—

(A) by striking "$1,000,000" and inserting "$201,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting "distribution systems" after "stormwater management".

(24) DELTONA, FLORIDA.—Section 219(f)(470) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3119) is amended by striking "$31,200,000" and inserting "$50,000,000".

(25) MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA.—Section 219(f)(472) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3119) is amended by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$20,500,000".

(26) ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA.—Section 219(f)(321) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended—

(A) by striking "$50,000,000" and inserting "$125,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting ", stormwater management," after "reclamation".

(27) OVIEDO, FLORIDA.—Section 219(f)(473) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3119) is amended by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$15,000,000".

(28) SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA.—Section 219(f)(126) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1261) is amended by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$50,000,000".

(29) GEORGIA.—Section 219(f)(322) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3811) is amended by striking "$75,000,000" and inserting "$125,000,000".

(30) ATLANTA, GEORGIA.—Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 110 Stat. 3757; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3817; 138 Stat. 3129) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(2), by striking "A combined" and inserting "Water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and a combined"; and

(B) in subsection (e)(5), by striking "$100,000,000" and inserting "$142,000,000".

(31) EAST POINT, GEORGIA.—Section 219(f)(136) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1261; 136 Stat. 3817; 138 Stat. 3129) is amended—

(A) by striking "$20,000,000" and inserting "$24,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting ", water supply," after "stormwater management".

(32) GUAM.—Section 219(f)(323) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3811; 138 Stat. 3129) is amended by striking "$35,000,000" and inserting "$45,000,000".

(33) COOK COUNTY AND LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(54) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 114 Stat. 2763A–221; 138 Stat. 3129) is amended by striking "$149,000,000" and inserting "$249,000,000".

(34) ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(488) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3120) is amended by striking "$4,000,000" and inserting "$7,000,000".

(35) MARYLAND.—Section 219(f)(341), of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking "$100,000,000" and inserting "$225,000,000".

(36) HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(337) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3812; 138 Stat. 3130) is amended by striking "$30,000,000" and inserting "$50,000,000".

(37) LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(339) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3812; 138 Stat. 3130) is amended by striking "$30,000,000" and inserting "$40,000,000".

(38) MICHIGAN.—Section 219(f)(157) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1262; 136 Stat. 3818; 138 Stat. 3130) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "$160,000,000" and inserting "$225,000,000"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "(including stormwater management)" after "wastewater treatment and related facilities".

(39) SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN.—Section 219(f)(500) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3121) is amended by striking "$58,000,000" and inserting "$93,000,000".

(40) NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA.—Section 569 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 368; 136 Stat. 3820) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting "Lake of the Woods," after "Lake,"; and

(B) in subsection (h), by striking "$80,000,000" and inserting "$120,000,000".

(41) BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(163) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1263; 138 Stat. 3130) is amended—

(A) by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$48,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting "including stormwater management and water supply," after "infrastructure,".

(42) DESOTO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(30) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 114 Stat. 2763A–220; 119 Stat. 282; 119 Stat. 2257; 122 Stat. 1623; 134 Stat. 2718; 138 Stat. 3130) is amended by striking "$170,000,000" and inserting "$175,000,000".

(43) DIAMONDHEAD, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(505) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3121) is amended by striking "$7,000,000" and inserting "$10,000,000".

(44) HARRISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(166) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1263) is amended—

(A) by striking "$5,000,000" and inserting "$8,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting "including stormwater management, drainage systems, and surface water protection," after "infrastructure,".

(45) JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(167) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1263; 138 Stat. 3131) is amended—

(A) by striking "$139,000,000" and inserting "$154,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting "water supply, stormwater management, and" after "including".

(46) MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(352) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking "$26,000,000" and inserting "$50,000,000".

(47) OLIVE BRANCH, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(510) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3122) is amended by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$20,000,000".

(48) OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(353) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$25,000,000".

(49) PEARL, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(511) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3122) is amended—

(A) by striking "$7,000,000" and inserting "$14,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting "water supply, water storage," after "systems,".

(50) PICAYUNE, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(512) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3122) is amended by striking "$5,000,000" and inserting "$8,000,000".

(51) STARKVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(513) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3122) is amended by striking "$6,000,000" and inserting "$10,000,000".

(52) LAKE TAHOE BASIN RESTORATION, NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA.—Section 108(c) of division C of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (118 Stat. 2942; 136 Stat. 3820) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking "and";

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) aquatic invasive species identification, containment, mitigation, and eradication.".

(53) ESSEX AND SUSSEX COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY.—Section 219(f)(358) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking "$60,000,000" and inserting "$85,000,000".

(54) MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—Section 219(f)(363) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking "$30,000,000" and inserting "$55,000,000".

(55) NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Section 219(f)(518) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3122) is amended—

(A) by striking "$25,000,000" and inserting "$106,000,000"; and

(B) by striking "including water and wastewater infrastructure" and inserting "including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water supply and stormwater management), environmental restoration, drought resiliency, and surface water protection".

(56) FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO.—Section 219(f)(372) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3814) is amended—

(A) by striking "$15,500,000" and inserting "$17,500,000"; and

(B) by inserting "and stormwater management" after "supply".

(57) DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK.—Section 219(f)(530) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1258; 136 Stat. 3808; 138 Stat. 3123) is amended by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$15,000,000".

(58) KIRYAS JOEL, NEW YORK.—Section 219(f)(184) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1264; 138 Stat. 3131) is amended by striking "$25,000,000" and inserting "$30,000,000".

(59) NEWTOWN CREEK, NEW YORK.—Section 219(f)(535) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3123) is amended by striking "$25,000,000" and inserting "$75,000,000".

(60) ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK.—Section 219(f)(537) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3123) is amended by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$15,000,000".

(61) QUEENS, NEW YORK.—Section 219(f)(377) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3814; 138 Stat. 3131) is amended by striking "$190,000,000" and inserting "$261,000,000".

(62) ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.—Section 219(f)(539) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3123) is amended by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$15,000,000".

(63) MOORESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—Section 219(f)(195) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1264) is amended by striking "$4,000,000" and inserting "$20,000,000".

(64) KELLEYS ISLAND, OHIO.—Section 219(f)(558) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3125) is amended by striking "$1,000,000" and inserting "$16,500,000".

(65) STARK COUNTY, OHIO.—Section 219(f)(563) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3125) is amended by striking "$24,000,000" and inserting "$49,000,000".

(66) SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO.—Section 219(f)(562) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3125) is amended by striking "$25,000,000" and inserting "$50,000,000".

(67) TOLEDO AND OREGON, OHIO.—Section 219(f)(565) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3125) is amended—

(A) by striking "$10,500,000" and inserting "$45,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting ", including stormwater management, water supply, and environmental restoration," after "wastewater infrastructure".

(68) MIDWEST CITY, OKLAHOMA.—Section 219(f)(231) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1266; 134 Stat. 2719; 138 Stat. 3132) is amended—

(A) by striking "$15,000,000" and inserting "$20,000,000"; and

(B) by striking "improvements to water related infrastructure" and inserting "water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply".

(69) PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—Section 1349(e)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3159) is amended by striking "$25,000,000" and inserting "$75,000,000".

(70) CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(574) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3125) is amended by striking "$7,000,000" and inserting "$20,500,000".

(71) PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(243) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1266; 138 Stat. 3132) is amended by striking "$3,000,000" and inserting "$53,000,000".

(72) SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 313(g)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4845; 109 Stat. 407; 110 Stat. 3723; 113 Stat. 310; 121 Stat. 1146; 134 Stat. 2719; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended by striking "$410,000,000" and inserting "$415,000,000".

(73) SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE RIVER BASIN.—Section 566 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3786; 113 Stat. 352; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended—

(A) by striking the section heading and inserting "**SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE RIVER BASIN.**";

(B) in subsection (a), by striking "Lower";

(C) in subsection (b), by striking "Lower";

(D) by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

"(g) AREAS DEFINED.—In this section:

"(1) DELAWARE RIVER BASIN.—The term 'Delaware River Basin' means the Schuylkill Valley, Upper Estuary, Lower Estuary, and Delaware Bay Watersheds and the East Branch Delaware, Lackawaxen, Lehigh, Middle Delaware–Mongaup–Brodhead, Middle Delaware–Musconetcong, and Upper Delaware subwatersheds of the Delaware River Basin in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the States of New Jersey, New York, and Delaware.

"(2) SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The term 'southeastern Pennsylvania' means Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania."; and

(E) in subsection (h)—

(i) by striking "Lower"; and

(ii) by striking "$20,000,000" and inserting "$92,690,000".

(74) COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO.—Section 219(f)(246) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 121 Stat. 1267) is amended—

(A) by striking "$35,000,000" and inserting "$75,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting ", including stormwater management, surface water protection, and environmental restoration," after "infrastructure".

(75) FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 219(f)(580) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3126) is amended—

(A) by striking "$40,000,000" and inserting "$75,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting ", including water supply," after "infrastructure".

(76) LAKES MARION AND MOULTRIE, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 219(f)(25) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 114 Stat. 2763A–220; 117 Stat. 1838; 130 Stat. 1677; 132 Stat. 3818; 134 Stat. 2719; 136 Stat. 3818; 138 Stat. 3132) is amended by striking "$235,000,000" and inserting "$295,000,000".

(77) TIPTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—Section 219(f)(582) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3126) is amended by striking "$35,000,000" and inserting "$85,000,000".

(78) TIPTON, HAYWOOD, AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, TENNESSEE.—Section 219(f)(583) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3126) is amended by striking "$50,000,000" and inserting "$100,000,000".

(79) PORTLAND, TENNESSEE.—Section 219(f)(394) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3815) is amended—

(A) by striking "$1,850,000" and inserting "$19,850,000"; and

(B) by inserting "and stormwater management" after "water supply".

(80) AMARILLO, TEXAS.—Section 219(f)(585) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3126) is amended by striking "$38,000,000" and inserting "$56,000,000".

(81) BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.—Section 219(f)(586) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3126) is amended—

(A) by striking "$40,000,000" and inserting "$42,300,000"; and

(B) by inserting "including regional water and water reuse infrastructure," after "infrastructure,".

(82) ZAPATA COUNTY, TEXAS.—Section 219(f)(591) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 138 Stat. 3126) is amended—

(A) by striking "$20,000,000" and inserting "$30,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting "and distribution systems" after "water supply".

(83) PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON.—Section 219(f)(402) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335; 136 Stat. 3815) is amended by striking "$7,500,000" and inserting "$12,000,000".

(84) WESTERN RURAL WATER.—Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 383; 117 Stat. 139; 117 Stat. 142; 117 Stat. 1836; 118 Stat. 440; 121 Stat. 1219; 123 Stat. 2851; 128 Stat. 1316; 130 Stat. 1681; 134 Stat. 2719; 136 Stat. 3822; 138 Stat. 3133) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by inserting "Colorado," before "rural Idaho";

(B) in subsection (c), by inserting "Colorado," before "Idaho"; and

(C) in subsection (i)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking "$850,000,000" and inserting "$890,000,000"; and

(II) by striking "and" at the end; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by striking "$250,000,000" and inserting "$351,598,000";

(II) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) $150,000,000 for Colorado.".

(d) REIMBURSEMENT UNDER ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE.—Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(g) FORM OF FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of any project, or separable element of a project, for which assistance is provided under this section may be provided in the form of reimbursement of project costs incurred by the non-Federal interest, subject to funds being made available for such project.".

SEC. 308. FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the assessment required under section 1162(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (33 U.S.C. 2319 note), the Secretary shall include an assessment of New Hogan Dam and Lake, Calaveras River, California, authorized pursuant to the section 10 of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 902), and Shasta Dam and Lake, Sacramento River, California, authorized pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 26, 1937 (chapter 832, 50 Stat. 850; 54 Stat. 1199).

(b) ADDITIONAL UTILIZATION.—Section 1222(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3811; 134 Stat. 2661; 136 Stat. 3777) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "and the Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint River Basin" and inserting "the Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint River Basin, and the Pend Oreille River Basin"; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "or the Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint River Basin" and inserting "the Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint River Basin, or the Pend Oreille River Basin" each place it appears.

SEC. 309. FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES.

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking "and to provide advice" and inserting "to support State efforts to establish and implement integrated floodplain management programs that both reduce flood risk and protect and restore floodplain functions; and to provide advice"; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking "The Secretary of the Army is authorized to expend not to exceed" and inserting "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated".

(b) PRIORITIZING FLOOD RISK RESILIENCY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 111(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 709a note) is amended by striking "or communities" and inserting ", rural communities, or communities".

SEC. 310. PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES.

Section 22(a)(2)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-16(a)(2)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—Technical assistance under this paragraph may include—

"(i) provision and integration of hydrologic, economic, and environmental data and analyses;

"(ii) assessment of the structural integrity of a water resources development project;

"(iii) development of integrated floodplain management programs that both reduce flood risk and protect and restore floodplain functions; and

"(iv) title research for abandoned structures.".

SEC. 311. MAINTENANCE OF NAVIGATION CHANNELS.

Section 509(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3759; 113 Stat. 339; 114 Stat. 2679; 136 Stat. 3779; 138 Stat. 3164) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(28) Bayport East Turning Basin and Channel Expansion of Houston Ship Channel, Texas.".

SEC. 312. MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.

The undesignated paragraph under the heading "Mobile Harbor, Alabama" in section 201(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4090; 110 Stat. 3711) is amended by striking ", after compliance with applicable laws and after opportunity for public review and comment, may consider alternatives to disposal of such material in the Gulf of Mexico, including environmentally acceptable alternatives for beneficial uses of dredged material and environmental restoration." and inserting "shall prohibit the use of thin layer placement of dredged material unless such disposal is necessary for emergency use, to prevent draft restrictions, or the creation of living shorelines or brackish marsh habitats. The Secretary shall establish, in coordination with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, a multi-year restoration program utilizing suitable dredged material to protect, conserve, and restore the Mobile Bay estuary.".

SEC. 313. MENDENHALL GLACIER OUTBURST FLOODING, ALASKA.

The Secretary shall—

(1) expedite the completion of the Mendenhall Glacier outburst flooding technical report, authorized pursuant to section 8315 of the Water Resource Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3783; 138 Stat. 3147); and

(2) develop a recommendation that provides permanent and resilient flood control mitigation for glacial lake outburst floods that emanate from Suicide Basin and Lake Mendenhall and that affect Juneau, Alaska.

SEC. 314. HANSEN DAM, LOS ANGELES–SAN GABRIEL RIVER BASIN, CALIFORNIA.

In evaluating and implementing the water control manual for the Hansen Dam project, Los Angeles–San Gabriel River Basin and Ballona Creek, California, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1589; 55 Stat. 647), the Secretary shall—

(1) coordinate with the City of Los Angeles to identify new or expanded recreational opportunities on lands that are leased or could be leased by the City for recreation;

(2) undertake necessary background studies to support the authorized purposes of the project, including recreation; and

(3) ensure that the water quality parameters for the project are sufficient to meet authorized project purposes.

SEC. 315. MORRO BAY, CALIFORNIA.

In carrying out operations and maintenance activities for the project for harbor development, Morro Bay, California, authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1945 (chapter 19, 59 Stat. 21), the Secretary shall carry out any necessary repair or maintenance activities on a breakwater, revetment, or seawall constructed as part of the project in such a manner as to ensure each such activity is sufficient to meet the authorized purpose of the project.

SEC. 316. OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

In carrying out the study for the project for shoreline protection, Oceanside, California, authorized pursuant to section 414 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2636; 121 Stat. 1176; 134 Stat. 2672; 138 Stat. 3077), the Secretary shall coordinate with the city of Oceanside, California, on the development of a recommendation that—

(1) is feasible;

(2) maximizes the use of natural features and nature-based features (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a)));

(3) utilizes updated sediment sampling and analysis; and

(4) is acceptable to the city of Oceanside.

SEC. 317. PAJARO RIVER, CALIFORNIA.

At the request of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary is authorized to acquire any interest in real property required for the project for flood protection on the Pajaro River, California, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 1421), in fee simple title.

SEC. 318. RIO GRANDE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, AND TEXAS.

Section 5056 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1213) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "construction" and all that follows through "enhancement" and inserting "construction, and design of water resource protection and restoration projects"; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) USE OF EXISTING INFORMATION.—In carrying out the program authorized by paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall consider data and analyses developed under paragraph (1)(B) and any relevant Federal, State, and local water resource planning efforts in the Rio Grande Basin.

"(3) PROJECTS.—In carrying out the program authorized by paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall include projects for—

"(A) drought, wildfire, flooding, and other natural disaster resiliency mitigation, including through the use of measures utilizing a natural feature or nature-based feature (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a));

"(B) the protection and restoration of fish and wildlife habitat;

"(C) addressing the impacts of excess sedimentation and salinity on surface and groundwater availability;

"(D) improvements or rehabilitation of water-resources related infrastructure;

"(E) the prevention and control of the spread of aquatic invasive species; and

"(F) other water resource protection and restoration activities determined appropriate by the Secretary.";

(2) in subsection (f), by striking "$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2029" and inserting "$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2030"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(g) REPORTS.—Not later than December 31, 2027, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

"(1) contains an evaluation of the program carried out under subsection (b)(1)(A), including a description of all projects carried out under such program;

"(2) contains a description of future projects planned to be carried out under such program;

"(3) provides updates of a systemic habitat needs assessment and an assessment of needs for other related purposes in the Rio Grande Basin, including flood damage reduction, wildfire risk mitigation, and drought mitigation; and

"(4) identifies any needed adjustments in the authorization of such program.".

SEC. 319. MIAMI HARBOR, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Act of October 15, 1940 (33 U.S.C. 701h–1), the Secretary shall repay the non-Federal interest for the Federal share of any advanced funds contributed by the non-Federal interest for the project for navigation, Miami Harbor, Miami-Dade County, Florida, authorized by section 1001(17) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1052).

(b) APPLICATION OF CORPS POLICY.—In providing the repayment required under subsection (a), the Secretary may not require a new start determination for a project before providing such repayment.

SEC. 320. MISSISSIPPI RIVER-GULF OUTLET, LOUISIANA.

In carrying out the project for ecosystem restoration, Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet, Louisiana, authorized by section 7013(a)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1281), notwithstanding any requirement of the plan described in such section that the non-Federal interest provide land for the project in fee in

order to satisfy the property rights requirements of the project, the Secretary shall, where feasible, allow the non-Federal interest to provide easements on the land for the project in order to satisfy such property rights requirements.

SEC. 321. PILOTTOWN ANCHORAGE AREA, LOUISIANA.

Pursuant to section 106 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 635), the Secretary is authorized to operate and maintain, at Federal expense, the Pilottown anchorage area, Mississippi River above Head of Passes, Louisiana, extending from River Mile 6.7 above Head of Passes to Mile 1.5 above Head of Passes established by the United States Coast Guard.

SEC. 322. JACK HUBBARD MEMORIAL BREAKWATER, BURT TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The breakwater at the Grand Marais Harbor, Michigan, authorized pursuant to section 1 of the Act of June 14, 1880 (chapter 211, 21 Stat. 190; 64 Stat. 166), shall hereafter be known and designated as the "Jack Hubbard Memorial Breakwater".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the breakwater referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Jack Hubbard Memorial Breakwater.

SEC. 323. SARDIS LAKE, PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

Section 8377(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3824) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "The Secretary is authorized to" and inserting "Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026, the Secretary shall"; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking "subsection such easements" and inserting "subsection the minimum easements".

SEC. 324. HYDRAULIC EVALUATION OF UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Section 8219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 652 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) COORDINATION WITH UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM FLOOD RISK AND RESILIENCY STUDY.—The Federal Emergency Management Agency may only use information developed under subsection (a) with respect to any area of the Upper Mississippi River in accordance with a congressionally authorized project described in a final report of the Chief of Engineers for a study conducted with respect to such area under section 1227 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3084) (including any study described in subsection (d)(2) of such section).".

SEC. 325. LOWER MISSOURI RIVER COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD PROTECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out a project for flood risk management in the Lower Missouri River, as identified in the System Plan, if the Secretary determines that the project is feasible.

(b) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—

(1) PROJECTS INCLUDED IN SYSTEM PLAN.—For any project identified in the System Plan as a System Plan component, the Secretary may carry out flood risk management measures for such project in accordance with the design criteria and guidelines of the System Plan.

(2) COMPATIBLE MEASURES.—The Secretary may include in a flood risk management project authorized under this section compatible measures for environmental improvements and recreation, if the Secretary determines the compatible measures are—

(A) feasible;

(B) consistent with System Plan recommendations;

(C) beneficial to the community;

(D) not detrimental to flood protection; and

(E) supported by State and local partners.

(c) SPINOFF STUDIES.—Any project or spinoff studies identified in the System Plan may be considered a continuation of the Lower Missouri Basin study and studied and designed in accordance with section 216(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2681).

(d) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate activities carried out pursuant to this section with other activities carried out by the Secretary in the Missouri River Basin.

(e) SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to update the System Plan, as necessary and in accordance with section 216 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2681), as additional data is developed, and projects are implemented pursuant to this section.

(2) PROJECTS NOT INCLUDED IN SYSTEM PLAN.—For any project not identified in the System Plan as a System Plan component, the Secretary is authorized to study such project and, if the Secretary determines that such project is feasible and consistent with the flood risk management measures identified in the feasibility report for such study and the goals identified in the System Plan, the Secretary shall update the System Plan pursuant to paragraph (1) so that the System Plan includes such project.

(f) COST LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary may not expend more than $60,000,000 in Federal funds for a single project carried out under this section in the State of Missouri.

(2) EXCEPTION.—With respect to a project under this section in the State of Missouri for which the Federal share of costs is expected to exceed $60,000,000 or a project within the scope of the Lower Missouri Basin study, the Secretary may carry out the project if—

(A) the Secretary submits to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate the determination that the project is feasible; and

(B) construction of the project, to be carried out substantially in accordance with the System Plan and subject to the conditions described in such determination, is specifically authorized by Congress.

(g) LIMITATION FOR INCOMPLETE OR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE OR UPKEEP.—The Secretary may not carry out a project under this section to address deferred, or incomplete, maintenance or upkeep of such project, except if such maintenance or upkeep is—

(1) attributable to changed conditions or design standards; and

(2) in compliance with such project with respect to which the Secretary is authorized to provide assistance under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n).

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) LOWER MISSOURI BASIN STUDY.—The term "Lower Missouri Basin study" has the meaning given such term in section 216(a)(10) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2681).

(2) SYSTEM PLAN.—The term "System Plan" means the Lower Missouri Flood Risk and Resiliency System Plan prepared pursuant to section 216(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2681).

SEC. 326. MISSOURI RIVER RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE.

Section 5018 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1199) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

"(6) CHAIR.—The Chair of the Committee shall be elected by the members of the Committee."; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking "The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)" and inserting "Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,".

SEC. 327. GREAT LAKES COMMISSION.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Executive Director of the Great Lakes Commission established under Article IV of the Great Lakes Basin Compact (82 Stat. 414) to support water resources development efforts related to the execution of the Compact, and carried out in collaboration with the Secretary, $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2030.

SEC. 328. GREAT LAKES FISHERY AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.

Section 506 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–22) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g) LIMITATION.—The total Federal amount expended for a project carried out under this section shall be not more than $20,000,000.".

SEC. 329. TRUCKEE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NEVADA.

Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the features within the State of Nevada of the project for flood protection on Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954 (68 Stat.1264), are no longer authorized.

SEC. 330. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, NEW MEXICO.

Section 3117 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1137) is amended by striking "to assist in carrying out any operation or maintenance activity associated with the flood control project" and inserting "to assist in carrying out any operation, maintenance, recreational management, or related stewardship

activities associated with the flood control project, including activities that improve recreational access, visitor use management, public safety, or natural and cultural resources stewardship".

SEC. 331. KINZUA DAM SAFETY MODIFICATION STUDY, ALLEGHENY RIVER, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the dam safety modification study pursuant to section 8 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f) for the project for the Kinzua Dam and Allegheny Reservoir, New York and Pennsylvania, authorized pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1586; 52 Stat. 1217), the Secretary shall identify any real property associated with such project that the Secretary determines is not needed to carry out the authorized purposes of the project.

(b) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—Upon completion of the dam safety modification study described in subsection (a), the Secretary may convey, without consideration, to the Seneca Nation of Indians, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property identified as excess under such subsection.

(c) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the property conveyed under this section is not used for a public purpose, all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

SEC. 332. SURF CITY AND NORTH TOPSAIL BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Surf City and North Topsail Beach, North Carolina, authorized by section 7002(3) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1367) is modified to deauthorize the portion of the project known as North Topsail Beach, in accordance with the Supplemental Report of the Chief of Engineers dated December 9, 2025.

SEC. 333. MASSILLON LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, TUSCARAWAS RIVER, OHIO.

Pursuant to section 133 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2327a), the Secretary shall carry out rehabilitation efforts at the sluice gates of the Massillon Local Protection Project, Tuscarawas River, Ohio, authorized by section 6 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1592; 50 Stat. 879).

SEC. 334. TOUSSAINT RIVER FEDERAL NAVIGATION PROJECT, CARROLL TOWNSHIP, OHIO.

The cost share for operation and maintenance activities for the Toussaint River Federal navigation project, Carroll Township, Ohio, authorized pursuant to section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577), shall be in accordance with the cost share described in section 101(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(b)(1)).

SEC. 335. RIO PUERTO NUEVO FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECT, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the project for flood control, Rio Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico, authorized by section 204(b) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1828; 100 Stat. 4127; 132 Stat. 76), the Secretary shall conduct a general reevaluation report to reconsider natural and nature-based approaches to flood control as alternatives to the construction of each project element described in subsection (b).

(b) PROJECT ELEMENTS DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (a), the project elements to be reconsidered are—

(1) Contract No. 4 for the Central Río Piedras and Las Américas Bridges;

(2) Contract No. 5A for the Notre Dame Bridge;

(3) Contract No. 6A for the Upper Río Piedras;

(4) Contract No. 6B for Quebrada Buena Vista;

(5) Contract No. 7B for Quebradas Doña Ana and Contract No. 7A and 7C for Quebradas Josefina; and

(6) Contract No. 5B for the West Piñero Avenue Bridge.

(c) INCLUSIONS IN GENERAL REEVALUATION REPORT.—In conducting the reevaluation report under subsection (a) the Secretary shall include in such report the following data and analyses, updated to reflect conditions as of the date of enactment of this Act:

(1) Hydrologic and hydraulic data;

(2) A review of local acceptability and economic conditions in the project area.

(3) Any real estate costs analysis.

(4) Cost apportionment analysis, including in such updated analysis a detailed description of projected operation and maintenance responsibilities associated with the completed project and the estimated cost to complete the project.

(d) CONSIDERATION; CONSULTATION.—In reevaluating the project elements under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consider the use of natural and nature-based features;

(2) consult with the heads of applicable Federal agencies, agencies of Puerto Rico, and community stakeholders within the geographic scope of the project;

(3) validate any findings through an external review process that is independent and outside of the Corps of Engineers; and

(4) develop a process for public participation through which the Secretary shall—

(A) regularly publish any findings; and

(B) hold public hearings and regular consultation meetings to give ample opportunity for public comment on the findings.

(e) INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall transmit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an interim status report with respect to the reevaluation report required under subsection (a), and include in such interim status report—

(1) any conclusions and recommendations made, and activities carried out, pursuant to subsection (a);

(2) identification of any additional, site-specific areas within the geographic scope of the project for which the Secretary recommends any additional reevaluation; and

(3) any interim actions taken by the Secretary to reduce comprehensive flood risk within the geographic scope of the project while carrying out the reevaluations under subsection (a), including if applicable, the cost of each such action.

(f) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of each reevaluation of a project element under subsection (a).

SEC. 336. BUFFALO BAYOU TRIBUTARIES AND RESILIENCY STUDY, TEXAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expedite completion of the Buffalo Bayou Tributaries and Resiliency Study, Texas, carried out pursuant to title IV of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 76; 138 Stat. 3082), any review required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) as part of the study, and the report of the Chief of Engineers for the study.

(b) REPORTS.—The report of the Chief of Engineers for the study described in subsection (a) shall contain recommendations for carrying out a comprehensive project as described in subsection (c), and is not required to include further evaluation of alternatives to the comprehensive project that are not acceptable to the non-Federal interest for the project.

(c) COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT.—For purposes of subsection (b), a comprehensive project is a project—

(1) to be carried out by the Secretary, in partnership with the Harris County Flood Control District, as part of the project in Buffalo Bayou and its tributaries, Texas, authorized by the Act of June 20, 1938 (chapter 535, 52 Stat. 804);

(2) designed considering any prior studies and information provided to the Corps of Engineers by the Harris County Food Control District;

(3) which shall include an analysis of a subterranean tunnel conveyance system; and

(4) that, carried out pursuant to a comprehensive benefits plan developed by the Secretary and determined acceptable by the non-Federal interest—

(A) is capable of conveying, at an appropriate rate, the volume of water in the Buffalo Bayou and Tributaries Study area, based on an analysis that includes conveyance during a storm event equivalent to Hurricane Harvey;

(B) is designed to avoid, or minimize to the extent practicable, any adverse effects on the environment and community; and

(C) is designed to promote infrastructure resiliency, including infrastructure necessary for reservoir operations.

(d) DEADLINE.—The Secretary shall prioritize Federal funding for the completion of the Buffalo Bayou and Tributaries Resiliency Study pursuant to subsection (a) in the first submission after the date of enactment of this Act of each of the following:

(1) A budget submission.

(2) A submission of a work plan to Congress pursuant to the joint explanatory statement for an annual appropriations Act or as part of the submission of a spend plan to Congress for a supplemental appropriations Act under which the Corps of Engineers receives funding.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate the report of the Chief of Engineers for the study de-

scribed in subsection (a), regardless of design maturity status of the project covered by the report.

(f) COMPREHENSIVE BENEFITS PLAN DEFINED.—In this section, the term "comprehensive benefits plan" means a comprehensive benefits plan developed pursuant to the policies described in the memorandum relating to "Policy Directive – Comprehensive Documentation of Benefits in Decision Document", dated January 5, 2021, and signed by the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works.

SEC. 337. CHAMBERS, GALVESTON, AND HARRIS COUNTIES, TEXAS, EXPEDITED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Section 1327(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3144) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting "(including the portions of Spilman Island and Pelican Island owned by, or subject to an easement held by, the United States), to determine whether any such land or easements are no longer required for project purposes" before "; and"; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting "under such paragraph" before "are no longer".

SEC. 338. COASTAL VIRGINIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out an analysis of a measure benefitting Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the head of another Federal agency as part of the feasibility study for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and navigation, Coastal Virginia, authorized by section 1201(9) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3802), the Secretary may use, for any portion of the cost of such analysis, funds—

(1) made available to the Secretary after the date of enactment of this Act for water resources development investigations; or

(2) contributed by such agency head.

(b) FEDERAL EXPENSE REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall carry out each analysis described in subsection (a) at Federal expense, except that, with respect to an analysis described in subsection (a) to the extent it relates to formulation of measures to reduce risk to a military installation, upon request of the non-Federal interest for the project described in subsection (a), the Secretary may use funds contributed by the non-Federal interest pursuant to the terms and conditions of the agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the project that relate to sharing the cost of the study.

(c) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section affects any cost-sharing requirement applicable to the head of a Federal agency, other than the Secretary, for the construction of an authorized water resources development project, or a separable element of such project, resulting from the study described in subsection (a).

SEC. 339. NORFOLK COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT, VIRGINIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out an analysis of a measure benefitting Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the head of another Federal agency as part of the feasibility study for the modification of the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Norfolk Coastal Storm Risk Management, Virginia, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2738), the Secretary may use, for any portion of the cost of such analysis, funds—

(1) made available to the Secretary after the date of enactment of this Act for water resources development investigations; or

(2) contributed by such agency head.

(b) FEDERAL EXPENSE REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall carry out each analysis described in subsection (a) at Federal expense, except that, with respect to an analysis described in subsection (a) to the extent it relates to formulation of measures to reduce risk to a military installation, upon request of the non-Federal interest for the project described in subsection (a), the Secretary may use funds contributed by the non-Federal interest pursuant to the terms and conditions of the agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the project that relate to sharing the cost of the study.

(c) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section affects any cost-sharing requirement applicable to the head of a Federal agency, other than the Secretary, for the construction of an authorized water resources development project, or a separable element of such project, resulting from the study described in subsection (a).

SEC. 340. PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS RESTORATION, WASHINGTON.

Section 544(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2675; 132 Stat. 3826) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) LIMITATION.—The total Federal amount expended for a critical restoration project under this section (including a critical restoration project for which an agree-

ment was entered into pursuant to this section before the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026 and construction is not complete as of such date of enactment) shall not be more than $20,000,000.".

SEC. 341. LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER.

The total cost of constructing dredged material stabilization and retaining structures related to maintenance dredging for the project for navigation, Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers, from Portland, Oregon, to the sea, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 18, 1878 (chapter 264, 20 Stat. 157) shall be considered eligible operation and maintenance costs assigned to commercial navigation for the purpose of section 210(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(a)(2)).

SEC. 342. LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION ASSESSMENT.

The Secretary shall conduct an assessment of the lower Columbia River Basin to identify opportunities to carry out cost-effective projects and measures to support salmon and steelhead restoration by—

(1) restoring, improving, and reconnecting aquatic and riparian habitat; and

(2) providing cold water refugia for native anadromous fish species.

SEC. 343. PUGET SOUND NEARSHORE ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, WASHINGTON.

In carrying out the project for ecosystem restoration, Puget Sound, Washington, authorized by section 1401(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1713; 136 Stat. 3806), the Secretary shall consider the removal, relocation, and replacement of the following sites to be a project feature the costs of which are shared as construction:

(1) Highway 101 causeway and bridge over the Lilliwaup Estuary of the Hood Canal site.

(2) NE North Shore Road roadway and bridge over the Tahuya Estuary of the Hood Canal site.

(3) Highway 101 causeway and bridge over the Snow Creek and Salmon Creek (at the head of Discovery Bay) site.

(4) County and local roads and bridges over the Nooksack and Lummi Rivers and Tennant Creek at the Nooksack Estuary of the Northern Puget Sound site.

SEC. 344. WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the feasibility study for the project for water supply, Washington, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, authorized by section 8201(a)(14) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3745; 138 Stat. 3160), the Secretary shall carry out a second phase of the study focused on the identification of a secondary water source and additional water storage capability or other long-term and large-scale backup water supply solutions necessary to meaningfully reduce the structural water supply risk of the region.

(b) TREATMENT OF STUDY.—In carrying out the second phase of the study under this section, the Secretary—

(1) shall treat such study as a continuation of the first phase of the study carried out under section 8201(a)(14) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022; and

(2) shall continue such study without a new investment decision.

SEC. 345. FEDERAL TRIANGLE AREA, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out an analysis of a measure benefitting Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the head of another Federal agency as part of the feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, Federal Triangle Area, Washington, District of Columbia, authorized by section 8201(a)(12) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3745), the Secretary may use, for any portion of the cost of such analysis, funds—

(1) made available to the Secretary for water resources development investigations; or

(2) contributed by such agency head.

(b) FEDERAL EXPENSE REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall carry out each analysis described in subsection (a) at Federal expense.

(c) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section affects any cost-sharing requirement applicable to the head of a Federal agency, other than the Secretary, for the construction of an authorized water resources development project, or a separable element of such project, resulting from the study described in subsection (a).

TITLE IV—WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 401. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

The following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled "Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development" submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress, are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions, described in the respective reports or decision documents designated in this section:

(1) NAVIGATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. MS	Gulfport Harbor, Gulfport, Deep Draft Navigation	June 23, 2026	Federal: $411,114,000 Non-Federal: $137,102,000 Total: $548,216,000
2. WA & OR	Columbia River Turning Basins Navigation Improvements	September 26, 2025	Federal: $16,408,000 Non-Federal: $5,489,000 Total: $21,897,000

(2) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. KY	Kentucky River, Beattyville Flood Risk Management Project, Lee County	March 24, 2026	Federal: $7,979,000 Non-Federal: $4,562,000 Total: $12,541,000
2. NY, NJ	New York–New Jersey Harbor and Tributaries Study, East Riser, New Jersey Actionable Element	July 6, 2026	Federal: $180,916,000 Non-Federal: $97,417,000 Total: $278,333,000

(3) ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. MO	Lower Osage River Basin, Miller, Osage, and Cole Counties, Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration	July 6, 2026	Federal: $95,334,000 Non-Federal: $51,333,000 Total: $146,667,000
2. WY	Little Goose Creek, Sheridan	June 4, 2026	Federal: $45,333,000 Non-Federal: $35,601,000 Total: $80,934,000

(4) HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. NC	Surf City, Onslow and Pender Counties, North Carolina, Coastal Storm Risk Management	July 15, 2025	Initial Federal: $121,750,000 Initial Non-Federal: $76,863,000 Total: $198,613,000 Renourishment Federal: $171,007,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $191,297,000 Renourishment Total: $362,304,000

(5) MODIFICATIONS AND OTHER PROJECTS.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
1. AZ	Rio de Flag, Flagstaff	June 12, 2026	Total: $244,633,000
2. CA	Port of Long Beach Deep Draft Navigation project, Los Angeles County	June 11, 2026	Total: $255,811,000
3. FL	Central and Southern Florida, Canal 111 (C-111) South Dade Project	October 14, 2025	Federal: $477,280,500 Non-Federal: $477,280,500 Total: $954,561,000
4. FL	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, Central Everglades Planning Project	June 16, 2026	Federal: $6,160,809,000 Non-Federal: $6,160,809,000 Total: $12,321,618,000
5. KY	Kentucky Lock Addition, Lower Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers	June 11, 2026	Federal: $2,056,161,750 Non-Federal: $685,387,250 Total: $2,741,549,000
6. MS	Memphis Metropolitan Stormwater – North DeSoto County Feasibility Study, DeSoto County	March 10, 2026	Federal: $47,341,000 Non-Federal: $25,491,000 Total: $72,832,000
7. TN	Chickamauga Lock Replacement Project, Chickamauga Lake, Hamilton County	June 11, 2026	Federal: $1,175,090,250 Non-Federal: $391,696,750 Total: $1,566,787,000

SEC. 402. EXPEDITED COMPLETION OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.

(a) CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects:

(1) Projects for emergency streambank erosion and shoreline protection under section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (33 U.S.C. 701r) for the following areas:

(A) County Creek, Bartlett, Illinois.
(B) Ohio River, Brandenberg, Kentucky.
(C) Falmouth, Massachusetts, in the vicinity of Menauhant Road.
(D) Muskegon Heights, Michigan.
(E) Old Mission Peninsula, Michigan.
(F) Salt Brook, Summit, New Jersey.
(G) Euclid Creek, Euclid, Ohio.

(H) Little Miami River, Milford, Ohio.
(I) Mountain Creek, Macungie, Pennsylvania.

(2) Projects for beach erosion and hurricane and storm damage reduction under section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (33 U.S.C. 426g) for the following areas:

(A) Micro Beach and Makaka Beach, Garapan, Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands.
(B) Bolongo Bay, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands.

(3) Projects for flood control under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) for the following areas:

(A) Ak-Chin Levee, Pinal County, Arizona.
(B) Lower Santa Cruz River, Arizona.
(C) McCormick Wash, Globe, Arizona.
(D) Rose and Palm Garden Washes, Douglas, Arizona.
(E) Palermo, Butte County, California.
(F) Beseck Lake, Connecticut.
(G) Woodbridge, Connecticut.
(H) Little Wekiva River, Florida.
(I) Peachtree and Nancy Creek watersheds, Atlanta, Georgia.
(J) Golconda, Illinois.
(K) Traverse City, Michigan.
(L) Marshall County, Minnesota.
(M) Peckman River, Verona, New Jersey.
(N) Third River, Clifton, New Jersey.
(O) Nanny Hagen Brook, Pleasantville, New York.
(P) McKenzie River, Springfield, Oregon.
(Q) 42nd Street Levee, Springfield, Oregon.
(R) Medina Colonia, Zapata County, Texas.

(4) Projects for navigation under section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577) for the following areas:

(A) Kodiak Harbor, Kodiak, Alaska.
(B) Laupahoehoe Harbor, Hawaii.
(C) Black River and Lake Huron, Alcona Township, Michigan.

(5) Project for beneficial uses of dredged material, New Jersey Meadowlands (also known as Hackensack Meadowlands), New Jersey, under section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326).

(6) Projects for aquatic ecosystem restoration under section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330) for the following areas:

(A) El Corazón de los Tres Ríos del Norte, Pima County, Arizona.
(B) North Haven, Connecticut.
(C) Savannah River below Augusta, Georgia.
(D) Waimea 400 Wetlands, Kaua'i, Hawaii.
(E) Marshall County, Minnesota.
(F) Polk Swamp, Dorchester County, South Carolina.
(G) Ficklen Island Dam, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

(7) Projects to modify projects for improvement of the environment or drought resiliency under section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a) for the following areas:

(A) Wayne County, Iowa.
(B) Wild Rice River, Minnesota.
(C) Lower Pearl River, Mississippi.
(D) Rio Chama and Rio Grande between the Abiquiu and Cochiti Reservoirs, New Mexico.

(8) Projects to control, retain, and reuse stormwater associated with flood control efforts under section 1108 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3006) for the following areas:

(A) Jonesboro, Arkansas.
(B) Klondike Canyon, Rancho Palos Verdes, California.
(C) City of Lompoc, California.
(D) Sutter County, California, including Yuba City and Robbins.
(E) Lake Avondale, Avondale Estates, Georgia.
(F) Falmouth, including Woods Hole, Massachusetts.
(G) Waveland, Mississippi.

(9) Project for removal of obstructions and clearing channels for flood control, City of Chico, California, under section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (33 U.S.C. 701g).

(b) OTHER PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following:

(1) Project for flood risk management, Little Colorado River, Navajo County, Arizona, authorized by section 401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735).

(2) Project for flood damage reduction, Rio de Flag, Flagstaff, Arizona, authorized by section 101(b)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2576; 121 Stat. 1107; 130 Stat. 1716; 136 Stat. 3833; 138 Stat. 3067) (as modified by this Act).

(3) Project for ecosystem restoration, Tres Rios, Arizona, authorized by section 101(b)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2577).

(4) Project for beach erosion, Surfside Sunset and Newport Beach, Orange County, California, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1177).

(5) Project for flood risk management, Westminster, East Garden Grove, California Flood Risk Management, authorized by section 401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735).

(6) Maintenance dredging at the Greenwich Harbor, Connecticut.

(7) Maintenance dredging at the Southport Harbor, Connecticut.

(8) Project for ecosystem restoration, water supply, flood control, and protection of water quality, Central and Southern Florida, Indian River Lagoon, Florida, authorized by section 1001(14) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1051).

(9) Comprehensive plan for the purpose of restoring, preserving, and protecting the Northern Estuaries Ecosystem, Florida, authorized by section 8215 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3760; 138 Stat. 3138).

(10) Operations and maintenance activities necessary as of the date of enactment of this Act for the project for navigation, Chicago Harbor Lock, Chicago, Illinois, authorized pursuant to the first section of the Act of July 11, 1870 (chapter 240, 16 Stat. 226; 21 Stat. 182; 37 Stat. 217; 40 Stat. 1283; 76 Stat. 1176).

(11) Project for navigation, Port of Iberia, Louisiana, authorized by section 1001(25) of the Water Resources Control Act of 2007 (121 Stat 1053; 128 Stat 1351).

(12) Project for ecosystem restoration, Naval Weapons Station Earle Oyster Reef Restoration, Monmouth County, New Jersey, pursuant to the Hudson-Raritan Estuary Ecosystem Restoration project authorized by section 401(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2740).

(13) Project for navigation, Times Beach dike wall repair, Buffalo Harbor, New York, authorized by the Act of May 20, 1826 (chapter 78, 4 Stat. 175).

(14) Maintenance dredging of the project for navigation, Tillamook Bay, Oregon, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 27, 1912 (chapter 254, 37 Stat. 220).

(15) Project for periodic beach nourishment, Presque Isle Peninsula, Erie, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 101 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2918).

(16) Project for ecosystem restoration, Lower Blackstone River, Rhode Island, authorized pursuant to section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330; 136 Stat. 3804).

(17) Maintenance dredging at Two Rivers Harbor, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, authorized pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1871 (chapter 118, 16 Stat. 538; 34 Stat. 1101; 49 Stat. 1035; 72 Stat. 298).

(c) TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project, associated with the Gila River Indian Community, Arizona, authorized pursuant to section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269).

TITLE V—DAM SAFETY

SEC. 501. NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM AMENDMENTS.

The National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 8(e)(4), by striking "2" and inserting "7";

(2) in section 8A(j)(4), by striking "2026" and inserting "2031"; and

(3) in section 14(a)(2)(A)(ii)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking "and low-head dams"; and

(B) in subclause (II), by striking "and low-head dams".

SEC. 502. STUDY ON HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAM PRIORITIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall complete a study to identify the issues and concerns that prevent States from prioritizing projects that will have the greatest community benefit under section 8A of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f–2) and produce recommendations on how to address such issues and concerns.

(b) TIMELINE.—The Administrator shall begin the study required under subsection (a) on the date of enactment of this Act and shall submit to Congress a status report on such study not later than 1 year after such date of enactment.

PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION

The purpose of H.R. 9497, the *Water Resources Development Act of 2026 (WRDA 2026)*, as amended, is to authorize the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to carry out vital water resources development activities across the Nation,[1] typically through cost-shared partnerships with a non-Federal interest. Such activities comprise a wide range of projects and studies designed to address river and coastal navigation, reducing flood and hurricane storm damage risks, protecting shorelines, ensuring water supply, restoring and protecting ecosystems and the environment, enhancing recreation, supporting hydropower, and facilitating disaster response and recovery.

H.R. 9497, as amended, focuses on delivering water resources development projects efficiently and effectively. It improves project delivery by reforming Corps processes and by empowering non-Federal interests to expedite the completion of important projects. H.R. 9497, as amended, authorizes new projects and modifies existing water resources development project and study authorities to meet local infrastructure needs, as well as directs the Corps to expedite completion of existing authorized studies and projects, ensuring that the Nation's water resources infrastructure can address current challenges and support community resilience and economic growth.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

WRDA 2026, as amended, builds on a long-standing commitment to address the Nation's water resources needs, primarily through the efforts of the Corps in partnership with state, local, and Tribal governments and other non-Federal stakeholders. To meet the diverse water resources infrastructure needs of the Nation, *WRDA 2026*, as amended, enhances the Corps' ability to expeditiously deliver critical projects in concert with its project partners.

The Corps is the Federal Government's lead water resource development and management agency.[2] Its mission is to deliver "vital public and military engineering services to secure our nation, energize the economy, and reduce disaster risk."[3] Through 44 district offices, the Corps manages more than 13,000 miles of levees and 750 dams, generates over 70 billion kilowatt hours of electricity through 356 generating units, maintains 12,000 miles of inland

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[1] United States Army Corps of Engineers, *Value to the Nation*, (last accessed June 25, 2026), *available at* https://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/Missions/Value-to-the-Nation/.

[2] ANNA E. NORMAND & NICOLE T. CARTER, CONGR. RSCH SERV.. (IN11810) U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS CIVIL WORKS; PRIMER AND RESOURCES (June 24, 2026) *available at* https://www.crs.gov/Reports/IN11810.

[3] United States Army Corps of Engineers, *About Us*, (last accessed on June 25, 2026), *available at* https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/.

and intracoastal waterways, including 218 locks, and 1,067 coastal, Great Lakes, and inland channels and harbors, has more than 9.3 million acre-feet of water stored, and supports more than 301 million visits to Corps lakes and river projects.[4]

Since the Nation's founding, Congress has passed water resources infrastructure bills, starting in 1789 with a lighthouse and beacons law and, most recently, the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024*. Through Water Resources Development Acts, "Congress has established a general framework and guidelines for implementing [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers] water resources projects and activities."[5] *WRDA 2026*, as amended, builds on policies and reforms included in prior laws. The need for *WRDA 2026*, as amended, arises from several key factors:

1. *Addressing Local Needs:* Nationwide, communities grapple with flooding, drought, natural disasters, aging infrastructure, and other challenges. The Corps is uniquely positioned to provide important and timely relief to these communities. *WRDA 2026*, as amended, authorizes new projects and studies to deliver water infrastructure projects to communities and local governments. Additionally, *WRDA 2026*, as amended, modernizes Corps' policy and procedures to ensure these projects are delivered more efficiently, and where appropriate, more affordably to communities that may face ability to pay concerns.

2. *Economic Competitiveness:* Efficient and sufficient water transportation systems are vital for the Nation's economic competitiveness.[6] Continued investment in ports, harbors, and inland waterways systems is critical to ensure infrastructure longevity and safe navigation. Enhancing river and coastal navigation through infrastructure improvements ensures the smooth movement of goods and supports economic growth. Developing and maintaining ports that are prepared for the largest ships support strong supply chains and enhances global competitiveness.

3. *Collaboration with the Non-Federal Interest:* To maximize the benefits of Federal investments, water resources development projects must be aligned with local needs to ensure long-term support of the project. *WRDA 2026*, as amended, amplifies the role of the non-Federal interest throughout the full project lifecycle. By encouraging increased collaboration with the non-Federal interest, who is financially responsible for costs associated with the planning, construction, and maintenance of a project, as well as state and local entities, *WRDA 2026*, as amended, ensures the Corps leverages resources and expertise to deliver projects that meet a community's unique needs efficiently.

Enactment of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, is crucial for addressing these challenges and ensuring that the Nation's water resources infrastructure can meet modern demands. This legislation provides

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[4] U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *Value to the Nation: Fast Facts* (last accessed on June 25, 2026), *available at* https://iwr.usace.army.mil/Missions/Value-to-the-Nation/Fast-Facts/.

[5] NICOLE CARTER & ANNA E. NORMAN, CONGR. RSCH SERV. (IF13112) *Water Resources Development Acts; Primer and Action in the 119th Congress* (updated Mar. 26, 2026) *available at* https://www.crs.gov/Reports/IF13112.

[6] U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *Inland Marine Transportation System*, (last accessed Jul. 9, 2026), *available at* https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Navigation/IMTS/.

the necessary authority and direction to the Corps to carry out its mission effectively and efficiently, thereby safeguarding communities, enhancing economic productivity, and protecting valuable environmental resources.

WRDA 2026, AS AMENDED, DELIVERS WATER RESOURCE PROJECTS

Using the established framework to carry out water resource infrastructure projects by the Corps, *WRDA 2026*, as amended, delivers infrastructure improvement and expansion projects. This includes projects focused on navigation, flood and storm damage control, ecosystem restoration, water supply, and other related areas. The process involves several key steps:

1. *Identifying Needs and Opportunities:* The process begins with the identification of water resources needs and opportunities at the local, regional, and national levels. This can be initiated by the non-Federal interest, such as state and local governments, Tribal entities, and other stakeholders, who recognize specific challenges or opportunities in their areas.

2. *Feasibility Studies:* Once a need or opportunity is identified, a request can be made by a member of Congress to authorize a new feasibility study. Section 201 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to carry out 133 new feasibility studies, which can be started after they receive appropriations.

3. *Chief's Report:* Following the completion of a feasibility study, the Corps submits to Congress a Report of the Chief of Engineers, more commonly referred to as a Chief's Report, documenting the findings and recommendations for a proposed water resources project.[7] This report provides the necessary information for Congressional authorization and funding of the project. In addition to Chief's Reports, the Chief of Engineers prepares a Director's Report when a water resources project is modified or its expected construction cost exceeds the existing project authorization.[8] Section 401 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, authorizes 14 pending Chief's Reports or Director's Reports that have been submitted to Congress since the enactment of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024*, which can be started after they receive appropriations.

DELIVERING ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THROUGH WRDA 2026, AS AMENDED

In addition to the study and construction authority of traditional water resources projects, the Corps has the authority to provide design and construction assistance for infrastructure in specified municipalities, counties, and states through the Environmental Infrastructure program. Projects within this program are for water distribution works, stormwater management, surface water protection,

[7] US. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *Signed Chief's Reports*, (last accessed Jul. 15, 2026), *available at* https://planning.erdc.dren.mil/toolbox/library.cfm?Option=Direct&Group=Main&Item=Chief%20Report&Sub=None&Sort=Default.

[8] U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *Signed Director's Reports*, (last accessed Jul. 15, 2026), *available at* https://planning.erdc.dren.mil/toolbox/library.cfm?Option=Direct&Group=Main&Item=Director%20Report&Sub=None&Sort=Default.

and environmental restoration, etc.[9] Section 307 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, authorizes over 270 new environmental infrastructure authorities or modifications to existing environmental infrastructure authorities across the United States and territories.

IMPROVING FLOOD AND COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT THROUGH WRDA 2026, AS AMENDED

Through its flood and coastal storm risk management missions, the Corps implements critical projects to ensure protection of life, property, and natural resources across the nation. *WRDA 2026*, as amended, strengthens the Corps' ability to deliver these projects by clarifying the scope of the mission, providing assistance to align flood risk management projects with other Federal standards, and reiterating Congressional support of nonstructural and natural and nature-based alternatives to reduce risk when requested by the non-Federal interest. This bill also enables greater collaboration with state and local governments under technical assistance authorities, such as Floodplain Management Services and Planning Assistance to States. Key provisions include:

1. *New Continuing Authorities Program to Improve Flood Risk Management:* Section 109(a) of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, establishes a new authority under the Continuing Authorities Program to carry out studies and projects for the improvement of covered projects, including flood risk management projects constructed by the Corps. This new authority enables the Corps to partner with non-Federal interests to modify existing projects to improve flood risk management or meet applicable Federal standards, including levee accreditation standards. By doing so, this authority addresses the misalignment between Corps' standards for Civil Works projects and Federal Emergency Management Agency's standards for levee accreditation.

2. *Establishment of Levee Owners Board:* Section 104 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, establishes a Levee Owners Board to develop recommendations to the Secretary and Congress that are informed by on the ground, local experiences. The Levee Owners Board will be comprised of 11 members, representing various regions throughout the country. This board will ensure non-Federal support for budgetary decisions, feasibility report recommendations, and implementation of the levee safety program. Incorporation of levee owners' recommendations will ensure the Corps' flood risk management mission is implemented in a realistic, reasonable, and impactful manner.

3. *Comprehensive Use of the Flood Risk Management Mission:* The *Water Resources Development Act of 2022* expanded the flood risk management mission to include a broader scope of flood drivers, such as stormwater, but this provision was not properly implemented by the Corps. Under current guidance, the Corps only analyzes riverine or tidal flooding, resulting in piecemeal recommendations for local communities. Section 132 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, directly addresses this issue by requiring the Corps to evaluate all types of flooding in the

[9] ANNA E. NORMAND, CONG. RSCH SERV. (R47162) *Overview of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Environmental Infrastructure (EI) Assistance* (June 27, 2025) *available at* https://www.crs.gov/Reports/R47162.

study area requested by the non-Federal interest and develop a comprehensive flood risk reduction alternative. This section also ensures the Corps considers both structural and non-structural flood risk management measures to deliver the most effective solutions to local communities.

4. *Continued Support for Natural and Nature-Based Alternatives: The Water Resources Development Act of 2020* requires the Corps to include in each completed feasibility study submitted for authorization a summary of the natural and nature-based features evaluated for each flood and storm damage risk reduction project, as well as the projected long-term costs and benefits of such features and whether such alternatives were included in the final recommendation. Section 130 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, builds on this previous requirement by creating a pilot program for an alternative cost-justification analysis of natural and nature-based features requested by the non-Federal interest for a project.

IMPROVING NAVIGATION EFFICIENCY THROUGH WRDA 2026, AS AMENDED

Ports, harbors, and inland waterways are critical to supporting economic and national security through transportation of waterborne commerce and military goods. *WRDA 2026*, as amended, ensures appropriate investment in inland waterways by requiring the Corps to conduct a system-wide analysis to determine the most critical projects for rehabilitation and maintenance. In addition, *WRDA 2026*, as amended, continues the Committee's commitment to ensuring that Federally authorized ports and commercial harbors are maintained to their constructed dimensions to promote the predicable and efficient movement of goods and services to American taxpayers. This bill also ensures continued, safe navigation by accelerating emergency inland navigation projects and providing necessary flexibility in dredged material planning. Key provisions include:

1. *Inland Waterways Report:* As the inland navigation system ages, additional investments in rehabilitation, repair, and replacement are necessary to ensure safe and efficient commercial navigation. These projects compete nationwide for limited operations and maintenance funding, which increases the chance of emergency closures or delayed maintenance dredging. Section 206 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, requires the Corps to conduct a system-wide analysis of the condition and reliability of inland and intracoastal waterways infrastructure to identify those components in critical need of maintenance or replacement. This report will inform future infrastructure investments and ensure transparency in how those decisions are made.

2. *Establishment of the Office of Inland Navigation Construction Management:* As the Corps begins additional major rehabilitation or replacement projects for the inland waterways, it is critical that these projects proceed on schedule and within budget. Inland waterways users often report construction delays and lack of communication from the Corps regarding these projects. Section 101 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, directly addresses these issues by establishing the Office of In-

land Navigation Construction Management, staffed by a Program Manager, to centralize communications, increase accountability, and provide regular updates to the Inland Waterways Users Board and other non-Federal interests.

3. *Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund Allocations:* Since the *Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014*, Congress has been uniquely focused on honoring the Federal commitment to shippers and commercial ports to fully maintain constructed widths and depts of commercial harbors. Over the last few *WRDAs*, Congress has directed the Corps to increase expenditures from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for the operation and maintenance of Federally authorized coastal navigation projects and to ensure an equitable allocation of maintenance funds among the various categories of commercial harbors, including donor and energy transfer ports and emerging harbors. Section 113 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, builds on this effort by strengthening requirements of the Corps to utilize all funds collected through the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for operations and maintenance, and to meet the specific funding allocations proscribed in the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020.*

4. *Increasing Coordination on Maintenance Dredging:* Maintaining depths through maintenance dredging of Federally authorized channels and harbors is critical to ensuring navigation and maritime commerce. The Committee has received several requests to strengthen communication between the Corps, port operators, and contract dredgers on maintenance dredging activities, including project timelines and potential delays, to reduce adverse impacts to trade and harbor operations. Section 111 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, directs the Secretary to consult with non-Federal interests, state and local governments, and other stakeholders, including port operators, regarding the scope and performance timelines when entering into contracts, or making any changes to such contracts, for maintenance dredging. This section also requires notification to relevant stakeholders of any potential delays to a dredging project.

5. *Renewed Focus on Beneficial Use of Dredged Material: WRDA 2026*, as amended, builds off momentum generated in the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020, the Water Resources Development Act of 2022*, and the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024* to continue expanding the beneficial use of dredged material in Civil Works projects. Section 112 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, requires the realignment of the Federal standard for a water resources development project with the policy changes and directives in these recent Water Resources Development Acts. Section 205 requires the Corps to draft a report describing the strategic plan, and the status of implementation, to meet the goal established in the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020* of beneficially using 70 percent of dredged material. These provisions reaffirm the Committee's commitment to beneficial use of dredged material.

MODERNIZING CORPS AUTHORITIES TO ADDRESS DROUGHT AND WILDFIRES THROUGH WRDA 2026, AS AMENDED

The Corps manages and maintains a diverse set of water resources development projects across the Nation, including many in regions prone to wildfire and drought. Wildfires can pose risks to these assets, such as impacting project operations, damaging Federal infrastructure and private property on or near the projects, and limiting recreation due to post-fire safety issues. Drought poses significant risk to Federal assets and human life, and must be considered as the Corps makes additional investments in drought-prone and arid areas. *WRDA 2026*, as amended, directly addresses the threats posed by wildfires and drought by directing the Corps to assess high-risk regions and identify opportunities to mitigate these risks through modifying operations or management at water resources development projects. Key provisions include:

1. *Establishment of the Office of Water Supply, Water Conservation, and Drought Resiliency:* To better prepare infrastructure and communities to respond to drought conditions and water supply challenges, *WRDA 2026*, as amended, establishes the Office of Water Supply, Water Conservation, and Drought Resiliency. This office will be staffed with subject matter experts to better identify and evaluate opportunities for partnership with the Corps for water supply, water conservation, or drought resiliency projects. The office will also provide guidance and technical assistance to other Corps offices or non-Federal partners to strengthen delivery of these types of projects across the nation.

2. *Wildfire Planning and Response at Corps Projects:* Section 122 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, requires the Corps to, upon request of a non-Federal interest, evaluate the risk of wildfires at a water resources development project. As part of this requirement, the Corps will develop a wildfire mitigation plan to reduce, or eliminate, the potential damage associated with wildfires at the project. Through these changes, *WRDA 2026*, as amended, ensures the Corps is prepared to respond quickly in the event of wildfire and, thereby, ensures protection of the Federal investment in water resources infrastructure, including dams that protect communities from flood risk.

3. *New Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) for Drought Resiliency: WRDA 2026,* as amended, modifies section 155 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020* to establish a new program for projects and technical assistance related to drought resiliency, including water conservation, sediment management, plantings, water storage, and other actions contributing to drought resiliency. This authority provides important relief to arid communities across the country and ensures resiliency of our infrastructure into the future.

DELIVERING CRITICAL PROJECTS MORE EFFICIENTLY THROUGH POLICY IN WRDA 2026, AS AMENDED

WRDA 2026, as amended, builds on the reforms included in the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024* focusing on enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in project delivery and empowering non-Federal interests. This legislation continues to strengthen the

Corps' ability to better manage processes, optimize resource allocation, and foster greater collaboration with non-Federal entities. These provisions not only prioritize timely project completion but also ensure that taxpayer dollars are invested judiciously, supporting sustainable infrastructure solutions that meet the evolving needs of communities nationwide.

1. *Categorical Permissions:* Section 105 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, directs the Secretary to establish, via rulemaking, categorical permissions for activities in the Corps' Section 408 program. This reform will provide non-Federal interests with clear guidelines on proposed modifications to Corps constructed projects, increasing efficiency and reducing project delivery timelines while maintaining program safeguards. By clarifying when routine alterations qualify for expedited consideration, this provision also helps reduce costs and paperwork for non-Federal interests.

2. *Minimum Real Estate Interest:* In response to concerns received by the Committee regarding the appropriate use of real estate interests by the Corps, sections 116 and 117 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, modifies the Corps' real estate appraisal process and adjusts the requirements for minimum real estate interests. This legislation also addresses concerns about the Corps' real estate practices by requiring the establishment of standard estates for easements to facilitate project delivery. The Committee recognizes that in some instances, the Corps has utilized higher levels of real estate instruments than necessary for project objectives, thereby increasing project costs and administrative burdens. This adjustment aims to optimize project efficiency and cost-effectiveness by allowing the use of lesser interests when feasible and appropriate. *WRDA 2026*, as amended, requires the Corps to update its real estate policy to ensure standard estates align with project requirements, reducing administrative burdens and enabling more efficient project delivery.

3. *Electronic Submission and Tracking of Permit Applications:* The Committee believes that as technologies advance, the Corps should leverage these innovations to increase transparency, reduce administrative and paperwork burdens, expedite permit and other application submission processes, and increase transparency. Building upon section 2040 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2007*, section 107 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, enhances the Corps' ongoing efforts to implement electronic submission and tracking systems for permit applications by directing the Corps to include environmental documentation on its existing online portal. By leveraging existing electronic frameworks, this requirement helps streamline communication, accelerate decision-making processes, and improve transparency for non-Federal interests.

4. *Multiyear Contracting:* Section 102 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, instructs the Corps to maximize efficiency through the use of multiyear or continuing project contracts. In response to concerns received by the Committee regarding the limitations of Corps' contracting terms, this provision aims to maximize contract flexibility and instructs the Comptroller of

the United States to study the benefits of using multiyear contracts for authorized Corps projects.

5. *Increased Annual Program Limits:* Section 109(b) of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, increases the annual authorization for four programs under the Continuing Authority Program. Increasing these limits acknowledges significant non-Federal interest in these streamlined projects. These changes prevent project delays and enable more robust, long-term solutions.

6. *Utilization of All Corps Authorities and Missions:* Congress has provided the Corps with various programmatic, technical and planning assistance, and project-specific authorities to meet the water resources development needs of local communities, including for navigation, flood and coastal storm risk management, environmental and ecosystem restoration, water supply, water conservation, and drought management, recreation, hydropower, aquatic plant and species control, emergency response, and research and development. Section 131 establishes the policy of the United States that the Corps fully utilize the programmatic, technical and planning assistance, and project-specific authorities provided by Congress in addressing all Corps missions and maximize use of such authorities and missions to comprehensively address local water resources challenges, consistent with the goals of non-Federal interests.

7. *Removal or Remediation of Contaminated Sediments:* The Committee is aware of challenges posed by contaminated sediments on the construction or maintenance of water resources development projects. To address these challenges, section 103 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, establishes a new authority for the Corps to work in coordination with the non-Federal interest and the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency in developing a joint plan for carrying out water resources development projects or activities that may be associated with contaminated sediments. This new authority provides a path forward to completing projects and activities that may have been stymied by liability concerns for contaminated sediments that were not caused or contributed to by either the Corps or the non-Federal interest but preserves the obligation of the Federal Government to recover any additional costs incurred as a result of the contamination from responsible parties.

EMPOWERING LOCAL NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS IN WRDA 2026, AS AMENDED

The Committee recognizes the need for the Corps to collaborate with non-Federal entities and for non-Federal interests to play a larger role in water resource development projects to ensure they meet local needs. Through this collaboration, the Corps is able to leverage the expertise of non-Federal interests to help inform and improve project scope, design, and construction, as well as ensure projects have support of the communities in which they are located. *WRDA 2026*, as amended, makes changes to current Corps practices and policies to better position non-Federal interests to improve outcomes. Key provisions include:

1. *Program Offices in the Directorate of Civil Works:* Section 101 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, directs the Secretary to establish the following offices, among others:

- The Office on Technical Assistance and Community Outreach to provide guidance to non-Federal interests on the best applicable Corps programs and services relating to water resources development projects established in the last several *WRDAs* to ensure their implementation and availability to applicable non-Federal interests. It also ensures consistent implementation of the programs and provides a roadmap to technical and financial assistance for non-Federal interests, including related to the Continuing Authorities Program, the Planning Assistance to States Program, the Tribal Partnership Program, programs for rural and disadvantaged communities, and the Silver Jackets Program, among others.
- The Office on Alternative Delivery Methods to provide assistance to non-Federal interests on accessing alternative delivery programs, services and other technical and financial assistance, identifying opportunities to accelerate project delivery, and reducing administrative burdens associated with the use of alternative delivery methods and contributed fund authorities.

2. *Contributions by Non-Federal Interests:* Under section 902 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1986*, as amended, the Corps is authorized to accept funds from non-Federal interests to advance a project that has exceeded its authorized maximum cost threshold only after such project has exceeded that threshold. In addition, the Corps cannot award a project contract if initial bids exceed that threshold, which can result in significant delays or require further congressional action. Section 106 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, authorizes the Corps to accept non-Federal funds earlier in the process, including during the project bid phase, if a project is expected to exceed its cost threshold. This reform ensures that projects can advance expeditiously without delay or additional taxpayer funds.

3. *Project Study Schedule and Cost Estimates:* Strong partnerships between the Corps and non-Federal interests to address water resource challenges and address local needs allows the Corps to maximize positive outcomes. Section 108 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, provides the non-Federal interests with a larger role in the Corps' project feasibility study phase to align on study scope and timeline. This section also requires the Corps to notify Congress when a study is extended beyond a four-year, $5 million Federal cost framework or is terminated. These reforms increase collaboration between the Corps and non-Federal interests to ensure the scope of the feasibility studies reflect the goals of the non-Federal interest to the greatest extent practicable.

4. *Conveyances:* Ensuring the Corps can operate and maintain projects for their authorized purposes, including flood risk management, is critical to protecting communities and facilitating commerce. However, the Committee believes that Corps-owned real estate that is not necessary to sustaining the authorized purposes of a water resources development project

should be transferred to non-Federal ownership for public benefit or economic development. The Committee consistently receives requests for such Corps property to be conveyed to state, local, or Tribal governments and other non-Federal entities. Section 303 of *WRDA 2026*, as amended, authorizes multiple conveyances of Corps property or easements, pursuant to certain requirements, to non-Federal entities. These conveyances reduce costs to the taxpayer for maintaining excess Federal property and empower communities to preserve or develop these lands to meet local needs.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTION

Academic Partnerships.—The Committee recognizes the value of the Corps entering into cooperative agreements with certain universities to conduct research in support of Corps' Civil Works mission, as established in section 138 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024*. The Committee encourages the Corps to collaborate with—

1. The University of Toledo to conduct academic research on water resource ecology, water quality (including nutrient runoff and harmful algal blooms), aquatic ecosystem restoration, coastal restoration, flood resiliency, water resource-related management, and geothermal and thermal energy development in the Great Lakes Region.
2. The University of Arkansas Maritime Transportation Research and Education Center (MarTEC) to conduct academic research on digital twin technology usage on the MKARNS lock and dam system.
3. Mississippi State University to conduct academic research on advanced composites for aging hydraulic structures and enabling large UAS applications.
4. Oregon State University to identify scalable approaches for better integrating academic capabilities into Corps operations to deliver more efficient, resilient, and economically valuable coastal infrastructure outcomes.

Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, North Carolina.—The Committee is concerned that sedimentation and shoaling occurring in the Federally authorized channel for navigation, Southport Boat Basin, Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, North Carolina, is adversely impacting use of the City of Southport's waterfront and the City Dock. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Corps to initiate and expedite a disposition study, under section 216 of the *Flood Control Act of 1970*, to evaluate the deauthorization of the portion of the Federally authorized Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway that is necessary to enable the City of Southport to dredge the waterfront and make improvements to the City Dock. In conducting the study, the Committee directs the Corps to coordinate with the City of Southport and the State of North Carolina and use existing information and analyses to the maximum extent practicable. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Corps to provide the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works an update the status of this study 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Aquatic Invasive Plant Survey, Control, and Monitoring in Ohio Lakes.—The Committee encourages the Corps to continue and ex-

pand, within existing authorities, partnerships with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and other entities for aquatic invasive plant survey, control, and monitoring in Corps' lakes and reservoirs throughout Ohio. The Committee notes that by leveraging Ohio Department of Natural Resources' expertise in hydrilla, Eurasian milfoil, and other invasive species control, education, and monitoring in lakes, like Mosquito Creek and Alum Creek, these partnerships increase the efficiency of lake management efforts.

Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for Fish Benefits.—The Committee is aware that beneficial use of dredged material for purposes such as nearshore, estuarine, and back-bay habitat restoration support recreational fishing, boating access, and coastal economies, while contributing to the Corps' navigation and ecosystem restoration missions. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Corps to expand beneficial use of dredged material in the Mid-Atlantic and New England regions.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Re-Watering Project.—The Committee encourages the Corps to use its authority under section 103(m) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1986* to reassess its ability to financially contribute to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Re-Watering Project. The Committee recognizes the significant impact a decreased cost would have on the City of Cumberland, Maryland.

Coastal Ocean Data System.—The Committee directsthe Corps to carry out the explicit coastal observations, data, and science activities funded under the existing Coastal Ocean Data System base program, including the national wave buoy network and the data products it enables, to ensure continuity of research, strengthen engineering reliability, reduce lifecycle costs, and improve coastal resilience and navigation safety.

Abandoned Mine Drainage.—The Committee underscores that section 1345 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024* establishes a pilot program through which the Corps may assist with abandoned mine drainage in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. The Committee encourages the Corps to use this authority to assist with acid mine drainage abatement in Pennsylvania.

Continuing Authorities Program Pilot Project Eligibility.—The Committee understands that the Corps is interpreting the authority for the pilot program for the Continuing Authorities Program established by section 165 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020* as applying only to projects initiated after its enactment. The Committee encourages the Corps to consider the eligibility of previously approved or ongoing projects to provide necessary assistance to eligible communities.

Criteria for Operations and Maintenance Funding.—The Committee encourages the Corps to evaluate how the criteria for operations and maintenance project funding may be updated to incorporate additional considerations beyond solely economic benefits, including, but not limited to, river conditions, national security, disaster relief, and water supply.

Data Use.—The Committee encourages the Corps to use its authority under section 139 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024* to carry out a national coastal mapping program. This program should utilize remote sensing tools, including hazard moni-

toring technology such as satellite-based synthetic aperture radar and derived analytic data. The Committee also directs the Corps to evaluate the effectiveness of these technologies in support of Corps missions.

Deauthorizations.—Section 301 of the bill establishes a process for the deauthorization of certain water resources development projects not yet initiated or appropriated. The Committee notes that the following projects continue to have support from the associated non-Federal interest and should not be included in any list to deauthorize water resources projects pursuant to this section:

(1) The project for environmental restoration, Matilija Dam, Ventura County, California, authorized by section 1001(10) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2007*.

(2) The project for flood damage reduction, Santa Barbara streams, Lower Mission Creek, California, authorized by section 101(b) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2000*.

(3) The project to modify the project for navigation, San Francisco Bay to Stockton, California, authorized by the *Rivers and Harbors Act of 1965*.

(4) The project for navigation, Suisun Bay Channel (Slough), California.

(5) The project for flood damage reduction and environmental restoration, Middle Creek, Lake County, California, authorized by section 1001(11) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2007*.

Definition of Including.—The Committee notes that the term "including" used in this Act shall be interpreted as introducing a non-exhaustive list, meaning the items that follow are examples and not an exclusive list of all possible items. The Committee further notes that the phrase "including but not limited to" shall be understood to encompass all relevant items beyond those explicitly listed.

Domestic Shipbuilding and Repair.—The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining and expanding domestic shipbuilding and repair capacity, including to support naval readiness and national security. The Committee is aware that channel depths may limit the use of existing shipyard infrastructure. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Corps to prioritize improvements to navigation projects and channels, such as the Elizabeth River and Port of Tampa, that support shipbuilding, repair, and overhaul, including for the United States Navy, Coast Guard, and Maritime Administration vessels and assets. In considering projects to improve navigation, the Committee encourages the Corps to prioritize projects that contribute to national security, economic and employment growth, and private-public partnerships.

Eastern Shore and Southwest Virginia.—The Committee understands the Corps recently developed a plan to resolve real estate requirements for the Eastern Shore and Southwest Virginia project in Lee County, Virginia, authorized pursuant to section 219(f)(10) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1992*, as amended. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Corps to finalize the plan and expedite completion of the Eastern Shore and Southwest Virginia project.

E-Hydro Database.—The Committee is aware that information published on the e-Hydro database from Corps pre-dredge and progress surveys does not include data from physical measurement

methods, such as lead lining leading, which could result in inaccurate or misleading depth measurements used for navigation. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Corps, to the extent practicable, to incorporate physical measurement methods into predredge and progress surveys and, in consultation with stakeholders, update its policy and practices on publishing such surveys on the database.

Eligibility of Channel Training Structures for Operation and Maintenance.—The Committee reaffirms that the operation and maintenance of Federally authorized navigation projects include the repair and rehabilitation of existing dikes, revetments, and other channel training features necessary to maintain authorized navigation depths and channel alignment.

Environmental Windows.—The Committee recognizes the critical role that authorized Federal navigation projects play in supporting the Nation's economic security, military readiness, energy reliability, and disaster response capabilities, as well as ensuring the safety of navigation. The Committee expects the Corps to ensure that the timely maintenance and operation of Federal navigation channels is treated as essential infrastructure work necessary to preserve authorized dimensions and prevent unsafe or emergency conditions.The Committee encourages the Corps to prioritize the use of adaptive management strategies, including real-time monitoring, species observers, operational modifications, and other mitigation tools where such approaches are consistent with biological opinions and other applicable laws.

Essex River, Massachusetts.—The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining the Essex River to support commercial navigation and encourages the Corps to prioritize maintenance dredging in this area. The Committee asserts that dredging should be carried out to completion and in accordance with updated shoaling projections.

Expediting Review and Completion of Feasibility Studies by Non-Federal Interests. The Committee is aware of ongoing feasibility studies being conducted by non-Federal interests pursuant to section 203 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1986*, as amended. This includes a study for coastal storm risk management along the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection System in Louisiana and studies for flood risk management in the communities of Colusa, Nicolaus, and Rio Oso, California. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Corps to collaborate with the non-Federal interests to expedite review and completion of these feasibility studies.

Field Research Facility, Duck, North Carolina.—The Committee recognizes the important work of the United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center at the Field Research Facility in Duck, North Carolina. The Committee encourages the Corps to continue activities conducted at Field Research Facility, as well as partnerships with organizations, such as the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, to contribute to efficient delivery of the Corps' flood risk management, navigation, and coastal storm risk management missions, including research to better understand processes contributing to beach growth and sediment transport and the protection of civilian and military coastal infrastructure.

Great Lakes Thermal Energy.—The Committee encourages the Corps to provide, within existing authorities, technical assistance to entities throughout the Great Lakes Region to maximize geothermal and thermal energy recovery opportunities. The Committee understands that by capturing and reusing heat from wastewater treatment plants, this reduces discharge temperatures into the Great Lakes and reduces energy costs.

Great Salt Lake, Utah.—Under the authority provided in section 595 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1999*, the Committee encourages the Corps to carry out activities related to—

(1) The control, management, eradication, and removal of invasive species, including phragmite, Russian olive, and tamarix, within the Great Salt Lake Basin, including in Box Elder, Tooele, and Rich counties, Utah; and,

(2) Surface water resource protection and development in the main body of the Great Salt Lake, including through designing and constructing water conveyance infrastructure in the Great Salt Lake Basin in Utah.

Hawaii.—The execution of water resources development projects in the State of Hawaii is complicated by the state's location and unique geography. In response, Congress has provided several statutory authorities to address these factors in prior *WRDAs*, including section 444 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1996* (providing programmatic study authority); section 2006 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2007* (related to remote and subsistence harbors); and section 1148 of *WRDA 2024* (establishing an alternative cost-justification analysis for projects carried out in remote locations). Prior *WRDAs* have also established environmental infrastructure authorities for communities located in the State of Hawaii. The Committee directs the Corps to fully utilize the authorities provided to address the water resources development needs of the State and further directs the Corps to prepare and issue a report to the Committee on the backlog of authorized water resources development projects and studies within the State, including projects being pursued under Continuing Authorities Program, and the resources needed to address this backlog.

Hydropower at Corps Dams.—The Committee supports the production of hydropower at Corps dams and facilities, including by non-Federal entities, where such activities do not interfere with the authorized purpose of the project. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary to review the Section 408 approval process to determine if changes are warranted to enhance hydropower production at Corps dams and facilities by non-Federal entities. Furthermore, the Committee urges the Secretary to consult with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to address potential policy or regulatory conflicts, consistent with applicable law, that impact hydropower development at Corps dams and facilities.

Information Management System.—The Committee encourages the Corps to establish and implement a standardized, agency-wide enterprise document and information management system to be utilized across all civil works projects. The system should support centralized storage, secure access, version control, auditability, and integration with engineering and project delivery applications. The Committee further encourages the Corps to develop and implement a standardization process to ensure consistent use of this system

across divisions and districts and to report to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on progress and implementation of such system.

Innovation.—The Committee encourages the Corps to incorporate innovative materials and construction techniques when they meet applicable standards and do not alter the authorized purpose or scope. The Committee supports the ability of project sponsors and the Army Corps to identify opportunities to use innovative materials or construction techniques that improve durability, performance, or environmental compatibility of authorized projects.

Invasive Species Commercialization.—The Committee supports the Corps entering into partnerships for the control, management, and eradication of invasive species through efficient and innovative commercialization strategies, like those used for nutria fur, feral hog meat, and carp-based products, among others. The Committee encourages the Corps to continue participating in or supporting these types of partnerships to the extent practicable within existing authorities.

Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.—The Committee is aware the Corps is providing technical assistance to the United States Airforce to address subsurface releases of certain compounds from the Kirtland Air Force Base Bulk Fuels Facility into neighboring areas. The Committee directs the Corps, using existing authorities, to prioritize and expedite working with the Air Force to identify, prevent, and remediate any such compounds found in the groundwater table in the region.

Lake Tahoe, California and Nevada.—The Committee understands the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency has identified several locations in the Lake Tahoe Basin to build public safety facilities, including piers, to improve marine rescue and on-land emergency service response times in the region. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Corps, consistent with applicable law and regulation, to provide the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, as well as local and state governments, with technical assistance, including regarding environmental requirements, permits, and planning and design work, related to any public safety facilities, including piers, proposed to be built on Lake Tahoe.

Living Shorelines.—Section 126 of the bill expands the scope of feasibility studies where the Corps is required to analyze natural and nature-based features to include projects with a shoreline or streambank protection element. The Committee reminds the Corps that natural and nature-based features include the use of living shorelines, such as coastal protection structures that incorporate reef building organisms. Furthermore, the Committee encourages the Corps to prioritize, to the maximum extent practicable, the use of living shorelines at the request of a non-Federal interest in carrying out a project with a flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, shoreline protection, or emergency streambank protection element.

Lower Mission Creek, California.—The Committee encourages the Corps to initiate a reevaluation study of the project in order to account for population growth, property values, and any new disaster threats associated with the project area.

Mare Island Strait, California.—The Committee directs the Corps to undertake additional environmental and cost analyses to evaluate the national and homeland security benefits of deep-draft commercial navigation in the Mare Island Strait Channel as part of the feasibility study authorized by section 406 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1999,* as amended.

Marine Energy Demonstration Projects.—The Committee encourages the Corps to conduct research and carry out demonstration projects, within existing authorities, on marine and hydrokinetic energy technologies at or adjacent to Corps projects technical assistance. The Committee understands the potential energy generation capacity of marine and hydrokinetic energy technologies that could be employed to support the energy needs of Corps facilities or projects at reduced energy costs.

Materials.—The Committee encourages the Corps to maintain a flexible and adaptive approach in selecting construction materials, including prioritizing the most suitable materials for each specific application and reviewing the performance, impact, cost-effectiveness, and availability of such materials in Corps analyses. The Committee also urges the Corps to remain informed about advancements in material science and the development of new materials to ensure the Corps utilizes the most current and innovative options available.

Mobile Bay Channel.—The Committee encourages the Corps to work with the Alabama Department of Transportation, the Alabama Port Authority, the City of Mobile, and relevant stakeholders to clarify the dimensions and locations of the George Wallace Tunnel and the U.S. Highway 98 Bankhead Tunnel to help inform any evaluations of potentially extending the Lower Harbor channel of the Mobile River.

Partnership with MacDill Air Force Base.—The Committee encourages the Corps to continue collaboration, within existing authorities, with MacDill Air Force Base to develop coastal resilience and habitat restoration projects. The Committee notes such collaboration contributes to the goals maximizing beneficial use of dredged material and increasing efficiency of project delivery.

Planning Assistance to States.—The Planning Assistance to States program, authorized by section 22 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1974,* as amended, authorizes the Corps to provide technical and comprehensive planning support to eligible non-Federal interests for water resources management. The Committee encourages the Corps, upon receipt of a request for assistance under such program, to collaborate with non-Federal interests to efficiently develop a scope of work, schedule, and budget for approval within a standard timeframe. The Committee also encourages the Corps to use this authority to study shoreline protection systems, including the study of such systems, including seawalls and riprap revetments, in coastal states such as Rhode Island.

Port of Nome, Alaska.—The Committee reiterates its support for critical water resources development projects in the Arctic that advance the national security interests of the United States. The Committee notes that the project to deepen the Port of Nome, authorized by section 401(1) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020,* to make it the only deep-water port in the Arctic in the United States, advances national security objectives. Furthermore,

the Committee reminds the Corps to consider the national security benefits of this dual-use port as the deepening project advances.

Preventing Future Contract Issues.—The Committee encourages the Corps to assess the barriers to execution of routine maintenance dredging for authorized navigation projects, including contractor capacity, bid protests, and environmental work windows, and develop strategies to improve contractor competition and schedule reliability.

Priority for Navigation Channel Training Features.—The Committee directs the Corps, in carrying out operation and maintenance activities for inland waterways, to prioritize the repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of existing river training structures, including dikes and revetments, where such work will reduce recurring dredging requirements, maintain authorized navigation dimensions, or prevent channel migration.

Project Partnership Agreements.—The Committee is aware of concerns from non-Federal interests that project partnership agreements required by the Corps for Civil Works projects can place undue burdens on the non-Federal interests. Pursuant to the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024,* the United States Governmental Accountability Office (GAO) issued a report, entitled "Stakeholder and Corps Views on Legal Protections in Project Partnership Agreements" (GAO-26-108625), which outlined several of these concerns, as well as the concerns of the Corps that potential changes to the terms and conditions of project partnership agreements could increase project costs and conflict with other statutory requirements on the Corps. The Committee will continue to review this issue and encourages the Corps to consider changes to project partnership agreement templates that are reasonable, consistent with statutory requirements, and in the interest of the United States.

Public Private Partnerships.—The Committee notes that alternative delivery methods can accelerate project delivery and reduce costs as demonstrated through the Public Private Partnership Pilot Program where non-Federal interests, through agreement with the Corps, carried out authorized water resources development projects. The Committee notes the program ended and encourages the Corps, subject to available appropriations, to continue it. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Corps to apply lessons learned from this pilot program when implementing provisions of this Act to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of projects across the enterprise.

Real Estate Data Transparency.—The Committee recognizes the importance of transparency in the Corps' real estate portfolio for both Federal and non-Federal interests. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Corps to expeditiously record or confirm all of the agency's easements and other land interests across the enterprise and to publish this information online in a publicly accessible and searchable database.

Recreation Database.—The Committee encourages the Corps, within existing authorities, to update and revise its recreational databases to better align with other Federal agencies' databases, including the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Forest Service, to improve the collection and

dissemination of information relating to outdoor recreation access, requirements, and opportunities on Federal waterways, including for fishing. The Committee notes such updates to recreational database of the Corps should improve interoperability with similar databases at the aforementioned Federal agencies.

Resilient Infrastructure.—The Committee encourages the Corps to consider natural disasters, such as drought or wildfires, when identifying and designing water resources development projects to increase resiliency of infrastructure. The Committee also supports the use of natural and nature-based features in water resources development projects to where the use of such features will increase project resiliency.

Resilient Ports and Harbors.—The Committee recognizes that ports, harbors, and coastal infrastructure are critical economic and national security assets that can be challenged coastal erosion and extreme weather events. Ports and coastal infrastructure are central to national supply chains, military readiness, and emergency response, and are often located in low-lying coastal environments. The Committee encourages the Corps, in coordination with non-Federal interests, to review and incorporate adaptive measures that improve long-term resilience and performance while continuing to meet authorized purposes.

Restorative Hybrid Infrastructure.—The Committee recognizes recent Corps Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) testing of Modular Restorative Hybrid Infrastructure (RHI) Value Engineered (VE) systems and encourages the Corps to continue to consider use of RHI VE systems, when appropriate, in planning, design, and construction of coastal and hurricane and storm damage reduction projects.

Sacramento River Basin, California.—The Committee encourages the Corps, within existing authorities, to coordinate with the Secretary of the Interior to prioritize and advance basin-scale floodplain reactivation and integrated river management efforts in the Sacramento River Basin of California.

Silver Jackets Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Silver Jackets Program in delivering collaborative local, state, and Federal flood risk management solutions to communities Nationwide. The Committee encourages the Corps to continue to use this program to its full potential.

Storm Damage Prioritization.—The Committee recognizes the adverse impacts that natural disasters, including hurricanes, have on communities across the United States. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Corps, consistent with applicable law and regulation, to prioritize the reconstruction of Federally authorized water resources development projects and structures damaged by natural disasters, including hurricanes.

Subsurface Utility Information Sharing.—The Committee understands there may be subsurface utilities and other infrastructure located in Federally authorized navigation channels and notes that such infrastructure could affect dredging or deepening projects. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Corps to share any data related to such subsurface infrastructure within Federal navigation channels or ports with non-Federal interests.

Tigertail Camp, Florida.—The Committee urges the Corps to prioritize execution of modifications to the L-29 Levee component

of the Central and Southern Florida project, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1948. The Committee recognizes the necessity of these modifications to avoid flooding impacts on land holders and road access points.

Westside Creeks Ecosystem Restoration Project.—The Committee clarifies that the project for flood control, San Antonio channel improvement, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the *Flood Control Act of 1954,* amended by section 1329 of the *Water Resources and Development Act of 2024,* has a Federal cost share of 65 percent for aquatic ecosystem restoration and 50 percent for recreation.

Wilson Lock, Tennessee River, Alabama.—The Committee received a number of requests regarding the installation of a permanent guide wall at Wilson Lock, Alabama. The Committee understands the importance of Wilson Lock to navigation and commerce on the Tennessee River and encourages the Corps to continue to assist the Tennessee Valley Authority in its efforts to expeditiously complete repairs or replacement of a guide wall at Wilson Lock.

HEARINGS

For the purposes of rule XIII, clause 3(c)(6)(A) of the 119th Congress, the following hearings were used to develop or consider H.R. 9497:

On Wednesday, May 7, 2025, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, *"Cleaning Up the Past, Building the Future: The Brownfields Program."* The Subcommittee received testimony from The Honorable Terry M. Wilbur, Clerk, Oswego County, New York, *on behalf of the National Association of Counties;* Ms. Lisa Shook, Assistant Chief, Division of Environmental Response and Remediation, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency; Mr. Lance Larson, Analyst in Environmental Policy, Resources, Science, and Industry Division, Congressional Research Service; and Mr. Michael R. Goldstein, Esq., Managing Partner, Goldstein Environmental Law Firm, P.A. The hearing provided Members with an opportunity to hear local and National perspectives on the Environmental Protection Agency Brownfields Program.

On Wednesday, September 10, 2025, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "*Water Resources Development Acts Implementation: Review and Oversight of Past Provisions.*" The Subcommittee received testimony from The Honorable Adam. R. Telle, Assistant Secretary, United States Army (Civil Works)' Lt. Gen. William H. "Butch" Graham, Jr., Chief of Engineers and Commanding General, United States Army Corps of Engineers. The hearing provided Members with an opportunity to review implementation of United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) projects and policies that were included in previous *Water Resources Development Acts*, including the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024*.

On Wednesday, December 17, 2025, Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "*Water Resources Development Act of 2026: Stakeholder Priorities.*" The Subcommittee received testimony from water resources stakeholders to discuss priorities related to primary mission areas of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) for the *Water Resources Development Act of 2026*. Stakeholder witnesses included Julie Ufner, President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the National Waterways Conference; Charles Camillo, Executive Vice President of the Midwest Flood Control As-

sociation; Bryan Jones, President, Mid-Atlantic Division of HNTB Corporation; and Noel Hacegaba, Chief Operating Officer of the Port of Long Beach, California.

On Tuesday, February 24, 2026, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "*Proposals for a Water Resources Development Act of 2026—Administration Priorities.*" The Subcommittee received testimony from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) and the Chief of Engineers about the status of the 2026 Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development, upcoming and prior Chief's Reports, and receive testimony and proposals for WRDA 2026 from the Administration. At the hearing, Members received testimony from the Honorable Adam R. Telle, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) and Lieutenant General William H. "Butch" Graham, Chief of Engineers and Commanding General, United States Army Corps of Engineers.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND CONSIDERATION

H.R. 9497, the "*Water Resources Development Act of 2026*", was introduced in the United States House of Representatives on June 29, 2026, by Mr. Graves of Missouri, Mr. Larsen of Washington, Mr. Collins of Georgia, and Ms. Wilson of Florida, and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Within the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, H.R. 9497 was referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

The Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 9497 on July 14, 2026.

The Committee considered H.R. 9497 on July 14, 2026, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, with amendment, by recorded vote of 66 yeas to 0 nays.

The following amendments were offered:

An Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Chairman Graves; was AGREED TO, as amended, by voice vote.

A Manager's Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Chairman Graves: Page 10, beginning on line 12, strike "modify the operation of projects under other authorities to". Page 11, after line 23, insert the following: (ix) Consult and coordinate with the applicable Federal Power Marketing Administration on the potential effect to hydropower generation. Page 56, line 23, strike "or". Page 56, after line 23, insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent subparagraph accordingly): "(F) groundwater aquifer recharge; or" Strike section 113. Page 70, after line 25, insert the following: (c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (b)(1) shall apply with respect to funds made available after the date of enactment of this Act. Page 72, beginning on line 11, strike "the Secretary" and insert "and in cases in which capacity is inadequate to accommodate the maintenance dredging needs of the harbor, the Secretary". Page 76, after line 2, insert the following: "(ll) Pensacola Bay System Watershed, Florida.". Page 87, line 7, strike "and inserting" and all that follows through the closing quotation mark and insert "and inserting a semicolon". Page 87, line 26, strike "success" and

all that follows through the end of the line and insert "success; and". Page 87, after line 26, insert the following: "(F) the restoration and rehabilitation of habitat for fish in the Choctawhatchee Bay and off the coast in the vicinity of Okaloosa County, Florida.". Page 95, line 13, strike "Not later than" and insert the following: (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than Page 95, after line 21, insert the following: (3) The counties of Arkansas, Clay, Greene, Independence, Jackson, Lawrence, Lonoke, Randolph, and Woodruff, Arkansas, shall be transferred to the Memphis District. (4) Desha County, Arkansas, and Lincoln County, Arkansas, shall be transferred to the Vicksburg District. Page 95, after line 21, insert the following: (b) REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO REALIGNMENT ACTION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (a), the Secretary may not carry out any action to modify a geographic boundary of the Corps of Engineers unless the Secretary submits to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a notification not later than 30 days in advance of such modification. (2) CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC COMMENT.—In developing the notification required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, consult with and accept comments from affected stakeholders in the geographic boundary affected by the proposed modification to the geographic boundary of the Corps of Engineers, including—(A) State, Tribal, or local governments; (B) non-Federal interests; (C) the workforce of the Corps of Engineers (including any organizations representing such workforce); and (D) other entities, as determined appropriate by the Secretary. (3) CONTENTS.—In the notification required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include—(A) a justification for a modification to the geographic boundary of the Corps of Engineers; (B) a description of the effects of such modification on—(i) the ability of the Corps of Engineers to execute its mission; (ii) the finances of the Corps of Engineers; (iii) the workforce of the Corps of Engineers; and (iv) stakeholders (including State agencies, conservation districts, and the public); and (C) a summary of any comments received under paragraph (2) and the Secretary's response to such comments. Page 96, strike lines 15 through 18 and insert the following: (a) COMMUNICATION.—The Corps of Engineers, including each district of the Corps of Engineers, shall have open communications with each office of a Member of Congress. Page 96, beginning on line 19, strike "the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate" and insert "any Member of Congress". Page 97, after line 9, insert the following: (d) MEMBER OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Member of Congress" includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress. Page 111, after line 10, insert the following: "(____) The feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization and bluff stabilization, Columbus and Hickman, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(28) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746) (as modified by this Act).". Page 112, after line 15, insert the following: "(11) The feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization and bluff

stabilization, Columbus and Hickman, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(28) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746) (as modified by this Act).". At the end of title I, insert the following: SEC. 145. VESSEL REMOVAL BY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. Section 19(b)(4) of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 414(b)) is amended—(1) in subparagraph (A)(i), by inserting "under section 4711 of title 46, United States Code," after "Commandant of the Coast Guard"; and (2) in subparagraph (B)(iii)(I), by inserting "under section 4711 of title 46, United States Code," after "Commandant of the Coast Guard". Page 130, after line 18, insert the following: (l) INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, FLORIDA.—Modification to the project for navigation, Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville, Florida, to Miami, Florida, authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1945 (chapter 19, 59 Stat. 16), to include the navigation channel at Jupiter Inlet, Florida. Page 133, after line 5, insert the following: (____) PORT OF IBERIA, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Port of Iberia, Louisiana, authorized by section 1001(25) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1053; 128 Stat. 1351), to improve navigation in the Federal navigation channel of the Freshwater Bayou by deepening the channel south of the Freshwater City Lock up to 32 feet, including the Freshwater Bayou lock bypass channel as part of the Federal project, and deepening and widening the bypass channel. Page 144, strike lines 11 through 14. Page 144, after line 24, insert the following: (____) Project for storm damage reduction and shoreline protection, including the engineering documentation report, Brigantine Inlet to Great Egg Harbor Inlet, Absecon Island, New Jersey, authorized by section 101(b)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3668). Page 145, line 10, insert "the" before "project". Page 149, after line 19, insert the following: (10) Project for coastal storm risk management, Nassau County Back Bays, New York, authorized pursuant to the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132). Page 151, after line 11, insert the following: (g) NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR AND TRIBUTARIES.—(1) SCHEDULE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the non-Federal interests for the project described in subsection (b)(9), shall provide to such non-Federal interests and congressional delegations a schedule for completion of the final report of the Chief of Engineers and other project decision documents including—(A) the remaining study, review, decision milestones, and budget; (B) any separable elements, actionable elements, phases, reaches, or features expected to be advanced and the anticipated timeline for any such advancements for the duration of the project until completion; (C) the status of responses to public comments received on the 2022 Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement and Tentatively Selected Plan; and (D) any impediments to completion of the final report of the Chief of Engineers and any other decision document. (2) BRIEFINGS.—Until completion of the final report of the Chief of Engineers and other decision documents described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall brief the non-Federal interests and congressional delegations not less frequently than once per quarter on the status of the project, including progress toward the milestones identified under paragraph (1). (3) CONGRESSIONAL

REPORTS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for a period of 5 years, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report detailing the progress on the schedule for completion required under this subsection. Page 151, after line 20, insert the following: (b) COLUMBUS AND HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.—The feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization, Columbus, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(28) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746), is modified to authorize the Secretary to include in the study bluff stabilization as an authorized purpose and to include in the study area the City of Hickman, Kentucky. (c) MAURICE RIVER, NEW JERSEY.—The feasibility study for the project for navigation and for beneficial use of dredged materials for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and ecosystem restoration, Maurice River, New Jersey, authorized by section 8201(a)(53) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3747), is modified to authorize the Secretary to include streambank erosion and shoreline protection and to include in the study area the East Point Lighthouse. Page 152, line 12, strike "subsections (a) and (b)" and insert "subsections (a) through (d)". Page 152, beginning on line 14, strike "subsection (a) or (b)" and insert "subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d)". Page 174, after line 19, insert the following: (c) REPORT ON LOWER PEARL RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Engineer Inspector General of the Corps of Engineers shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the failure and degradation of the weir constructed at Wilson's Slough, near Walkiah Bluff, Mississippi, as part of the project for flood damage reduction, Pearl River Basin, including Shoccoe, Mississippi, authorized by section 401(e)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4132; 121 Stat. 1134). (2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—(A) an assessment of the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the weir; (B) a determination, to the extent practicable, of whether the failure or degradation of the weir was primarily attributable to structural deficiencies, inadequate operations or maintenance, natural events, or a combination thereof; and (C) any recommendations for administrative or legislative actions necessary to restore functionality of the Lower Pearl River Restoration project or prevent similar failures in future environmental restoration projects. After section 206, insert the following: SEC. 207. COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT TRUST FUND STUDY. The Secretary shall conduct a study on the creation of a Coastal Storm Risk Management Trust Fund, including identification of potential sources of funding for such a trust fund. SEC. 208. ASSESSMENT OF EMERGING HARBOR MAINTENANCE BACKLOG. (a) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct an assessment of Federally authorized emerging harbors that have experienced deferred maintenance, inadequate operations and maintenance funding, or recurring navigation deficiencies. (b) CONTENTS.—In conducting the assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary shall identify, for each emerging harbor—(1) the authorized dimensions and current condition of the harbor and associated Federal navigation features; (2) the ex-

tent of deferred maintenance and dredging needs; (3) the economic, public safety, emergency response, commercial fishing, Tribal, and recreational impacts associated with deferred maintenance; (4) whether the harbor has been unable to receive regular maintenance because of current benefit-cost methodologies or other Federal policies; (5) whether the harbor has not received Federal operations and maintenance funding for a period of not less than 10 years and the impacts of such lack of maintenance on navigation, safety, and local economic activity; (6) recommendations for addressing identified maintenance backlogs; and (7) a determination of—(A) the interest of State, local, and Tribal governments, and port authorities, in assuming responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the emerging harbor; and (B) any legal, financial, or operational barriers to such assumption of responsibility. (c) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the assessment under this section, the Secretary shall consult with State, local, Tribal, and port authorities regarding—(1) the potential deauthorization of Federally authorized emerging harbors; (2) the interest of non-Federal public entities in assuming responsibility for the operation and maintenance of such harbors; and (3) the authorities, funding mechanisms, and technical assistance that may be necessary to facilitate such transfers. (d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report containing the results of the assessment conducted under this section and recommendations for administrative or legislative actions to address any identified backlogs, including any recommendations regarding the transfer of operation and maintenance responsibilities to interested non-Federal entities. (2) PRIORITY LIST.—The Secretary shall include in the report under paragraph (1) a prioritized list of emerging harbor maintenance projects based on economic importance, public safety, commercial fishing activity, Tribal reliance, emergency access needs, and the extent of deferred maintenance. (e) EMERGING HARBOR DEFINED.—In this section, the term "emerging harbor" has the meaning given the term in section 210(f)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(f)(2)). Page 176, beginning on line 5, strike "subsection (a)" and insert "paragraph (1)". Page 176, beginning on line 18, strike "described in paragraph (2)" and insert "and tests described in subparagraph (B)". Page 177, beginning on line 2, strike "subsection (a)" and insert "paragraph (1)". Page 177, strike line 5 and insert the following: (B) Indian Tribes; and Page 177, line 6, strike "(B)" and insert "(C)". Page 177, after line 7, insert the following: (_____) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 1 year after the completion of the activities and testing described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall publish guidance for the utilization of natural infrastructure in dryland streams technologies in civil works projects. Page 177, line 16, strike "under subsection (a)" and insert ", and the guidance published, under this subsection". Page 180, after line 18, insert the following: (6) The project for coastal storm risk management, Nassau County Back Bays, New York, authorized pursuant to the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132). Page 183, after line 24, insert the following:

SEC. _____. EXPEDITED AFTER–ACTION REVIEW OF LAKE OKEECHOBEE RECOVERY OPERATIONS. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of an After-Action Review for the Lake Okeechobee Recovery Operations that occurred between December 2024 and June 2025. (b) REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2026, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the After-Action Review described in subsection (a), including—(1) a description of the rationale of the Secretary, including identification of any factors and any processes used by the Secretary, in deciding to implement the Lake Okeechobee Recovery Operations that occurred between December 2024 and June 2025; (2) an assessment by the Secretary of such Recovery Operations, including identification and assessment of the effects, if any, of such Recovery Operations on—(A) the subaquatic vegetation and fauna in and around Lake Okeechobee; (B) the ecology of estuaries and lagoons that received water transfers from Lake Okeechobee, including effects on subaquatic vegetation, adult oyster populations, and oyster reproduction rates in such estuaries and lagoons; (C) congressionally authorized project purposes of flood protection, water supply, protection of fish and wildlife resources, and navigation; and (D) the total quantity of water, measured in cubic-feet, transferred through congressionally authorized or funded projects; (3) the identification of any periods during the 18-month period beginning on June 30, 2025, of water excess or water shortage in Lake Okeechobee, a canal used for navigation in the vicinity of Lake Okeehcobee, or sources of water for drinking or other consumption located in the area south of Lake Okeechobee; (4) an assessment of the ability of the Corps of Engineers to undertake Lake Okeechobee Recovery Operations again during the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act; and (5) an assessment of whether or not there may have been any adverse effects to water supply or other Congressionally authorized purposes, included but not limited to flood protection, protection of fish and wildlife resources, and navigation as a result of Lake Okeechobee Recovery Operations. (c) LIMITATION.—In the report under subsection (b), the Secretary may not recommend—(1) expanding Federal authority or oversight over waters or environmental programs of a State; or (2) anything contrary to the original goals, priorities, or authorizations of the project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration, Florida, authorized pursuant to section 601(d)(2)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680; 121 Stat. 1179; 134 Stat. 2673; 136 Stat. 3761; 138 Stat. 3067). Page 210, after line 24, insert the following: "(_____) Gap Creek, Okaloosa County, Florida, for removal of silt and aquatic growth, stump removal, and other material to carry out environmental cleanup; Page 226, beginning on line 6, strike "as may be further described in an agreement entered into under paragraph (3)". Beginning on page 228, strike lines 13 and all that follows through page 230, line 6. Page 237, line 24, strike "West 73.9242159" and insert "West 73.942159". Page 240, strike lines 16 through 23 and insert "by the following coordinates: 32° 47′ 14.9482″ N, 79° 55′ 16.3495″ W; to

32° 47′ 14.4485″ N, 79° 55′ 23.8699″ W; to 32° 46′ 39.2931″ N, 79° 55′ 23.1766″ W; to 32° 46′ 39.4002″ N, 79° 55′ 15.564″ W; to 32° 47′ 5.2545″ N, 79° 55′ 16.0734″ W; to 32° 47′ 9.6725″ N, 79° 55′ 10.8883″ W; thence back to 32° 47′ 14.9482″ N, 79° 55′ 16.3495″ W.″. Page 245, after line 3, insert the following: "(_____) BUTTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Butte County, California.". Page 245, after line 10, insert the following: (_____) CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$6,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Contra Costa County, California. Page 269, after line 18, insert the following: "(_____) BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$6,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the City of Beaufort, South Carolina.". Beginning on page 274, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 275, line 3. Page 283, line 21, strike "$40,000,000" and insert "$50,000,000". Page 294, strike lines 21 through 25. Page 298, after line 13, insert the following: (d) REIMBURSEMENT UNDER ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE.—Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection: "(g) FORM OF FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of any project, or separable element of a project, for which assistance is provided under this section may be provided in the form of reimbursement of project costs incurred by the non-Federal interest, subject to funds being made available for such project.". After section 310, insert the following: SEC. 311. MAINTENANCE OF NAVIGATION CHANNELS. Section 509(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3759; 113 Stat. 339; 114 Stat. 2679; 136 Stat. 3779; 138 Stat. 3164) is amended by adding at the end the following: "(28) Bayport East Turning Basin and Channel Expansion of Houston Ship Channel, Texas.". SEC. 312. MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA. The undesignated paragraph under the heading "Mobile Harbor, Alabama" in section 201(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4090; 110 Stat. 3711) is amended by striking ", after compliance with applicable laws and after opportunity for public review and comment, may consider alternatives to disposal of such material in the Gulf of Mexico, including environmentally acceptable alternatives for beneficial uses of dredged material and environmental restoration." and inserting "shall prohibit the use of thin layer placement of dredged material unless such disposal is necessary for emergency use, to prevent draft restrictions, or the creation of living shorelines or brackish marsh habitats. The Secretary shall establish, in coordination with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, a multi-year restoration program utilizing suitable dredged material to protect, conserve, and restore the Mobile Bay estuary.". Page 323, line 23, insert "after the date of enactment of this Act" after "to the Secretary". Page 325, line 4, insert "after the date of enactment of this Act" after "to the Secretary". Page 326, line 7, insert "(including a critical restoration project for which an agreement was entered into pursuant to this section before the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026 and construction is not complete as of such date of enactment)" after "this section". Page 330, in the table following line 8, insert

the following in the appropriate place: l. MS Gulfport Harbor, Gulfport, Deep Draft Navigation June 23, 2026 Federal: $411,114,000 Non-Federal: $137,102,000 Total: $548,216,000 Page 330, in the table following line 9, insert the following in the appropriate place: l. NY, NJ New York–New Jersey Harbor and Tributaries Study, East Riser, New Jersey Actionable Element July 6, 2026 Federal: $180,916,000 Non-Federal: $97,417,000 Total: $278,333,000 Page 331, in the table preceding line 1, insert the following in the appropriate place: l. MO Lower Osage River Basin, Miller, Osage, and Cole Counties, Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration July 6, 2026 Federal: $95,334,000 Non-Federal: $51,333,000 Total: $146,667,000 Page 332, in the table preceding line 1, strike row 4 and insert the following: 4. KY Kentucky Lock Addition, Lower Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers June 11, 2026 Federal: $2,056,161,750 Non-Federal: $685,387,250 Total: $2,741,549,000 Page 332, in the table preceding line 1, strike row 6 and insert the following: 6. TN Chickamauga Lock Replacement Project, Chickamauga Lake, Hamilton County June 11, 2026 Federal: $1,175,090,250 Non-Federal: $391,696,750 Total: $1,566,787,000 Page 332, in the table preceding line 1, insert the following in the appropriate place: l. FL Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, Central Everglades Planning Project June 16, 2026 Federal: $6,160,809,000 Non-Federal: $6,160,809,000 Total: $12,321,618,000 Page 333, after line 4, insert the following: (F) Salt Brook, Summit, New Jersey. Page 333, strike lines 9 through 12 and insert the following: (2) Projects for beach erosion and hurricane and storm damage reduction under section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (33 U.S.C. 426g) for the following areas: (A) Micro Beach and Makaka Beach, Garapan, Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands. (B) Bolongo Bay, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands. Page 333, after line 20, insert the following: (l) Palermo, Butte County, California. Page 336, after line 8, insert the following: (l) Jonesboro, Arkansas. Page 336, after line 11, insert the following: (l) Sutter County, California, including Yuba City and Robbins. Page 336, after line 16, insert the following: (9) Project for removal of obstructions and clearing channels for flood control, City of Chico, California, under section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (33 U.S.C. 701g). Page 338, after line 14, insert the following: (11) Project for navigation, Port of Iberia, Louisiana, authorized by section 1001(25) of the Water Resources Control Act of 2007 (121 Stat 1053; 128 Stat 1351). At the end of title V, add the following: SEC. 502. STUDY ON HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAM PRIORITIZATIONS. (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall complete a study to identify the issues and concerns that prevent States from prioritizing projects that will have the greatest community benefit under section 8A of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f–2) and produce recommendations on how to address such issues and concerns. (b) TIMELINE.—The Administrator shall begin the study required under subsection (a) on the date of enactment of this Act and shall submit to Congress a status report on such study not later than 1 year after such date of enactment.; was AGREED TO by voice vote.

An Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Mr. Stanton of Arizona (Stanton 125): Page

297, line 24, strike "and" at the end. Page 297, after line 24, insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent subparagraphs accordingly): (C) in subsection (e)(3), by adding at the end the following: "(F) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the non-Federal share of the cost of a project under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note)) shall be 10 percent."; and; was WITHDRAWN.

An Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Mr. Crawford of Arkansas (Crawford 074): Page 95, after line 21 insert the following: (3) Little Rock District shall be transferred from the Southwestern Division to the Mississippi Valley Division.; was WITHDRAWN.

An Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Ms. Davids of Kansas (Davids 078): SEC. _____. ARCHITECTURAL OR ENGINEERING SERVICES FEE LIMITATION. Contracts for the production and delivery of designs, plans, drawings, and specifications entered into by the Secretary for a project or activity authorized or carried out under this Act shall be subject to the fee limitation under section 7540(b) of title 10, United States Code.; was WITHDRAWN.

An Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Ms. Strickland of Washington (Strickland 089): Page 112, after line 20 insert the following: SEC. 1_____. NORTHWEST REGIONAL COMMISSION. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 15301(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: "(7) The Northwest Regional Commission.". (b) DESIGNATION OF REGION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 157 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: "§ 15737. Northwest Regional Commission "The region of the Northwest Regional Commission shall include the following: "(1) WASHINGTON.—Each county in the State of Washington. "(2) OREGON.—Each county in the State of Oregon. "(3) IDAHO.—Each county in the State of Idaho. "(4) MONTANA.—Each county in the State of Montana.". (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 157 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 15736 the following: "15737. Northwest Regional Commission.". (c) TRIBAL PARTICIPATION.—Section 15307 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—(1) by inserting "or the Northwest Regional Commission" after "Southwest Border Regional Commission"; and (2) by striking "that Commission" and inserting "the applicable Commission". (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3(12) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3122(12)) is amended—(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (H) through (J) as subparagraphs (I) through (K), respectively; and (2) by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following: "(H) The Northwest Regional Commission established by section 15301(a)(7) of title 40, United States Code.".; was WITHDRAWN.

An Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Mr. Babin of Texas (Babin 036): Page 112, insert after line 20 the following: SEC. 1_____. ADDITIONAL MEASURES AT ENERGY TRANSFER PORTS. (a) Section

2106(b)(2) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c(b)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following: "(A) for energy transfer ports shall be divided proportionally based on the total energy commodity tonnage at each such energy transfer port;".; was WITHDRAWN.

An Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Mr. Bost (Bost 035): At the appropriate place, insert the following: SEC. _____. FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR WIFIA ELIGIBILITY AND PROJECT SELECTION. Section 5028(a)(1)(C) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3907(a)(1)(C)) is amended—(1) by striking "The Secretary" and inserting the following: "(i) FINANCING SECURITY FEATURES.—The Secretary"; and (2) by adding at the end the following: "(ii) CONSTRUCTION PAYMENT AND PERFORMANCE SECURITY.—"(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or the Administrator, as applicable, shall ensure that the construction of a project carried out with assistance under this subtitle has payment and performance security in accordance with this clause. "(II) USE OF STATE OR LOCAL REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary or the Administrator, as applicable, shall consider subclause (I) to be satisfied with respect to the construction of a project if—"(aa) applicable State or local law requires payment and performance security with respect to the construction; and "(bb) the amount of that payment and performance security is not less than 50 percent of the total construction contract amount. "(III) USE OF BONDS.—With respect to the construction of a project to which no State or local payment and performance security requirements apply or for which the amount of payment and performance security under applicable State or local payment and performance requirements does not meet the requirement described in subclause (II)(bb), the Secretary or the Administrator, as applicable, shall require, for purposes of satisfying subclause (I), that the requirements described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 3131(b) of title 40, United States Code, be met.".; was WITHDRAWN.

An Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Mr. Van Drew (Van Drew 129): Page 329, after line 19 insert the following: SEC. 3_____. HEREFORD INLET TO CAPE MAY INLET, CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY. In carrying out the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Hereford Inlet to Cape May Inlet, Cape May County, New Jersey, authorized by section 1401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1712), the Secretary shall ensure that—(1) the first phase of the project takes place entirely within the jurisdiction of North Wildwood; and (2) dredged materials for the project are sourced from Hereford Inlet, Hereford Inlet Beach, or other local sources.; was WITHDRAWN.

An Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Mr. Perry of Pennsylvania (Perry 327): At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following: SEC. 1_____. PROHIBITION ON REGULATIONS RELATING TO FIREARM POSSESSION. The Secretary shall not promulgate or enforce any regulation that prohibits an individual from possessing a firearm, including an assembled or functional firearm, at a water resources development project covered under section 327.0 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enact-

ment of this Act) if—(1) the individual is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing a firearm; and (2) the possession of the firearm is in compliance with the law of the State in which the water resources development project is located.; was NOT AGREED TO by a recorded vote of 30 Yeas and 35 Nays (RC#129).

An Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Mr. Owens of Utah (Owens 051): At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following: SEC. 1_____. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND OTHER TRANSACTION AUTHORITY. Section 7 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988 (33 U.S.C. 2313) is amended—(1) in the section heading by striking "AND DEVELOPMENT" and inserting "ACTIVITIES AND OTHER TRANSACTION AUTHORITY"; (2) in subsection (a) in the subsection heading by striking "IN GENERAL" and inserting "RESEARCH ACTIVITIES"; (3) In subsection (c)—(A) in the subsection heading by striking "TRANSACTIONAL AUTHORITY FOR PROTOTYPE PROJECTS" and inserting "TRANSACTION AUTHORITY"; (B) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows: "(c) OTHER TRANSACTION AUTHORITY.—" (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to enter into transactions (other than contracts, cooperative agreements, or grants) to carry out civil works projects that are directly relevant to the civil works missions and authorities of the Corps of Engineers using authorities provided to the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department under—"(A) section 2808a of title 10, United States Code—"(i) as if the phrase 'follow-on production contract or transaction' refers to a follow-on project contract or transaction under this subsection; and "(ii) except that—"(I) subsections (b), (d), and (e) of such section shall not apply; and "(II) the use of such authority shall not be subject to section 2853 of such title; "(B) section 4021 of title 10, United States Code; and "(C) section 4022 of title 10, United States Code—"(i) as if the phrase 'follow-on production contract or transaction' refers to a follow-on project contract or transaction under this subsection; and "(ii) except that subsection (i) of such section shall not apply. "(2) GUIDANCE.—Prior to entering into the first transaction under this subsection after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026, the Secretary shall update or issue guidance for entering into such transactions (including guidance for follow-on project contracts or transactions). "(3) COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES.—In selecting an entity with which to enter into a transaction under this subsection, the Secretary shall ensure that competitive procedures are used to the maximum extent practicable. "(4) PAYMENT AND PERFORMANCE BONDS.—As a condition of entering into a transaction under this subsection involving the construction, alteration, or repair of a public building or public work, the Secretary shall require the entity primarily responsible for executing the transaction to furnish payment and performance bonds executed by a corporate surety in a manner satisfying the requirements of sections 9304 through 9308 of title 31, United States Code, in amounts and under terms that are equivalent to those required under chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code. "(5) COMPTROLLER GENERAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—"(A) EXAMINATION OF RECORDS.—As a condition of any transaction under this subsection that provides for one or more payments that, in total, ex-

ceed $5,000,000, each party to the transaction shall agree to allow the Comptroller General of the United States to access and examine the records of the party, and any other entity that participates in the performance of the transaction, subject to subparagraph (B), upon request by the Comptroller General. "(B) LIMITATIONS.— "(i) PARTIES AND ENTITIES.—Examination of records by the Comptroller General pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be limited as provided under clause (ii) in the case of a party to a transaction under this subsection, or an entity that participates in the performance of the transaction, if the only transactions that the party or entity, as applicable, entered into with Government entities in the year prior to the date of the transaction were entered into under paragraph (1) or under sections 2808a, 4021 or 4022 of title 10, United States Code. "(ii) RECORDS.—The only records of a party or other entity described in clause (i) that the Comptroller General may examine pursuant to subparagraph (A) are records of the same type as the records that the Government has had the right to examine under the audit access clauses of previous transactions described in such clause that were entered into by the party or entity, as applicable. "(C) WAIVER.—The Head of the Contracting Activity for the Corps of Engineers may waive the applicability of subparagraph (A) to a transaction if the Head of the Contracting Activity for the Corps of Engineers—"(i) determines that it would not be in the public interest to apply the requirement to the transaction; and "(ii) transmits to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General, before the transaction is entered into, a notification of the waiver, including the rationale for the determination under clause (i). "(D) TIMING.—The Comptroller General may not examine records pursuant to subparagraph (A) more than 3 years after the final payment is made by the United States under the transaction."; (4) in subsection (d) by inserting "and other civil works projects" before the period at the end; and (5) in subsection (e)— (A) in paragraph (1) by striking "prototype projects" and inserting "transactions for civil works project"; and (B) in paragraph (2)(A)— (i) in clause (iv) by adding "and" after the semicolon; and (ii) by striking clause (vi). Page 211, strike lines 15 through 18.; was WITHDRAWN.

An Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Mr. Mast of Florida (Mast 178 Rev1): At the appropriate place, insert the following: SEC. _____. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATED TO EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA PROJECT. (a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should, to the maximum extent practicable—(1) meet the expedited construction outlined in the July 18, 2025 Memorandum of Agreement between the State of Florida and Department of the Army for Expediting and Advancing the Restoration of America's Everglades, for the Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir, authorized by section 1308 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3819; 134 Stat. 2709); (2) incorporate other components of the Central Everglades Planning Project to fully utilize investment and restore the flow of water through the central Everglades and Everglades National Park to Florida Bay; and (3) prepare for and take all necessary steps to re-

view and implement opportunities for expedited construction timelines and operations for remaining everglades restoration projects to achieve objectives, goals, and regional benefits including but not limited to eliminating harmful transfers to the St. Lucie Estuary, and reducing harmful transfers to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary and the Lake Worth Lagoon without causing harm to Lake Okeechobee, Everglades or southern regions, while also protecting and meeting water supply goals south of the lake consistent with congressionally authorized project purposes. (b) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this Sense of Congress is intended to, nor shall it be construed or interpreted as altering, amending, prioritizing or supplementing any authorized project purpose. Furthermore, nothing stated here shall be construed as expanding Federal authority or oversight over State waters or environmental programs.; was AGREED TO by voice vote.

An Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 9497, offered by Mr. Onder of Missouri (Onder 031): At the end of title I, add the following: SEC. 1_____. DEFINITION OF REHABILITATION FOR INLAND WATERWAY PROJECTS. Section 205 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2327) is amended—(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "facility" and inserting "lock"; and (2) in paragraph (2), by striking "project" and inserting "lock" each place it appears.; was NOT AGREED TO by voice vote.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires each committee report to include the total number of votes cast for and against on each record vote on a motion to report and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, and the names of those members voting for and against.

Vote: 130.

Measure: H.R. 9497.

On: Final passage: H.R. 9497, as amended.

Yea 66; Nay 0.

Present 0; Not Voting 1.

Member	Vote	Member	Vote
Mr. Graves of MO	Y	Mr. Larsen of WA	Y
Mr. Crawford	Y	*Ms. Norton*	Y
Mr. Webster of FL	Y	Mr. Nadler	Y
Mr. Massie	Y	Mr. Garamendi	Y
Mr. Perry	Y	Mr. Johnson of GA	Y
Mr. Babin	Y	Mr. Carson	Y
Mr. Rouzer	Y	Ms. Titus	Y
Mr. Bost		Mr. Huffman	Y
Mr. Westerman	Y	Ms. Brownley	Y
Mr. Mast	Y	Ms. Wilson of FL	Y
Mr. Stauber	Y	Mr. DeSaulnier	Y
Mr. Burchett	Y	Mr. Carbajal	Y
Mr. Johnson of SD	Y	Mr. Stanton	Y
Mr. Van Drew	Y	Ms. Davids of KS	Y
Mr. Nehls	Y	Mr. García of IL	Y
Mr. Mann	Y	Mr. Pappas	Y
Mr. Owens	Y	Mr. Moulton	Y
Mr. Burlison	Y	Ms. Strickland	Y
Mr. Collins	Y	Mr. Ryan	Y
Mr. Ezell	Y	Ms. Hoyle of OR	Y
Mr. Kiley	Y	Mrs. Sykes	Y

Member	Vote	Member	Vote
Mr. Fong	Y	Ms. Scholten	Y
Mr. Wied	Y	Mrs. Foushee	Y
Mr. Barrett	Y	Mr. Deluzio	Y
Mr. Begich	Y	Mr. Garcia of CA	Y
Mr. Bresnahan	Y	Ms. Pou	Y
Mr. Hurd	Y	Ms. McDonald Rivet	Y
Mr. McDowell	Y	Ms. Friedman	Y
Mr. Taylor	Y	Ms. Gillen	Y
Mr. Knott	Y	Mr. Figures	Y
Ms. King-Hinds	Y	Mr. Frost	Y
Mr. Kennedy	Y		
Mr. Onder	Y		
Mr. Patronis	Y		
Mr. Fuller	Y		
Mr. Gallagher	Y		

Vote: 129.
Measure: H.R. 9497.
On: No. 327, offered by Mr. Perry.
Yea 30; Nay 35.
Present 0; Not Voting 2.

Member	Vote	Member	Vote
Mr. Graves of MO	N	Mr. Larsen of WA	N
Mr. Crawford	Y	*Ms. Norton*	N
Mr. Webster of FL	Y	Mr. Nadler	N
Mr. Massie	Y	Mr. Garamendi	N
Mr. Perry	Y	Mr. Johnson of GA	N
Mr. Babin	Y	Mr. Carson	N
Mr. Rouzer	Y	Ms. Titus	N
Mr. Bost	.....	Mr. Huffman	N
Mr. Westerman	Y	Ms. Brownley	N
Mr. Mast	Y	Ms. Wilson of FL	N
Mr. Stauber	Y	Mr. DeSaulnier	N
Mr. Burchett	Y	Mr. Carbajal	N
Mr. Johnson of SD	Y	Mr. Stanton	N
Mr. Van Drew	Y	Ms. Davids of KS	N
Mr. Nehls	Y	Mr. García of IL	N
Mr. Mann	Y	Mr. Pappas	N
Mr. Owens	Y	Mr. Moulton	N
Mr. Burlison	Y	Ms. Strickland	N
Mr. Collins	Y	Mr. Ryan	N
Mr. Ezell	Y	Ms. Hoyle of OR	N
Mr. Kiley	N	Mrs. Sykes	N
Mr. Fong	Y	Ms. Scholten	N
Mr. Wied	Y	Mrs. Foushee	N
Mr. Barrett	.....	Mr. Deluzio	N
Mr. Begich	Y	Mr. Garcia of CA	N
Mr. Bresnahan	Y	Ms. Pou	N
Mr. Hurd	Y	Ms. McDonald Rivet	N
Mr. McDowell	Y	Ms. Friedman	N
Mr. Taylor	Y	Ms. Gillen	N
Mr. Knott	Y	Mr. Figures	N
Ms. King-Hinds	N	Mr. Frost	N
Mr. Kennedy	Y		
Mr. Onder	Y		
Mr. Patronis	Y		
Mr. Fuller	Y		
Mr. Gallagher	N		

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in this report.

NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY AND TAX EXPENDITURES

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the *Congressional Budget Act of 1974* and with respect to requirements of clause (3)(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 402 of the *Congressional Budget Act of 1974*, the Committee has requested but not received a cost estimate for this bill from the Director of Congressional Budget Office. The Committee has requested but not received from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office a statement as to whether this bill contains any new budget authority, spending authority, credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures. The Chairman of the Committee shall cause such estimate and statement to be printed in the *Congressional Record* upon its receipt by the Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, a cost estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 402 of the *Congressional Budget Act of 1974* was not made available to the Committee in time for the filing of this report. The Chairman of the Committee shall cause such estimate to be printed in the Congressional Record upon its receipt by the Committee.

PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the performance goal and objective of this legislation is to carry out water resources development activities for the Nation, usually through cost-shared partnerships with non-Federal interests.

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds that no provision of H.R. 9496 establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, AND LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

In compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, this bill, as reported, contains no congressional

earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(e), 9(f), or 9(g) of the rule XXI.

FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

An estimate of Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the *Unfunded Mandates Reform Act* was not made available to the Committee in time for the filing of this report. The Chairman of the Committee shall cause such estimate to be printed in the *Congressional Record* upon its receipt by the Committee.

PREEMPTION CLARIFICATION

Section 423 of the *Congressional Budget Act of 1974* requires the report of any Committee on a bill or joint resolution to include a statement on the extent to which the bill or joint resolution is intended to preempt state, local, or tribal law. The Committee finds that H.R. 9497 does not preempt any state, local, or Tribal law.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the definition of Section 5(b) of the appendix to Title 5, United States Code, are created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the *Congressional Accountability Act* (Public Law 104–1).

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 1. Short title; table of contents

This section of the bill provides the title of the bill as the "Water Resources Development Act of 2026." This section also provides the table of contents for the bill.

Section 2. Secretary defined

This section provides that in this division, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Army.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 101. Program Offices within the Directorate of Civil Works

This section directs the Secretary to establish the following offices in the Directorate of Civil Works: Office of Inland Navigation Construction; Office of Water Supply, Water Conservation, and Drought Resiliency; Office on Technical Assistance and Community Outreach; and Office on Alternative Delivery Methods.

Section 102. Contracting efficiency

This section includes a Sense of Congress that the Corps should maximize efficiency through use of multiyear or continuing contracts. This section also requires the Comptroller of the United States to study the benefits of the Corps using multiyear or con-

tinuing contracts for construction of authorized water resource development projects.

Section 103. Removal or Remediation of contaminated sediment

This section authorizes the Secretary to develop a joint plan, in coordination with the non-Federal interest, for the covered project and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), to carry out covered projects with contaminated sediment concerns. In utilizing this authority, the Secretary is directed to coordinate with state and local governments as early as possible to incorporate any state or local requirements related to contaminated sediments to minimize project delays while also limiting impacts on water quality and public health.

Section 104. Levee Owners Board

This section establishes a Levee Owners Board to develop recommendations regarding levee system reliability, flood risk management projects submitted to Congress, and the Corps' levee safety program.

Section 105. Categorical permissions

This section directs the Secretary to promulgate a rulemaking to establish "categorical permissions" for activities in the Corps' Section 408 program to modify a project constructed by the Corps.

Section 106. Contributions by Non-Federal Interests

This section authorizes the Corps to accept non-Federal funds for a project that has exceeded or is expected to exceed its authorized maximum cost threshold, pursuant to a written agreement.

Section 107. Electronic submission and tracking of permit applications

This section requires the Secretary to use an electronic system for project permit application preparation, submission, and tracking.

Section 108. Project study schedule and cost estimate

This section provides a non-Federal interest greater control over feasibility study schedules and costs and requires notifications to Congress when a study is extended beyond four years or $5 million in Federal costs, or when a study is terminated.

Section 109. Continuing authority programs

This section establishes two new continuing authority programs (CAPs), one for drought resiliency and another for improving completed flood risk management projects. This section also modifies authorizations for the Corps' existing CAPs.

Section 110. Dredged material management plans

This section requires dredged material management plans to identify dredged material placement capacity for a minimum of 10 years.

Section 111. Dredging coordination

This section directs the Secretary to consult with non-Federal interests, state and local governments, and other stakeholders on scope and timelines when entering into contracts, or making any changes to contracts, for maintenance dredging.

Section 112. Federal standard for dredged material disposal or placement

This section directs the Secretary to update regulations related to the Federal standard for dredged material management, to align with requirements in prior *Water Resources Development Acts.*

Section 113. Allocations from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund

This section clarifies Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (Trust Fund) allocation requirements from the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020*. Additionally, this section requires an annual report from the Corps on allocations from the Trust Fund for each category of projects and variations between required and actual allocations.

Section 114. Soo locks operator wage rates

This section establishes a normalized wage rate for Corps employees at the Soo Locks in Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan.

Section 115. Beneficial use of dredged material from harbors in the State of Ohio

This section directs the Secretary to expedite execution of agreements with non-Federal sponsors for the design, construction, or operation of a facility providing for beneficial use of dredged material from a Federally authorized harbor in the State of Ohio.

Section 116. Minimum real estate interest

This section directs the Secretary to revise or update the Corps' policy and guidance documents related to identifying and approving the appropriate minimum real estate interest to support a water resources development project.

Section 117. Real estate appraisal validity

This section directs the Secretary to review and update all policies and guidance applicable to the real estate appraisal process for civil works projects to identify efficiencies and align durations associated with appraisal and certified cost estimate validity.

Section 118. Watershed and river basin assessments

This section includes additional locations for watershed-based studies under section 729 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1986*.

Section 119. Prohibition on diversion of water from Missouri River

This section prohibits the diversion of water from the Missouri River or any of its tributaries to a state outside of the watershed, unless such diversion is approved by the Governor of each of the Missouri River states.

Section 120. Law enforcement at Water Resources Development projects

This section increases the authorized amount for the Secretary to contract with state or local governments for providing law enforcement services at Corps' facilities, as authorized under section 120 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1976*.

Section 121. Disaster debris removal

This section includes a Sense of Congress that contracts used by the Corps for emergency debris removal should expedite removal of such debris and minimize harmful impacts to property or wildlife. This section also requires the Secretary to evaluate certain factors when determining standard terms for use in emergency debris removal contracts.

Section 122. Wildfire contingency strategies

This section directs the Secretary to, at the request of a non-Federal sponsor, develop wildfire contingency strategies that identify wildfire risk and wildfire mitigation plans for water resources development projects.

Section 123. Reservoir sediment pilot program

This section directs the Secretary to establish a pilot program to allow states to remove sediment from Corps-owned reservoirs to restore storage capacity.

Section 124. Environmental dredging

This section includes an additional location for remediation of contaminated sediment under section 8127(a) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2022*.

Section 125. Expenses for control of aquatic plant growths and invasive species

This section clarifies that certain indirect costs remain eligible uses of funds available to carry out the control of aquatic plants and invasive species.

Section 126. Feasibility studies; review of shoreline and streambank protection

This section adds shoreline protection and emergency streambank protection projects to the requirements established in the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020* for developing feasibility studies.

Section 127. Harmful algal bloom demonstration program

This section includes additional locations for the management of harmful algal blooms under section 128 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020* and requires the Secretary to provide annual reports to Congress on the status of the program.

Section 128. Shoreline and riverine protection and restoration

This section includes additional locations for projects to reduce flood hazards and restore rivers under section 212(e) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1999*.

Section 129. Fish and oyster habitat restoration

This section modifies the program established by section 704(b) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1986* to include projects related to the restoration of habitat for native oysters in several rivers in New York.

Section 130. Benefits and costs attributable to certain measures

This section creates a pilot program for an alternative cost-justification analysis of natural and nature-based features. The pilot program consists of 10 projects and sunsets in five years.

Section 131. Policy on utilization of all Corps authorities and missions

This section establishes the policy that the Corps maximize use of the full array of its authorities and its mission areas, including addressing local water resource challenges, developing economic and environmental benefit analyses of proposed projects, and maximizing development of project alternatives.

Section 132. Comprehensive feasibility studies and approaches for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management

This section clarifies that the Corps' flood risk management and coastal storm risk management missions should address all types of flooding and utilize both structural and nonstructural approaches to flood risk management.

Section 133. Realignment of certain Corps of Engineers districts

This section directs the Secretary to realign the boundaries of certain districts.

Section 134. Update of Corps policy

This section requires the Secretary to update any policies or guidance documents required to ensure consistency with and to implement the amendments made in this Act.

Section 135. Availability of project information

This section directs the Corps to have open communications with each office of a Member of Congress, and to provide, at the request of a Member of Congress, includes a Sense of Congress regarding the availability of any requested project information, including information relating to feasibility studies, Chief's Reports, project justification and scope, authorization and implementation status, estimates project costs and schedules, operational capabilities, and other information relating to authorized projects.

Section 136. Fish and wildlife mitigation

This section clarifies the mitigation requirements for all Corps projects and enables use of alternative delivery methods, including third-party instruments, to meet such requirements, in addition to establishing transparency and coordination requirements.

Section 137. Sense of Congress regarding evaluation of flood risk management projects

This section includes a Sense of Congress that the Secretary should review and communicate to the non-Federal interest the

minimum real estate interest necessary for completed flood risk management projects to maintain project benefits and process non-Federal requests for alterations.

Section 138. Recreational access

This section includes a Sense of Congress that the Secretary should minimize impacts or disruption to public recreational amenities during implementation of a water resources development project.

Section 139. Sense of Congress on munitions disposal

This section includes a Sense of Congress that the Secretary should collaborate with the Secretary of Defense to identify the agency responsible for remediation of explosive ordnance and unexploded ordnance disposal.

Section 140. Corps of Engineers workforce

This section includes a Sense of Congress that the Corps should maintain a workforce necessary to achieve its missions, including through use of apprenticeship and mentoring programs, and requires a National Academy of Public Administration study on Corps' workforce needs.

Section 141. Reporting and oversight

This section directs the Secretary to provide a status update to Congress on reports required in previous *Water Resources Development Acts* and requires the Secretary to issue guidance documents as required by previous *Water Resources Development Acts*.

Section 142. Ability to pay

This section includes additional studies and projects for the Secretary to determine the non-Federal interest's ability to pay under section 1139(c) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024* and section 103(m) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1986*.

Section 143. Pilot program prioritization

This section includes additional flood risk management and coastal storm risk management projects for the Secretary to consider under section 118 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020*.

Section 144. Vessel removal by Corps of Engineers

This section makes technical and conforming amendments for existing vessel removal authority.

Section 145. Sense of Congress related to the Everglades Agricultural Area Project

This section includes a Sense of Congress that directs the Secretary to take certain actions related to the Everglades Agricultural Area, Central Everglades, Everglades National Park, St. Lucie Estuary, Caloosahatchee River Estuary, and Lake Worth Lagoon in Florida.

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 201. Authorization of proposed feasibility studies

This section authorizes the Secretary to carry out new feasibility studies.

Section 202. Expedited completion

This section directs the Secretary to expedite completion of various studies and projects that have been previously authorized.

Section 203. Expedited modification of existing feasibility studies

This section directs the Secretary to expedite the completion of certain modifications of previously authorized feasibility studies.

Section 204. Expedited completion of other feasibility studies

This section directs the Secretary to expedite the review and coordination of feasibility studies performed by non-Federal interests.

Section 205. Corps of Engineers reports

This section directs the Secretary to develop various reports to Congress, including on the formulation of future water resources development projects; commercial and industrial water use impacts; assessments of shoreline stabilization and erosion control technologies; forecast-informed reservoir operations; recreational access for floating cabins; easements for hurricane and storm damage reduction projects; maximizing the beneficial use of dredged material; limits on fees paid for architectural and engineering services; and moving the Little Rock District to the Mississippi Valley Division.

Section 206. Report on the inland waterways system

This section directs the Secretary to conduct a comprehensive study to evaluate and recommend local and systematic measures to strengthen, modernize, and preserve the inland and intracoastal waterways of the United States.

Section 207. Coastal Storm Risk Management Trust Fund study

This section directs the Secretary to conduct a study on establishing a Coastal Storm Risk Management Trust Fund.

Section 208. Assessment of emerging harbor maintenance backlog

This section directs the Secretary to assess Federally authorized emerging harbors and report to Congress within one year with administrative or legislative recommendations to address maintenance backlogs. This section also directs the Secretary to include a priority list of emerging harbors in the report to Congress.

Section 209. GAO Studies

This section directs the Comptroller General of the United States to initiate studies, including on costs-sharing efforts for recreational facilities, beach renourishment efforts, coordination with fish and wildlife agencies, and architectural and engineering design services.

Section 210. Inspector General reports

This section directs the Engineer Inspector General of the Corps to submit two reports to Congress. One report addresses policies related to the inherently governmental functions of Corps' park rangers, and the other addresses Corps' policies and programs relating to Tribal communities.

Section 211. Acceleration of emergency inland navigation projects

This section directs the Secretary to expedite rehabilitation of any inland navigation projects operating under a declared emergency to ensure continued navigation functionality and structural integrity, including through expedited completion of any required study, design, or construction activities.

Section 212. Assessment of commercial fish landings data

This section directs the Secretary to provide Congress with the results of the corrective action plan developed by the Secretary in response to a United States Government Accountability Office study regarding use of commercial fishing data in budget prioritization.

Section 213. Assessment of dryland streams technologies and shoreline stabilization technologies

This section directs the Secretary to conduct research and develop activities on natural infrastructure in dryland streams technologies in arid, semi-arid, and drought-prone areas and shoreline stabilization and erosion control technologies in coastal areas.

Section 214. Assessment of nonstructural approaches to flood risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction

This section directs the Secretary to submit a report to Congress on the status of nonstructural approaches to flood risk management and coastal storm risk management for certain authorized water resources development projects.

Section 215. Post-Disaster watershed assessment for impacted areas

This section includes additional locations for post-disaster watershed assessments under section 3025 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2014*. This section also requires the Secretary to provide a report to Congress on the status of these assessments.

Section 216. Updated plan on Federal Hopper Dredge Recapitalization

This section directs the Secretary to update the plan and timeline included in the Corps report titled, "Hopper Dredge Recapitalization Analysis'" and notify Congress.

Section 217. Choctawhatchee and Pea River Basins, Alabama and Florida

This section directs the Secretary to develop a scope of work, in consultation with non-Federal project sponsors and state, local, and tribal governments, for carrying out the study previously authorized for the Choctawhatchee and Pea River basins.

Section 218. Mobile Harbor land use assessment

This section directs the Secretary to assess the long-term viability of existing dredged material placement areas for Mobile Harbor, including state-owned upland dredged materials disposal facilities.

Section 219. Expedited After-Action review of Lake Okeechobee Recovery Operations

This section directs the Secretary to expedite completion of an After-Action review for the Lake Okeechobee Recovery Operations that occurred between December 2024 and June 2025.

Section 220. Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii

This section directs the Secretary to submit to Congress an update on the status of the study to modify Honolulu Harbor, including an assessment of the benefits of the project modification for disaster resilience and enhanced national security from utilization of the harbor by the Department of Defense.

Section 221. Chicago area waterway system

This section directs the Secretary to provide Congress an assessment of the Calumet Harbor Dredged Material Disposal Facility.

Section 222. Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin project, Brandon Road, Will County, Illinois

This section directs the Secretary to submit a report to Congress on the result of the assessment related to contaminated sediment for the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study project, authorized by section 401(5) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020.*

Section 223. Columbia Lock and Dam, Louisiana

This section directs the Secretary to submit to Congress a report regarding the Columbia Lock and Dam that includes a description of structural concerns, actions taken to address those concerns, evaluation of recommended remedial actions, and a timeline and cost estimate of remediation work.

Section 224. Lower Mississippi River comprehensive management study

This section directs the Secretary to expedite the Lower Mississippi River basin comprehensive study under section 213 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020.*

Section 225. Disposition study for Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts

This section directs the Secretary to conduct a disposition study for lands on the Cape Cod Canal project.

Section 226. New England regional confined aquatic disposal facilities

This section directs the Secretary to expedite completion of the assessment related to confined aquatic disposal facilities in the Corps New England District for contaminated dredged material under section 8121(c) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2022.*

Section 227. Assateague Island, Maryland and Virginia

This section increases the authorized amount for the Assateague Island restoration work in Ocean City, Maryland under section 534 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1996.*

Section 228. Big Sandy Lake, Minnesota

This section directs the Secretary to establish a shoreline management plan at Big Sandy Lake and to conduct a disposition study at Big Sandy Lake for the lease, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess easements, or the exchange of land.

Section 229. Upper Missouri River Basin sedimentation

This section directs the Secretary to conduct a comprehensive study on sedimentation issues in the Upper Missouri River Basin and develop recommendations to address sedimentation.

Section 230. Table Rock Lake disposition study, Missouri and Arkansas

This section directs the Secretary to conduct a disposition study at Table Rock Lake for the release, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess easements, or the exchange of land.

Section 231. Table Rock Lake, Missouri and Arkansas

This section directs the Secretary to permit the ongoing presence of certain eligible structures at Table Rock Lake in Missouri and Arkansas.

Section 232. Evaluation of atomic contamination at Cochiti Lake, Sandoval County, New Mexico

This section directs the Secretary to assess the lands around Cochiti Lake to determine eligibility for addition to the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program and to report the findings to Congress.

Section 233. National Academy of Sciences study on Upper Rio Grande Basin

This section directs the Secretary to provide regular updates to Congress on completion of the report related to enhancing resiliency for Corps dams and reservoirs in the Upper Rio Grande Basin authorized by section 1230 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024.*

Section 234. Arbuckle-Timbered Hills, Oklahoma

This section directs the Secretary to conduct a study on water supply, water storage capacity, and drought resiliency for regions overlaying the Arbuckle-Timbered Hills aquifer.

Section 235. Disposition and cost allocation study of Willamette Valley, Oregon

This section directs the Secretary to issue the report related to the Willamette Valley hydropower project required under section 8220 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2022* including a cost allocation review.

Section 236. Foster Joseph Sayers Reservoir and Dam, Pennsylvania

This section directs the Secretary to conduct a disposition study at Foster Joseph Sayers Reservoir and Dam for the release, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess easements, or the exchange of land.

Section 237. Humphreys County, Tennessee

This section directs the Secretary to coordinate with the Natural Resources Conservation Service to expedite completion of watershed planning assistance to Humphreys County.

Section 238. Sam Rayburn Reservoir, Texas

This section directs the Secretary, at the request of and in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, to assess the condition of the Harvey Creek boat ramp at the Sam Rayburn Reservoir and provide technical assistance regarding repairs.

Section 239. Columbia River, Washington

This section directs the Secretary to conduct a disposition study for the conveyance of land to non-Federal interests and for the transfer of land to the Secretary of the Interior to be held in trust for Federally recognized tribes along the Columbia River in the Tri-Cities area of Washington State.

Section 240. Tri-Cities area, Washington

This section directs the Secretary to expedite the land conveyances in the Tri-Cities area authorized by section 501(i) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1996* and provide an update to Congress.

TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

Section 301. Deauthorization of inactive projects

This section establishes a process for the deauthorization of certain water resources development projects or elements of such projects that lack local support, lack funding, or no longer have a relevant or feasible authorized purpose.

Section 302. General reauthorizations

This section reauthorizes or increases the authorized amounts for eleven Corps projects or programs.

Section 303. Conveyances

This section authorizes multiple conveyances of property or easements from the Secretary, pursuant to certain requirements, to non-Federal entities.

Section 304. Land exchange, Walton and Bay Counties, Florida

This section directs the Secretary to release certain Federal easements on land owned by The St. Joe Company, headquartered in Panama City Beach, Florida, in Bay County and Walton County, Florida, in exchange for The St. Joe Company conveying certain lands it owns to the Corps.

Section 305. Port Canaveral, Florida

This section directs the Secretary to review and identify excess Corps land for conveyance, grant of easements, or exchange of land to the Canaveral Port Authority.

Section 306. Specific deauthorizations

This section deauthorizes certain projects or portions of projects.

Section 307. Environmental infrastructure

This section provides new authorizations and modifies existing authorities for the Secretary to partner with non-Federal interests on environmental infrastructure projects.

Section 308. Forecast-informed reservoir operations

This section identifies additional opportunities for the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations at Corps projects by adding the New Hogan Dam and Lake and the Shasta Dam Lake to the report required by section 1162(c) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024* and the Pen Oreille River Basin to the report required by section 1222(c) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2018*.

Section 309. Floodplain Management Services

This section expands the types of assistance the Secretary can provide under the Floodplain Management Services program, established in section 206 of the *Flood Control Act of 1960*, to include supporting states' development of integrated floodplain management programs. This section also adds rural communities as a priority area for the Secretary to provide technical assistance under this program.

Section 310. Planning Assistance to States

This section expands the types of technical assistance the Secretary may provide under the Planning Assistance to States program, established by section 22 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1974*.

Section 311. Maintenance of navigation channels

This section includes the Bayport East Turning Basin and Channel Expansion of Houston Ship Channel in Texas for assessment by the Secretary for assumption of Federal maintenance responsibilities under section 509(a) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1996*.

Section 312. Mobile Harbor, Alabama

This section limits the acceptable methods of placement of dredged material in Mobile Bay, with limited exceptions.

Section 313. Mendenhall Glacier Outburst Flooding, Alaska

This section directs the Secretary to expedite completion of the Mendenhall Glacier Outburst Flood Technical Report and to develop recommendations to provide permanent flood control mitigation for glacial lake outburst floods.

Section 314. Hansen Dam, Los Angeles-San Gabriel River Basin, California

This section directs the Secretary to coordinate with the City of Los Angeles to identify recreational opportunities while evaluating and implementing the water control manual update at the Hansen Dam project.

Section 315. Morro Bay, California

This section directs the Secretary to repair or conduct maintenance activities on breakwaters, revetments, or seawalls that are part of the project for harbor maintenance at Morro Bay.

Section 316. Oceanside, California

This section directs the Secretary to coordinate with the City of Oceanside on the scope and recommendations of the study for the shoreline protection project in Oceanside, authorized pursuant to section 414 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2000.*

Section 317. Pajaro River, California

This section directs the Secretary on the appropriate property interests for the Pajaro River project in California authorized by section 203 of the *Flood Control Act of 1966.*

Section 318. Rio Grande Environmental Management Program, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas

This section modifies the Rio Grande Environmental Management Program, authorized by section 5056 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2007*, to clarify eligible projects and require periodic updates to Congress on program activities.

Section 319. Miami Harbor, Miami-Dade County, Florida

This section directs the Secretary to reimburse the non-Federal interest for any advanced funds for the Federal share contributed by the non-Federal interest for the navigation project for Miami Harbor.

Section 320. Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet, Louisiana

This section authorizes the Secretary to accept easements to satisfy property requirements for the ecosystem restoration project located at Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet, authorized by section 7013(a)(4) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2007.*

Section 321. Pilottown Anchorage Area, Louisiana

This section authorizes the Secretary to operate and maintain the Pilottown anchorage area on the Mississippi River in Louisiana, pursuant to the authorities in section 106 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2020.*

Section 322. Jack Hubbard Memorial Breakwater, Burt Township, Michigan

This section names the breakwater at the Grand Marais Harbor, Michigan, the "Jack Hubbard Memorial Breakwater."

Section 323. Sardis Lake, Panola County, Mississippi

This section requires the Secretary to convey lands to the City of Sardis, authorized by section 8377 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2022*, within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Section 324. Hydraulic Evaluation of the Upper Mississippi River

This section clarifies how the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall use data derived from the study authorized by section 8219 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2022* with respect to any area of the Upper Mississippi River.

Section 325. Lower Missouri River Comprehensive Flood Protection

This section authorizes the Secretary to establish a program to design and construct flood risk management projects in the Lower Missouri River as identified in the Lower Missouri Flood Risk and Resiliency System Plan.

Section 326. Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee

This section requires that the Chairman or Chairwoman of the Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee, authorized by section 5018(b) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2007*, be elected by the Members of said committee.

Section 327. Great Lakes Commission

This section authorizes appropriations for Fiscal Year 2027 through Fiscal Year 2030 for the Great Lakes Commission to support water resources development projects.

Section 328. Great Lakes Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration

This section authorizes up to $20 million in Federal expenditures for an individual project carried out under the Great Lakes Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration program, authorized by section 506 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2000.*

Section 329. Truckee River and tributaries, Nevada

This section deauthorizes the project for flood protection on Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada, as authorized by section 203 of the *Flood Control Act of 1954*. Deauthorization of the project negates any Corps authority for review of locally conducted flood protection work in the vicinity of the former project under section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408).

Section 330. Cooperative Agreements, New Mexico

This section expands the authorized purposes of cooperative agreements the Secretary may enter into under section 3117 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2007* to include recreational management and stewardship activities.

Section 331. Kinzua Dam safety modification study, Allegheny River, New York and Pennsylvania

This section directs the Secretary, in carrying out the dam safety modification study for Kinzua Dam, to identify any property not needed for operation of the project and to convey such property to the Seneca Nation of Indians.

Section 332. Surf City and North Topsail Beach, North Carolina

This section deauthorizes a portion of the authorized hurricane and storm damage risk reduction project in Surf City and North Topsail Beach, North Carolina.

Section 333. Massillon Local Protection Project, Tuscarawas River, Ohio

This section directs the Secretary to carry out rehabilitation work at the sluice gates of the Massillon Local Protection Project on the Tuscarawas River in Ohio.

Section 334. Toussaint River Federal navigation project, Carroll Township, Ohio

This section directs the Secretary to align the cost share requirements for operation and maintenance activities for the Toussaint River navigation project with section 101(b)(1) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1986.*

Section 335. Río Puerto Nuevo flood risk management project, San Juan, Puerto Rico

This section directs the Secretary to carry out a general reevaluation report for certain elements of the Río Puerto Nuevo flood risk management project.

Section 336. Buffalo Bayou Tributaries and Resiliency Study, Texas

This section directs the Secretary to expedite the Buffalo Bayou Tributaries and Resiliency Study and Chief's report. This section directs the Secretary to only develop and analyze alternatives for a comprehensive project that are acceptable to the non-Federal interest.

Section 337. Chambers, Galveston, and Harris Counties, Texas, expedited real estate transfers

This section clarifies that certain lands and easements are part of the conveyance of lands and easements held by the Corps required to be carried out by the Secretary under section 1327 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2024.*

Section 338. Coastal Virginia

This section authorizes the Secretary to analyze alternatives on Federally-owned property as part of the feasibility study for the Virginia Coastal project.

Section 339. Norfolk Coastal Storm Risk Management, Virginia

This section authorizes the Secretary to analyze alternatives on Federally-owned property as part of the feasibility study for the modification of the Norfolk Coastal Storm Risk Management project in Virginia.

Section 340. Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Restoration, Washington

This section authorizes up to $20 million in Federal expenditures for an individual project carried out under the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Restoration program established by section 544 of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2000.*

Section 341. Lower Columbia River

This section allows construction related to dredged material structures for the Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers navigation project to be considered as operation and maintenance costs, eligible for expenditures under section 210(a)(2) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 1986* (33 U.S.C. 2238(a)(2)).

Section 342. Lower Columbia River Basin ecosystem restoration assessment

This section directs the Secretary to assess the lower Columbia River Basin to identify opportunities and measures to support fish habitat restoration.

Section 343. Puget Sound Nearshore ecosystem restoration, Washington

This section directs the Secretary to consider the removal, relocation, and replacement of certain structures as cost shared project features when implementing the ecosystem restoration project in the Puget Sound, authorized by section 1401(4) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2016.*

Section 344. Washington Metropolitan area, Washington, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia

This section directs the Secretary to carry out a second phase of the study, authorized by section 8201(a)(14) of the *Water Resources Development Act of 2022*, to identify a secondary water source for the region.

Section 345. Federal Triangle Area, Washington, District of Columbia

This section authorizes the Secretary to analyze alternatives on Federally-owned property as part of the feasibility study for flood risk management in the Federal Triangle Area of Washington, D.C.

TITLE IV—WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE

Section 401. Project Authorizations

This section authorizes 10 projects for construction that have completed technical review by the Corps and are recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

Section 402. Expedited completion of projects and activities

This section directs the Secretary to expedite completion of various projects and activities that have been previously authorized.

TITLE V—DAM SAFETY

Section 501. National Dam Safety Program Amendments

This section reauthorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) High Hazard Potential Dam Program (HHPD) through 2031. The section also makes additional changes to the HHPD and National Dam Safety programs, including ensuring non-state regulated dams, such as low-head dams, are not included for the purposes of formulas related to the National Dam Safety Program.

Section 502. Expedited study on high hazard potential dam prioritizations

This section requires the FEMA Administrator to complete, and report to Congress within one year of enactment, a study to identify bottlenecks preventing states from prioritizing certain high hazard potential dam projects and produce recommendations on how to address those challenges.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1899

* * * * * * *

SEC. 14.

(a) PROHIBITIONS AND PERMISSIONS.—[It shall not be lawful]

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take possession of or makes use of for any purpose, or build upon, alter, deface, destroy, move, injure, obstruct by fastening vessels thereto or otherwise, or in any manner whatever impair the usefulness of any sea wall, bulkhead, jetty, dike, levee, wharf, pier, or other work built by the United States, or any piece of plant, floating or otherwise, used in the construction of such work under the control of the United States, in whole or in part, for the preservation and improvement of any of its navigable waters or to prevent floods, or as boundary marks, tide gauges, surveying stations, buoys, or other established marks, nor remove for ballast or other purposes any stone or other material composing such works: *Provided,* That the Secretary of War may, on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, grant permission for the temporary occupation or use of any of the aforementioned public works when in his judgment such occupation or use will not be injurious to the public interest: *Provided further,* That the Secretary may, on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, grant permission for the alteration or permanent occupation or use of any of the aforementioned public works when in the judgment of the Secretary such occupation or use will not be injurious to the public interest and will not impair the usefulness of such work.

(2) CATEGORICAL PERMISSIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, by rule, establish categorical permissions for any category of activities for which an application for permission under paragraph (1) may be submitted.

(B) SCOPE.—In establishing categorical permissions under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consider the following:

(i) The type and similarity of activities to be included in any specific category.

(ii) The geographic area to which the categorical permission will apply.

(iii) The type and similarity of the public works with respect to which the categorical permission will apply.

(iv) The effects of the activities to be included in a category on the applicable public works and on environmental and cultural resources.

(v) Any additional Federal regulatory requirements that apply to the activities to be included in a category.

(vi) An appropriate period of validity for the categorical permission.

(C) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may only establish a categorical permission under this subsection that the Secretary determines will apply to a category of activities that—

(i) are similar in nature to activities for which applications for permission are regularly submitted under this section;

(ii) will cause only minimal adverse environmental effects when carried out separately; and

(iii) will cause only minimal cumulative adverse environmental effects.

(D) PUBLIC INPUT.—

(i) SCOPING PROCESS.—In establishing categorical permissions under this paragraph, the Secretary shall solicit input from non-Federal interests, including landowners, hydropower operators, and resource agencies.

(ii) COMMENT PERIOD.—The Secretary shall make all draft categorical permissions, including any associated analyses and other documentation, available for public review and comment for not less than 30 days.

(E) TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary shall publish all categorical permissions established under this paragraph on an appropriate website of the Corps of Engineers, including, for each categorical permission, identification of—

(i) the types of activities to which the categorical permission applies;

(ii) any specific circumstances that, if present, would cause the categorical permission to not apply to an activity of a type identified under clause (i);

(iii) the geographic area to which the categorical permission applies;

(iv) the types of public works with respect to which the categorical permission applies; and

(v) the period for which the categorical permission is valid.

(F) INCORPORATION INTO APPLICATION PROCESS.—

(i) IDENTIFICATION IN REQUEST.—A non-Federal entity may identify in an application for permission under this subsection any categorical permission that may apply to the activity for which the permission is requested.

(ii) INCLUSION IN COMPLETENESS DETERMINATION.—In informing a non-Federal entity whether an application for permission under this subsection is complete under subsection (d)(1), the Secretary shall include an assessment of whether a categorical permission will apply to the activity for which permission is requested, including an evaluation of the applicability of—

(I) any categorical permission identified by the non-Federal entity in the application; and

(II) any other categorical permission the Secretary determines appropriate.

(G) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this paragraph affects—

(i) the authority of the Secretary to grant or deny permission under this section; or

(ii) any obligation to comply with the provisions of any Federal or State law, including—

(I) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(II) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(III) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(H) DEADLINE FOR PROPOSED RULE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026, the Secretary shall publish a proposed rule establishing categorical permissions under this paragraph.

(b) CONCURRENT REVIEW.—

(1) NEPA REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which an activity subject to this section requires a review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), review and approval of the activity under this section shall, to the maximum extent practicable, occur concurrently with any review and decisions made under that Act.

(B) CORPS OF ENGINEERS AS A COOPERATING AGENCY.—If the Corps of Engineers is not the lead Federal agency for an environmental review described in subparagraph (A), the Corps of Engineers shall, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with Federal laws—

(i) participate in the review as a cooperating agency (unless the Corps of Engineers does not intend to submit comments on the project); and

(ii) adopt and use any environmental document prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) by the lead agency to the same extent that a Federal agency could adopt or use

a document prepared by another Federal agency under—

(I) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(II) parts 1500 through 1508 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

(2) REVIEWS BY SECRETARY.—In any case in which the Secretary must approve an action under this section and under another authority, including sections 9 and 10 of this Act, section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344), and section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413), the Secretary shall—

(A) coordinate applicable reviews and, to the maximum extent practicable, carry out the reviews concurrently; and

(B) adopt and use any document prepared by the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of complying with the same law and that addresses the same types of impacts in the same geographic area if such document, as determined by the Secretary, is current and applicable.

(3) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may accept and expend funds received from non-Federal public or private entities to evaluate under this section an alteration or permanent occupation or use of a work built by the United States.

(c) REVIEW PROCESS.—

(1) CONSISTENCY.—The Secretary shall establish clear, concise, and specific guidance to be used within the Corps of Engineers and by non-Federal entities developing applications for permission standardizing the review process across Districts.

(2) PREAPPLICATION MEETING.—At the request of a non-Federal entity that is planning on submitting an application for permission pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall meet with the non-Federal entity to—

(A) provide clear, concise, and specific design standards that the non-Federal entity must use in the development of the application;

(B) recommend, based on coordination with the non-Federal entity, the appropriate number of design packages for submission for the proposed action, and the stage of development at which such packages should be submitted; and

(C) identify potential concerns or conflicts with such proposed actions.

(3) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may use funds accepted from a non-Federal entity under subsection (b)(3) for purposes of conducting a meeting described in paragraph (2).

(d) TIMELY REVIEW.—

(1) COMPLETE APPLICATION.—On or before the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives an application for permission to take action affecting public projects pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall inform the applicant whether the application is complete and, if it is not, what items are needed for the application to be complete.

(2) DECISION.—On or before the date that is 90 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a complete application for permission under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) make a decision on the application; or

(B) provide a schedule to the applicant identifying when the Secretary will make a decision on the application.

(3) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—In any case in which a schedule provided under paragraph (2)(B) extends beyond 120 days from the date of receipt of a complete application, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives an explanation justifying the extended timeframe for review.

(e) WORK DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, the term "work" shall not include unimproved real estate owned or operated by the Secretary as part of a water resources development project if the Secretary determines that modification of such real estate would not affect the function and usefulness of the project.

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SEC. 19. VESSEL REMOVAL BY CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

(a) REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIVE VESSELS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—That whenever the navigation of any river, lake, harbor, sound, bay, canal, or other navigable waters of the United States shall be obstructed or endangered by any sunken vessel, boat, water craft, raft, or other similar obstruction, and such obstruction has existed for a longer period than thirty days, or whenever the abandonment of such obstruction can be legally established in a less space of time, the sunken vessel, boat, water craft, raft, or other obstruction shall be subject to be broken up, removed, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the Secretary of War at his discretion, without liability for any damage to the owners of the same: *Provided,* That in his discretion, the Secretary of War may cause reasonable notice of such obstruction of not less than thirty days, unless the legal abandonment of the obstruction can be established in a less time, to be given by publication, addressed "To whom it may concern," in a newspaper published nearest to the locality of the obstruction, requiring the removal thereof: *And provided also,* That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, at or after the time of giving such notice, cause sealed proposals to be solicited by public advertisement, giving reasonable notice of not less than ten days, for the removal of such obstruction as soon as possible after the expiration of the above specified thirty days' notice, in case it has not in the meantime been so removed, these proposals and contracts, at his discretion, to be conditioned that such vessel, boat, water craft, raft, or other obstruction, and all cargo and property contained therein, shall become the property of the contractor, and the contract shall be awarded to the bidder making the proposition most advantageous to the United States: *Provided*, That such bidder shall give satisfactory security to execute the work: *Provided further*, That any money received from the sale of any such wreck, or from any contractor for the removal of wrecks, under this paragraph shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

(2) LIABILITY OF OWNER, LESSEE, OR OPERATOR.—The owner, lessee, or operator of such vessel, boat, watercraft, raft, or other obstruction as described in this subsection shall be liable to the United States for the cost of removal or destruction and

disposal as described which exceeds the costs recovered under paragraph (1). Any amount recovered from the owner, lessee, or operator of such vessel pursuant to this subsection to recover costs in excess of the proceeds from the sale or disposition of such vessel shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

(b) REMOVAL OF ABANDONED VESSEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to remove from the navigable waters of the United States a covered vessel that does not obstruct the navigation of such waters, if—

(A) such removal is determined to be in the public interest by the Secretary, in consultation with any State in which the vessel is located or any Indian Tribe with jurisdiction over the area in which the vessel is located, as applicable; and

(B) in the case of a vessel that is not under the control of the United States by reason of seizure or forfeiture, the Commandant of the Coast Guard determines that the vessel is abandoned.

(2) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS.—In removing a covered vessel under this subsection, the Secretary—

(A) is authorized to enter into an interagency agreement with the head of any Federal department, agency, or instrumentality that has control of such vessel; and

(B) is authorized to accept funds from such department, agency, or instrumentality for the removal of such vessel.

(3) LIABILITY.—The owner of a covered vessel shall be liable to the United States for the costs of removal, destruction, and disposal of such vessel under this subsection.

(4) COVERED VESSEL DEFINED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In this subsection, the term "covered vessel" means a vessel—

(i) determined to be abandoned by the Commandant of the Coast Guard *under section 4711 of title 46, United States Code*; or

(ii) under the control of the United States by reason of seizure or forfeiture pursuant to any law.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term "covered vessel" does not include—

(i) any vessel for which the Secretary has removal authority under subsection (a) or section 20;

(ii) an abandoned barge for which the Commandant of the Coast Guard has the authority to remove under chapter 47 of title 46, United States Code; and

(iii) a vessel—

(I) for which the owner is not identified, unless determined to be abandoned by the Commandant of the Coast Guard *under section 4711 of title 46, United States Code*; or

(II) for which the owner has not agreed to pay the costs of removal, destruction, or disposal.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1986

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TITLE II—HARBOR DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 201. DEEP-DRAFT HARBOR PROJECTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION.—The following projects for harbors are authorized to be prosecuted by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions recommended in the respective reports designated in this subsection, except as otherwise provided in this subsection:

MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA

The project for navigation, Mobile Harbor, Alabama: Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated November 18, 1981, at a total cost of $451,000,000, with an estimated first Federal cost of $255,000,000 and an estimated first non-Federal cost of $196,000,000. In disposing of dredged material from such project, the Secretary**[**, after compliance with applicable laws and after opportunity for public review and comment, may consider alternatives to disposal of such material in the Gulf of Mexico, including environmentally acceptable alternatives for beneficial uses of dredged material and environmental restoration.**]** *shall prohibit the use of thin layer placement of dredged material unless such disposal is necessary for emergency use, to prevent draft restrictions, or the creation of living shorelines or brackish marsh habitats. The Secretary shall establish, in coordination with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, a multi-year restoration program utilizing suitable dredged material to protect, conserve, and restore the Mobile Bay estuary.*

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TITLE VI—WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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SEC. 602. LAKES PROGRAM.

(a) Subject to section 903(a) of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out programs for the removal of silt, aquatic growth, and other material in the following lakes:

(1) Albert Lea Lake, Freeborn County, Minnesota, removal of silt and aquatic growth;

(2) Lake George, Hobart, Indiana, and in that part of Deep River upstream of such lake through Lake Station, Indiana, removal of silt, aquatic growth, and other material and construction of silt traps or other devices to prevent and abate the deposit of sediment in Lake George and such part of Deep River;

(3) Greenwood Lake and Belcher Creek, New Jersey, removal of silt and stumps;

(4) Sauk Lake and its tributary streams in the vicinity of Sauk Centre, Stearns County, Minnesota, removal of silt and aquatic growth;

(5) Deal Lake, Monmouth County, New Jersey, removal of silt and stumps and the control of pollution from nonpoint sources;

(6) Lake Worth, Tarrant County, Texas, removal of silt and aquatic growth, including construction of silt traps and providing other devices or equipment to prevent and abate the further deposit of sediment in Lake Worth; such project shall also provide for the use of dredged material from Lake Worth for the reclamation of despoiled land;

(7) Hamlet City Lake, Hamlet, North Carolina, removal of accumulated silt and debris including construction of silt traps and providing other devices or equipment to prevent and abate the further deposit of sediment in Hamlet City Lake;

(8) Lake Herman, Lake County, South Dakota, removal of excess silt;

(9) Gorton's Pond, Warwick, Rhode Island, mitigation activities recommended in the 1982 Environmental Protection Agency diagnostic feasibility study, including the installation of retention basins, the dredging of inlets and outlets in recommended areas and the disposal of dredge material, and weed harvesting and nutrient inactivation;

(10) Wappingers Lake, New York, for removal of silt and aquatic growth;

(11) Lake George, New York, for removal of silt and aquatic growth, stump removal, and the control of pollution;

(12) Goodyear Lake, Otsego County, New York, removal of silt and aquatic growth;

(13) Otsego Lake, Otsego County, New York, removal of silt and aquatic growth and measures to address high nutrient concentration;

(14) Oneida Lake, Oneida County, New York, removal of silt and aquatic growth and nutrient monitoring;

(15) Skaneateles and Owasco Lakes, New York, removal of silt and aquatic growth and prevention of sediment deposit;

(16) Twin Lakes, Paris, Illinois, removal of silt and excess aquatic vegetation, including measures to address excessive sedimentation, high nutrient concentration, and shoreline erosion;

(17) Clear Lake, Lake County, California, removal of silt and aquatic growth and measures to address excessive sedimentation and high nutrient concentration;

(18) Flints Pond, Hollis, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, removal of silt and aquatic growth and measures to address excessive sedimentation;

(19) Osgood Pond, Milford, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, removal of silt and aquatic growth and measures to address excessive sedimentation;

(20) Kinkaid Lake, Jackson County, Illinois, removal of silt and aquatic growth and measures to address excessive sedimentation;

(21) McCarter Pond, Borough of Fairhaven, New Jersey, removal of silt and measures to address water quality;

(22) Rogers Pond, Franklin Township, New Jersey, removal of silt and restoration of structural integrity;

(23) Greenwood Lake, New York and New Jersey, removal of silt and aquatic growth;

(24) Lake Rodgers, Creedmoor, North Carolina, removal of silt and excessive nutrients and restoration of structural integrity;

(25) Lake Sakakawea, North Dakota, removal of silt and aquatic growth and measures to address excessive sedimentation;

(26) Lake Luxembourg, Pennsylvania;

(27) Lake Fairlee, Vermont, removal of silt and aquatic growth and measures to address excessive sedimentation;

(28) Lake Morley, Vermont, removal of silt and aquatic growth and measures to address excessive sedimentation;

(29) Ellis Pond and Guild Pond, Norwood, Massachusetts;

(30) Memorial Pond, Walpole, Massachusetts;

(31) Salisbury Pond, Worcester, Massachusetts;

(32) Baisley Pond, New York;

(33) Legacy Park, Decatur, Georgia;

(34) White Rock Lake, Dallas, Texas;

(35) East Lake Tohopekaliga, Florida;

(36) Dillon Lake, Ohio;

(37) Hillcrest Pond, Pennsylvania;

(38) Falcon Lake, Zapata County, Texas; [and]

(39) Lake Casa Blanca, Webb County, Texas[.]*;*

(40) Gap Creek, Okaloosa County, Florida, for removal of silt and aquatic growth, stump removal, and other material to carry out environmental cleanup;

(41) Lake Waumpi, Orange County, Florida;

(42) Lake Becerra, Glendale Heights, Illinois;

(43) Electric Lake (Mill Pond), Park Ridge, New Jersey;

(44) Pondside Park pond, Harrington Park, New Jersey; and

(45) Putnam Lake, Putnam County, New York.

(b) The non-Federal share of the cost of each project and activity carried out under this section shall be 25 percent.

(c) The Secretary shall report to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency the plans for and results of the program under subsection (a) and activities under subsection (f), together with such recommendations as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out the program for freshwater lakes under section 314 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

(d) NONPROFIT ENTITIES.—Notwithstanding section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b), for any project carried out under this section, a non-Federal interest may include a nonprofit entity with the consent of the affected local government.

(e) There is authorized to be appropriated [$40,000,000] *$60,000,000* for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1986, to carry out this section. Not more than $8,000,000 may be obligated for any project under subsection (a).

(f) CENTER FOR LAKE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, OTSEGO LAKE, NEW YORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall construct an environmental education and research facility at Otsego Lake, New York. The purpose of the Center shall be to—

(A) conduct nationwide research on the impacts of water quality and water quantity on lake hydrology and the hydrologic cycle;

(B) develop technologies and strategies for monitoring and improving water quality in the Nation's lakes; and

(C) provide public education regarding the biological, economic, recreational, and aesthetic value of the Nation's lakes.

(2) USE OF RESEARCH.—The results of research and education activities carried out at the Center shall be applied to the program under subsection (a) and to other Federal programs, projects, and activities that are intended to improve or otherwise affect lakes.

(3) BIOLOGICAL MONITORING STATION.—A central function of the Center shall be to research, develop, test, and evaluate biological monitoring technologies and techniques for potential use at lakes listed in subsection (a) and throughout the Nation.

(4) CREDIT.—The non-Federal sponsor shall receive credit for lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations toward its share of project costs.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to sums authorized by subsection (d), there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $3,000,000. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

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TITLE VII—WATER RESOURCES STUDIES

* * * * * * *

SEC. 704. STUDY OF CORPS CAPABILITY TO CONSERVE FISH AND WILDLIFE.

(a) The Secretary shall investigate and study the feasibility of utilizing the capabilities of the United States Army Corps of Engineers to conserve fish and wildlife (including their habitats) where such fish and wildlife are indigenous to the United States, its possessions, or its territories. The scope of such study shall include the use of engineering or construction capabilities to create alternative habitats, or to improve, enlarge, develop, or otherwise beneficially modify existing habitats of such fish and wildlife. The study shall be conducted in consultation with the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and shall be transmitted within the 30-month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act by the Secretary to Congress, together with the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Chief of Engineers. The Secretary, in consultation with the Federal officers referred to in the preceding sentence, shall undertake a continuing review of the matters covered in the study and shall transmit to Congress, on a biennial basis, any revisions to the study that may be required as a result of the

review, together with the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Chief of Engineers.

(b) PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is further authorized to conduct projects of alternative or beneficially modified habitats for fish and wildlife, including but not limited to man-made reefs for fish. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed **[**$120,000,000**]** *$150,000,000* to carry out such projects.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—Such projects shall be developed, and their effectiveness evaluated, in consultation with the director of the fish and wildlife service and the assistant administrator for fisheries of the national oceanic and atmospheric administration. Such projects shall include—

(A) the construction of a reef for fish habitat in Lake Erie in New York. the vicinity of Buffalo, New York;

(B) the construction of a reef for fish habitat in the Atlantic Florida. Ocean in the vicinity of Fort Lauderdale, Florida;

(C) the construction of a reef for fish habitat in Lake Ontario in the vicinity of the town of Newfane, New York; **[**and**]**

(D) the restoration and rehabilitation of habitat for fish, including native oysters, in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries in Virginia and Maryland, including—

(i) the construction of oyster bars and reefs;

(ii) the rehabilitation of existing marginal habitat;

(iii) the use of appropriate alternative substrate material in oyster bar and reef construction;

(iv) the construction and upgrading of oyster hatcheries; and

(v) activities relating to increasing the output of native oyster broodstock for seeding and monitoring of restored sites to ensure ecological success**[**.**]***;*

(E) the restoration and rehabilitation of habitat for fish, including native oysters, in the East River, Flushing Bay and River, and Bronx River, New York, including—

(i) the construction of oyster bars and reefs;

(ii) the rehabilitation of existing marginal habitat and oyster reef sites;

(iii) the use of appropriate alternative substrate material in oyster bar and reef construction;

(iv) the construction and upgrading of oyster hatcheries; and

(v) activities relating to increasing the output of native oyster broodstock for seeding and monitoring of restored sites to ensure ecological success; and

(F) the restoration and rehabilitation of habitat for fish in the Choctawhatchee Bay and off the coast in the vicinity of Okaloosa County, Florida.

(3) RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES.—The restoration and rehabilitation activities described in paragraph (2)(D) shall be—

(A) for the purpose of establishing permanent sanctuaries and harvest management areas; and

(B) consistent with plans and strategies for guiding the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay oyster resource and fishery.

(4) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of the cost of any project under this subsection shall be 25 percent.

(B) FORM.—The non-Federal share may be provided through in-kind services, including—

(i) the provision by the non-Federal interest of shell stock material that is determined by the Secretary to be suitable for use in carrying out the project; and

(ii) in the case of a project carried out under paragraph (2)(D) after the date of enactment of this clause, land conservation or restoration efforts undertaken by the non-Federal interest that the Secretary determines provide water quality benefits that—

(I) enhance the viability of oyster restoration efforts;

(II) are integral to the project; and

(III) are cost effective.

(C) APPLICABILITY.—The non-Federal interest shall be credited with the value of in-kind services provided on or after October 1, 2000, for a project described in paragraph (1) completed on or after that date, if the Secretary determines that the work is integral to the project.

(5) DEFINITION OF ECOLOGICAL SUCCESS.—In this subsection, the term "ecological success" means—

(A) achieving a tenfold increase in native oyster biomass by the year 2010, from a 1994 baseline; and

(B) the establishment of a sustainable fishery as determined by a broad scientific and economic consensus.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 729. WATERSHED AND RIVER BASIN ASSESSMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may assess the water resources needs of river basins and watersheds of the United States, including needs relating to—

(1) ecosystem protection and restoration;

(2) flood damage reduction;

(3) navigation and ports;

(4) watershed protection;

(5) water supply *(including projected water supply needs for municipal, domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes)*;

(6) drought preparedness;

(7) sea level rise;

(8) coastal storm damage reduction; and

(9) streambank and shoreline protection.

(b) COOPERATION.—An assessment under subsection (a) shall be carried out in cooperation and coordination with—

(1) the Secretary of the Interior;

(2) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(3) the Secretary of Commerce;

(4) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(5) the heads of other appropriate agencies.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out an assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with Federal, tribal, State, interstate, and local governmental entities.

(d) PRIORITY RIVER BASINS AND WATERSHEDS.—In selecting river basins and watersheds for assessment under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to—

(1) the Delaware River basin;
(2) the Kentucky River basin;
(3) the Potomac River basin;
(4) the Susquehanna River basin;
(5) the Willamette River basin;
(6) Tuscarawas River Basin, Ohio;
(7) Sauk River Basin, Snohomish and Skagit Counties, Washington;
(8) Niagara River Basin, New York;
(9) Genesee River Basin, New York;
(10) White River Basin, Arkansas and Missouri;
(11) New York-New Jersey Watershed Basin, which encompasses all the watersheds that flow into the New York-New Jersey Harbor and their associated estuaries, including the Hudson, Mohawk, Raritan, Passaic, Hackensack, and Bronx River Watersheds and the Hudson River Estuary;
(12) Mississippi River Watershed;
(13) Chattahoochee River Basin, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia;
(14) the Walla Walla River Basin;
(15) the San Francisco Bay Basin;
(16) Connecticut River Watershed, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont;
(17) Lower Rouge River Watershed, Michigan**[**; and**]***;*
(18) Grand River Watershed, Michigan**[**.**]***;*
(19) Eightmile River Watershed, Connecticut;
(20) Central Florida watersheds;
(21) Pensacola Bay System Watershed, Florida.
(22) Muskegon River Watershed, Michigan;
(23) Great Egg Harbor River Watershed, New Jersey;
(24) Middle Rio Grande Watershed, New Mexico;
(25) the Upper Ohio River Basin;
(26) the Rio Grande Basin, Texas; and
(27) the Great Salt Lake Basin.

(e) ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—In carrying out an assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary may accept contributions, in cash or in kind, from Federal, tribal, State, interstate, and local governmental entities to the extent that the Secretary determines that the contributions will facilitate completion of the assessment.

(f) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the costs of an assessment carried out under this section on or after December 11, 2000, shall be 25 percent.

(2) CREDIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may credit toward the non-Federal share of an assessment under this section the cost of services, materials, supplies, or other in-kind contributions provided by the non-Federal interests for the assessment.

(B) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF CREDIT.—The credit under subparagraph (A) may not exceed an amount equal to 25 percent of the costs of the assessment.

(g) FEASIBILITY REPORT ON PROJECT SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a non-Federal interest for an assessment completed under this section, the Secretary is authorized to prepare a feasibility report, in accordance with the requirements of section 905, recommending the construction or modification of a water resources development project to address a water resources need of a river basin or watershed of the United States identified in the assessment.

(2) PRIORITY WATERSHEDS.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to—

(A) the watersheds of the island of Maui, Hawaii, including the Wahikuli, Honokōwai, Kahana, Honokahua, and Honolua watersheds, including the coral reef habitat north of Lahaina off the northwestern coast of the island of Maui; and

(B) the watersheds of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Guam.

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TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 902. MAXIMUM COST OF PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to insure against cost overruns, each total cost set forth with respect to a project for water resources development and conservation and related purposes authorized to be carried out by the Secretary in this Act or in a law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act, including the Water Resources Development Act of 1988, or in an amendment made by this Act or any later law with respect to such a project shall be the maximum cost of that project, except that such maximum amount—

(1) may be increased by the Secretary for modifications which do not materially alter the scope or functions of the project as authorized, but not by more than 20 percent of the total cost stated for the project in this Act, in any later law, or in an amendment made by this Act or any later law; and

(2) shall be automatically increased for—

(A) changes in construction costs applied to unconstructed features (including real property acquisitions, preconstruction studies, planning, engineering, and design) from the date of enactment of this Act or any later law (unless otherwise specified) as indicated by engineering and other appropriate cost indexes; and

(B) additional studies, modifications and actions (including mitigation and other environmental actions) authorized by this Act or any later law or required by changes in Federal law.

[(b) CONTRIBUTIONS BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), in accordance with section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701h), the Secretary may accept funds

from a non-Federal interest for any authorized water resources development project that has exceeded its maximum cost under subsection (a), and use such funds to carry out such project, if the use of such funds does not increase the Federal share of the cost of such project.]

(b) CONTRIBUTIONS BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), in accordance with section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701h), if the Chief of Engineers makes a determination under section 8155(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2280 note) that an authorized water resources development project has exceeded, or is expected to exceed, its maximum cost under subsection (a), the Secretary may—

(1) accept funds from the non-Federal interest for such project pursuant to a written agreement under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b); and

(2) use such funds to carry out such project, if the use of such funds does not increase the Federal share of the cost of such project.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 905. FEASIBILITY REPORTS.

(a) PREPARATION OF REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any water resources project-related study authorized to be undertaken by the Secretary that results in recommendations concerning a project or the operation of a project and that requires specific authorization by Congress in law or otherwise, the Secretary shall prepare a feasibility report, subject to section 105 of this Act.

(2) CONTENTS OF FEASIBILITY REPORTS.—A feasibility report shall describe, with reasonable certainty, the economic, environmental, and social benefits and detriments of the recommended plan and alternative plans considered by the Secretary and the engineering features (including hydrologic and geologic information), the public acceptability, and the purposes, scope, and scale of the recommended plan. A feasibility report shall also include the views of other Federal agencies and non-Federal agencies with regard to the recommended plan, a description of a nonstructural alternative to the recommended plan when such plan does not have significant nonstructural features, and a description of the Federal and non-Federal participation in such plan, and shall demonstrate that States, other non-Federal interests, and Federal agencies have been consulted in the development of the recommended plan. A feasibility report shall include a preliminary analysis of the Federal interest and the costs, benefits, and environmental impacts of the project.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—This subsection shall not apply to—

(A) any study with respect to which a report has been submitted to Congress before the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) any study for a project, which project is authorized for construction by this Act and is not subject to section 903(b);

(C) any study for a project which does not require specific authorization by Congress in law or otherwise; and

(D) general studies not intended to lead to recommendation of a specific water resources project.

(4) FEASIBILITY REPORT DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "feasibility report" means each feasibility report, and any associated environmental impact statement and mitigation plan, prepared by the Corps of Engineers for a water resources project. The term includes a project implementation report prepared under title VI of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680–2694), a general reevaluation report, and a limited reevaluation report.

(b) FEDERAL INTEREST DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) IDENTIFICATION.—As part of the submission of a work plan to Congress pursuant to the joint explanatory statement for an annual appropriations Act or as part of the submission of a spend plan to Congress for a supplemental appropriations Act under which the Corps of Engineers receives funding, the Secretary shall identify the studies in the plan—

(i) for which the Secretary plans to prepare a feasibility report under subsection (a) that will benefit—

(I) an economically disadvantaged community (as defined by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note)); or

(II) a community other than a community described in subclause (I); and

(ii) that are designated as a new start under the work plan.

(B) DETERMINATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—After identifying the studies under subparagraph (A) and subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall, with the consent of the applicable non-Federal interest for the study, first determine the Federal interest in carrying out the study and the projects that may be proposed in the study.

(ii) FEASIBILITY COST SHARE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary may make a determination under clause (i) prior to the execution of a feasibility cost share agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest.

(C) LIMITATION.—For each fiscal year, the Secretary may not make a determination under subparagraph (B) for more than 20 studies identified under subparagraph (A)(i)(II).

(D) APPLICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii) and with the consent of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary may use the authority provided under this subsection for a study in a work plan submitted to Congress prior to the date of enactment of this paragraph if the study otherwise meets the requirements described in subparagraph (A).

(ii) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (C) shall apply to the use of authority under clause (i).

(2) COST SHARE.—The costs of a determination under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be at Federal expense;

(B) shall not exceed $300,000; and

(C) shall be paid from the funding provided for the study in the applicable work plan described in that paragraph.

(3) DEADLINE.—A determination under paragraph (1) shall be completed by not later than 120 days after the date on which funds are made available to the Secretary to carry out the determination.

(4) TREATMENT.—The cost of a determination under paragraph (1) shall not be included for purposes of the maximum total cost under section 1001(a)(2) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c(a)(2)).

(5) REPORT TO NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—If, based on a determination under paragraph (1), the Secretary determines that a study or project is not in the Federal interest because the project will not result, or is unlikely to result, in a recommended plan that will produce national economic development benefits greater than cost, but may result in a technically sound and environmentally acceptable plan that is otherwise consistent with section 904 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2281), the Secretary shall issue a report to the non-Federal interest with recommendations on how the non-Federal interest might modify the proposal such that the project could be in the Federal interest and feasible.

(6) POST-DETERMINATION WORK.—A study under this section shall continue after a determination under paragraph (1)(B)(i) without a new investment decision.

(c) PROJECTS NOT SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.—In the case of any water resources project-related study authorized to be undertaken by the Secretary without specific authorization by Congress in law or otherwise, the Secretary shall prepare a detailed project report.

(d) INDIAN TRIBES.—For purposes of studies undertaken pursuant to this section, the Secretary is authorized to consider benefits which may accrue to Indian tribes as a result of a project resulting from such a study.

(e) STANDARD AND UNIFORM PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES.—The Secretary shall undertake such measures as are necessary to ensure that standard and uniform procedures and practices are followed by each district office (and each division office for any area in which there is no district office) of the United States Army Corps of Engineers in the preparation of feasibility reports on water resources projects.

(f) ENHANCED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish procedures to enhance public participation in the development of each feasibility study under subsection (a), including, if appropriate, establishment of a stakeholder advisory group to assist the Secretary with the development of the study.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—If the Secretary provides for the establishment of a stakeholder advisory group under this subsection, the membership of the advisory group shall include balanced representation of social, economic, and environmental interest

groups, and such members shall serve on a voluntary, uncompensated basis.

(3) LIMITATION.—Procedures established under this subsection shall not delay development of any feasibility study under subsection (a).

(g) DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall determine a set of milestones needed for the completion of a feasibility study under this subsection, including all major actions, report submissions and responses, reviews, and comment periods.

(2) DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE MILESTONES.—Each District Engineer shall[, to the maximum extent practicable,] establish a detailed project schedule, based on full funding capability, that lists all deadlines for milestones relating to feasibility studies in the District developed by the Secretary under paragraph (1).

[(3) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST NOTIFICATION.—Each District Engineer shall submit by certified mail the detailed project schedule under paragraph (2) to each relevant non-Federal interest—

[(A) for projects that have received funding from the General Investigations Account of the Corps of Engineers in the period beginning on October 1, 2009, and ending on the date of enactment of this subsection, not later than 180 days after the establishment of milestones under paragraph (1); and

[(B) for projects for which a feasibility cost-sharing agreement is executed after the establishment of milestones under paragraph (1), not later than 90 days after the date on which the agreement is executed.

[(4) CONGRESSIONAL AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.—Beginning in the first full fiscal year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall—

[(A) submit an annual report that lists all detailed project schedules under paragraph (2) and an explanation of any missed deadlines to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives; and

[(B) make publicly available, including on the Internet, a copy of the annual report described in subparagraph (A) not later than 14 days after date on which a report is submitted to Congress.]

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out paragraph (2), for each feasibility study, the relevant District Engineer shall establish deadlines for milestones, and a total cost estimate for the study, taking into consideration, to the maximum extent practicable—

(i) the goals of the non-Federal interest;

(ii) the statutory requirements and authorities of the Corps of Engineers;

(iii) the complexity of the study; and

(iv) any other factors identified by the District Engineer and the non-Federal interest.

(B) COLLABORATION WITH NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—The District Engineer shall collaborate with the relevant non-Federal interest in establishing deadlines for milestones under subparagraph (A).

(C) COMPLEXITY.—In determining the complexity of a feasibility study for purposes of subparagraph (A), the District Engineer shall consider, with respect to the project that is the subject of the feasibility study—

(i) the type, size, location, scope, and overall projected cost of the project;

(ii) whether the project will use any innovative design or construction techniques;

(iii) whether the project will require significant action by other Federal, State, or local agencies;

(iv) whether there is significant public dispute as to the nature or effects of the project; and

(v) whether there is significant public dispute as to the economic or environmental costs or benefits of the project.

(D) EXTENSIONS.—At the request of the relevant non-Federal interest, the District Engineer shall extend any deadline established under subparagraph (A).

(4) CONGRESSIONAL AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.—For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall—

(A) submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an annual report that includes—

(i) a list of all detailed project schedules established under paragraph (2) in the fiscal year;

(ii) a description of any such project schedule that is expected to result in the completion of a final feasibility report more than 4 years after the date on which the Secretary determines the Federal interest for purposes of the report pursuant to section 2033(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2282a(f));

(iii) a description of any feasibility study for which the maximum Federal cost is expected to exceed $5,000,000, based on the total cost estimate established under paragraph (2), including an explanation of such exceedance; and

(iv) an explanation of any missed deadlines or extensions; and

(B) make publicly available (including on a publicly available website) a copy of the annual report described in subparagraph (A) not later than 14 days after the date on which a report is submitted to Congress.

(5) FAILURE TO ACT.—If a District Engineer fails to meet any of the deadlines in the project schedule under paragraph (2), the District Engineer shall—

(A) not later than 30 days after each missed deadline, submit to the non-Federal interest a report detailing—

(i) why the District Engineer failed to meet the deadline; and

(ii) a revised project schedule reflecting amended deadlines for the feasibility study; and

(B) not later than 30 days after each missed deadline, make publicly available, including on the Internet, a copy of the amended project schedule described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

SEC. 906. FISH AND WILDLIFE MITIGATION.

(a)(1) In the case of any water resources project which is authorized to be constructed by the Secretary before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act, construction of which has not commenced as of the date of enactment of this Act, and which necessitates the mitigation of fish and wildlife losses, including the acquisition of lands or interests in lands to mitigate losses to fish and wildlife, as a result of such project, such mitigation, including acquisition of the lands or interests—

(A) shall be undertaken or acquired before any construction of the project (other than such acquisition) commences, or

(B) shall be undertaken or acquired concurrently with lands and interests in lands for project purposes (other than mitigation of fish and wildlife losses),

whichever the Secretary determines is appropriate, except that any physical construction required for the purposes of mitigation may be undertaken concurrently with the physical construction of such project.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, any project authorized before the date of enactment of this Act on which more than 50 percent of the land needed for the project, exclusive of mitigation lands, has been acquired shall be deemed to have commenced construction under this subsection.

(b)(1) After consultation with appropriate Federal and non-Federal agencies, the Secretary is authorized to mitigate damages to fish and wildlife resulting from any water resources project under his jurisdiction, whether completed, under construction, or to be constructed. Such mitigation may include the acquisition of lands, or interests therein, except that—

(A) acquisition under this paragraph shall not be by condemnation in the case of projects completed as of the date of enactment of this Act or on which at least 10 percent of the physical construction on the project has been completed as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) acquisition of water, or interests therein, under this paragraph, shall not be by condemnation.

The Secretary, shall, under the terms of this paragraph, obligate no more than $30,000,000 in any fiscal year. With respect to any water resources project, the authority under this subsection shall not apply to measures that cost more than $7,500,000 or 10 percent of the cost of the project, whichever is greater.

(2) Whenever, after his review, the Secretary determines that such mitigation features under this subsection are likely to require condemnation under subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress a report on such proposed modification, together with his recommendations.

(c) Costs incurred after the date of enactment of this Act, including lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations, for implementation and operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation to mitigate damages to fish and wildlife shall be allocated among authorized project purposes in accordance with applicable cost allocation procedures, and shall be subject to cost sharing or reimbursement to the same extent as such other project costs are shared or reimbursed, except that when such costs are covered by contracts entered into prior to the date of enactment of this Act, such costs shall not be recovered without the consent of the non-Federal interests or until such contracts are complied with or renegotiated.

(d) MITIGATION PLANS AS PART OF PROJECT PROPOSALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After November 17, 1986, the Secretary [shall not submit any proposal for the authorization of any water resources project to Congress in any report, and shall not select a project alternative in any report, unless such report contains] *may not approve any proposal related to a water resources project unless the Secretary has prepared a report relating to the project that contains* (A) a recommendation with a specific plan to mitigate for damages to ecological resources, including terrestrial and aquatic resources, and fish and wildlife losses created by such project, or (B) a determination by the Secretary that such project will have negligible adverse impact on ecological resources and fish and wildlife without the implementation of mitigation measures. Specific mitigation plans shall ensure that impacts to bottomland hardwood forests are mitigated in-kind, and other habitat types are mitigated to not less than in-kind conditions, to the extent possible. If the Secretary determines that mitigation to in-kind conditions is not possible, the Secretary shall identify in the report the basis for that determination and the mitigation measures that will be implemented to meet the requirements of this section and the goals of section 307(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2317(a)(1)). In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall consult with appropriate Federal and non-Federal agencies.

(2) SELECTION AND DESIGN OF MITIGATION PROJECTS.—[The Secretary]

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall select and design mitigation projects using a watershed approach to reflect contemporary understanding of the science of mitigating the adverse environmental impacts of water resources projects.

(B) IDENTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall consult with the non-Federal interest for a water resources project, and other stakeholders, to the maximum extent practicable—

(i) to identify mitigation implementation practices or accepted assessment methodologies used in the region of the water resources project and incorporate such practices and methodologies into the mitigation plan for such project; and

(ii) to identify projects that have not been constructed, or concepts described in mitigation plans for other water resources projects, that may be used to

meet the restoration or mitigation needs of the water resources project.

(3) MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To mitigate losses to flood damage reduction capabilities and fish and wildlife resulting from a water resources project, the Secretary shall ensure that the mitigation plan for each water resources project complies with, at a minimum, the mitigation standards and policies established pursuant to the regulatory programs administered by the Secretary.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—A specific mitigation plan for a water resources project under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum—

(i) a plan for monitoring the implementation and ecological success of each mitigation measure, including the cost and duration of any monitoring, and, to the extent practicable, a designation of the entities that will be responsible for the monitoring;

(ii) the criteria for ecological success by which the mitigation will be evaluated and determined to be successful based on replacement of lost functions and values of the habitat, including hydrologic and vegetative characteristics;

(iii) for projects where mitigation will be carried out by the Secretary—

(I) a description of the land and interest in land to be acquired for the mitigation plan;

(II) the basis for a determination that the land and interests are available for acquisition; and

(III) a determination that the proposed interest sought does not exceed the minimum interest in land necessary to meet the mitigation requirements for the project;

(iv) for projects where mitigation will be carried out through a third party mitigation arrangement in accordance with subsection (i)—

(I) a description of the third party mitigation instrument to be used *or a description of the requirements for a third-party mitigation instrument that would be developed in the case that a contract for future delivery of credits will be used*; and

(II) the basis for a determination that the mitigation instrument can meet the mitigation requirements for the project;

(v) a description of—

(I) the types and amount of restoration activities to be conducted;

(II) the physical action to be undertaken to achieve the mitigation objectives within the watershed in which such losses occur and, in any case in which the mitigation will occur outside the watershed, a detailed explanation for undertaking the mitigation outside the watershed; and

(III) the functions and values that will result from the mitigation plan; and

(vi) a contingency plan for taking corrective actions in cases in which monitoring demonstrates that mitigation measures are not achieving ecological success in accordance with criteria under clause (ii).

(C) RESPONSIBILITY FOR MONITORING.—In any case in which it is not practicable to identify in a mitigation plan for a water resources project the entity responsible for monitoring at the time of a final report of the Chief of Engineers or other final decision document for the project, such entity shall be identified in the partnership agreement entered into with the non-Federal interest under section 221 of Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b).

(4) DETERMINATION OF SUCCESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A mitigation plan under this subsection shall be considered to be successful at the time at which the criteria under paragraph (3)(B)(ii) are achieved under the plan, as determined by monitoring under paragraph (3)(B)(i).

(B) CONSULTATION.—In determining whether a mitigation plan is successful under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consult annually with appropriate Federal agencies and each State in which the applicable project is located on at least the following:

(i) The ecological success of the mitigation as of the date on which the report is submitted.

(ii) The likelihood that the mitigation will achieve ecological success, as defined in the mitigation plan.

(iii) The projected timeline for achieving that success.

(iv) Any recommendations for improving the likelihood of success.

(5) MONITORING.—Mitigation monitoring shall continue until it has been demonstrated that the mitigation has met the ecological success criteria.

(e) In those cases when the Secretary, as part of any report to Congress, recommends activities to enhance fish and wildlife resources, the fish costs of such enhancement shall be a Federal cost when—

(1) such enhancement provides benefits that are determined to be national, including benefits to species that are identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service as of national economic importance, species that are subject to treaties or international convention to which the United States is a party, and anadromous fish;

(2) such enhancement is designed to benefit species that have been listed as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior under the terms of the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.), or

(3) such activities are located on lands managed as a national wildlife refuge.

When benefits of enhancement do not qualify under the preceding sentence, 25 percent of such first costs of enhancement shall be provided by non-Federal interests under a schedule of reimbursement determined by the Secretary. Not more than 80 percent of the non-Federal share of such first costs may be satisfied through in-

kind contributions, including facilities, supplies, and services that are necessary to carry out the enhancement project. The non-Federal share of operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of activities to enhance fish and wildlife resources shall be 25 percent.

(f) Fish and wildlife enhancement measures carried out as part of the project for Atchafalaya Floodway System, Louisiana, authorized by Public Law 99–88, and the project for Mississippi Delta, Region, Louisiana, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1965, shall be considered to provide benefits that are national for purposes of this section.

(g) The provisions of subsections (a), (b), and (d) shall be deemed to supplement the responsibility and authority of the Secretary pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and nothing in this section is intended to affect that Act.

(h) PROGRAMMATIC MITIGATION PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may develop programmatic mitigation plans to address the potential impacts to ecological resources, fish, and wildlife associated with existing or future Federal water resources development projects.

(2) USE OF MITIGATION PLANS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, use programmatic mitigation plans developed in accordance with this subsection to guide the development of a mitigation plan under subsection (d).

(3) NON-FEDERAL PLANS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable and subject to all conditions of this subsection, use programmatic environmental plans developed by a State, a body politic of the State, which derives its powers from a State constitution, a government entity created by State legislation, or a local government, that meet the requirements of this subsection to address the potential environmental impacts of existing or future water resources development projects.

(4) SCOPE.—A programmatic mitigation plan developed by the Secretary or an entity described in paragraph (3) to address potential impacts of existing or future water resources development projects shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

(A) be developed on a regional, ecosystem, watershed, or statewide scale;

(B) include specific goals for aquatic resource and fish and wildlife habitat restoration, establishment, enhancement, or preservation;

(C) identify priority areas for aquatic resource and fish and wildlife habitat protection or restoration;

(D) include measures to protect or restore habitat connectivity;

(E) encompass multiple environmental resources within a defined geographical area or focus on a specific resource, such as aquatic resources or wildlife habitat; and

(F) address impacts from all projects in a defined geographical area or focus on a specific type of project.

(5) CONSULTATION.—The scope of the plan shall be determined by the Secretary or an entity described in paragraph (3), as appropriate, in consultation with the agency with jurisdic-

tion over the resources being addressed in the environmental mitigation plan.

(6) CONTENTS.—A programmatic environmental mitigation plan may include—

(A) an assessment of the condition of environmental resources in the geographical area covered by the plan, including an assessment of recent trends and any potential threats to those resources;

(B) an assessment of potential opportunities to improve the overall quality of environmental resources in the geographical area covered by the plan through strategic mitigation for impacts of water resources development projects;

(C) standard measures for mitigating certain types of impacts, including impacts to habitat connectivity;

(D) parameters for determining appropriate mitigation for certain types of impacts, such as mitigation ratios or criteria for determining appropriate mitigation sites;

(E) adaptive management procedures, such as protocols that involve monitoring predicted impacts over time and adjusting mitigation measures in response to information gathered through the monitoring;

(F) acknowledgment of specific statutory or regulatory requirements that must be satisfied when determining appropriate mitigation for certain types of resources; and

(G) any offsetting benefits of self-mitigating projects, such as ecosystem or resource restoration and protection.

(7) PROCESS.—Before adopting a programmatic environmental mitigation plan for use under this subsection, the Secretary shall—

(A) for a plan developed by the Secretary—

(i) make a draft of the plan available for review and comment by applicable environmental resource agencies and the public; and

(ii) consider any comments received from those agencies and the public on the draft plan; and

(B) for a plan developed under paragraph (3), determine, not later than 180 days after receiving the plan, whether the plan meets the requirements of paragraphs (4) through (6) and was made available for public comment.

(8) INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PLANS.—A programmatic environmental mitigation plan may be integrated with other plans, including watershed plans, ecosystem plans, species recovery plans, growth management plans, and land use plans.

(9) CONSIDERATION IN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND PERMITTING.—If a programmatic environmental mitigation plan has been developed under this subsection, any Federal agency responsible for environmental reviews, permits, or approvals for a water resources development project may use the recommendations in that programmatic environmental mitigation plan when carrying out the responsibilities of the agency under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(10) PRESERVATION OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this subsection limits the use of programmatic approaches to

reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(11) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subsection—

(A) requires the Secretary to undertake additional mitigation for existing projects for which mitigation has already been initiated, including the addition of fish passage to an existing water resources development project; or

(B) affects the mitigation responsibilities of the Secretary under any other provision of law.

(i) THIRD-PARTY MITIGATION ARRANGEMENTS.—

(1) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—In accordance with all applicable Federal laws (including regulations), mitigation efforts carried out under this section may include—

(A) participation in mitigation banking or other third-party mitigation arrangements, such as—

(i) the purchase of credits from commercial or State, regional, or local agency-sponsored mitigation banks*, for immediate delivery or future delivery to be identified in the mitigation instrument*; and

(ii) the purchase of credits from in-lieu fee mitigation programs*, for immediate delivery or future delivery to be identified in the mitigation instrument*; and

(B) contributions to statewide and regional efforts to conserve, restore, enhance, and create natural habitats and wetlands if the Secretary determines that the contributions will ensure that the mitigation requirements of this section and the goals of section 307(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2317(a)(1)) will be met.

(2) INCLUSION OF OTHER ACTIVITIES.—The banks, programs, and efforts described in paragraph (1) include any banks, programs, and efforts developed in accordance with applicable law (including regulations).

(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In carrying out natural habitat and wetlands mitigation efforts under this section, contributions to the mitigation effort may—

(A) take place concurrent with, or in advance of, the commitment of funding to a project; and

(B) occur in advance of project construction only if the efforts are consistent with all applicable requirements of Federal law (including regulations) and water resources development planning processes.

(4) PREFERENCE.—At the request of the non-Federal project sponsor, preference may be given, to the maximum extent practicable, to mitigating an environmental impact through the use of a mitigation bank, in-lieu fee, or other third-party mitigation arrangement, if the use of credits from the mitigation bank or in-lieu fee, or the other third-party mitigation arrangement for the project has been approved by the applicable Federal agency.

(j) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, with the consent of the applicable non-Federal interest, may use funds made available for preconstruction engineering and design after authorization of project construction to satisfy mitigation requirements

through third-party arrangements or to acquire interests in land necessary for meeting mitigation requirements under this section.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Prior to the expenditure of any funds for a project pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

(k) MEASURES.—The Secretary shall consult with interested members of the public, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, States, including State fish and game departments, and interested local governments to identify standard measures under subsection (h)(6)(C) that reflect the best available scientific information for evaluating habitat connectivity.

(l) SEPARABLE ELEMENTS.—Mitigation of fish and wildlife losses required under this section that is provided in the form of credit shall be considered a separable element of a project without requiring further evaluation.

(m) TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary shall ensure that—

(1) the mitigation requirements for each water resources project—

(A) are made publicly available (including on a publicly available website of the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers); and

(B) include the location of the project, the anticipated schedule for mitigation, the type of mitigation required, the amount of mitigation required, and the remaining mitigation needs;

(2) the mitigation plan for such project is made publicly available, as applicable;

(3) the information described in paragraph (1) is updated regularly; and

(4) carrying out the requirements of this subsection with respect to each water resources project is considered a project expense.

(n) COORDINATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that the project delivery team and regulatory team of the Corps of Engineers work in coordination to successfully carry out mitigation efforts.

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TITLE XI—MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

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SEC. 1113. ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

(a)(1) The Congress finds that the irrigation ditch systems in New Mexico, known as the Acequia systems, date from the eighteenth century, and that these early engineering works have significance in the settlement and development of the western portion of the United States.

(2) The Congress, therefore, declares that the restoration and preservation of the Acequia systems has cultural and historic values to the region.

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary shall carry out, without regard to economic analysis, such measures as are necessary to protect and restore the river diversion structures and associated channels attendant to the operations of the community ditch and Acequia systems in New Mexico that—

(1) are declared to be a political subdivision of the State; or

(2) belong to an Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)).

(c) INCLUSIONS.—The measures described in subsection (b) shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) ensure greater resiliency of diversion structures, including to flow variations, prolonged drought conditions, invasive plant species, and threats from changing hydrological and climatic conditions; or

(2) support research, development, and training for innovative management solutions, including those for controlling invasive aquatic plants that affect acequias.

(d) COST SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of the cost of carrying out the measures described in subsection (b), including study costs, shall be 25 percent, except that in the case of a measure benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note)), including economically disadvantaged communities located in urban and rural areas, the Federal share of the cost of carrying out such measure shall be 90 percent.

(2) PRE-DESIGN PLANNING COSTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Federal share of pre-design planning costs under this section shall be 100 percent.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the measures described in subsection (b) **[**$90,000,000**]** *$120,000,000*.

(f) PUBLIC ENTITY STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall consider the historic Acequia systems (community ditches) of the southwestern United States as public entities, if these systems are chartered by the respective State laws as political subdivisions of that State or belong to an Indian Tribewithin the State of New Mexico.

(2) EFFECT.—The public entity status provided under paragraph(1) shall allow the officials of the Acequia systemsdescribed in such paragraph to enter into agreements and serve as local sponsors of water-related projects of the Secretary.

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SEC. 1135. PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OR DROUGHT RESILIENCY.

(a) The Secretary is authorized to review water resources projects constructed by the Secretary to determine the need for modifica-

tions in the structures and operations of such projects for the purpose of—

(1) improving the quality of the environment in the public interest and to determine if the operation of such projects has contributed to the degradation of the quality of the environment; or

(2) providing drought resiliency.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to carry out a program for the purpose of making such modifications in the structures and operations of water resources projects constructed by the Secretary which the Secretary determines (1) are feasible and consistent with the authorized project purposes, and (2) will provide for drought resilience or will improve the quality of the environment in the public interest.

(c) RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that construction of a water resources project by the Secretary or operation of a water resources project constructed by the Secretary has contributed to the degradation of the quality of the environment, the Secretary may undertake measures for restoration of environmental quality and measures for enhancement of environmental quality that are associated with the restoration, through modifications either at the project site or at other locations that have been affected by the construction or operation of the project, if such measures do not conflict with the authorized project purposes.

(2) CONTROL OF SEA LAMPREY.—Congress finds that—

(A) the Great Lakes navigation system has been instrumental in the spread of sea lamprey and the associated impacts on its fishery; and

(B) the use of the authority under this subsection for control of sea lamprey at any Great Lakes basin location is appropriate.

(d) NON-FEDERAL SHARE; LIMITATION ON MAXIMUM FEDERAL EXPENDITURE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of any modifications or measures carried out or undertaken pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) shall be 25 percent. The non-Federal share may be provided in kind, including a facility, supply, or service that is necessary to carry out the modification or measure. Not more than $15,000,000 in Federal funds may be expended on any single modification or measure carried out or undertaken pursuant to this section.

(e) The Secretary shall coordinate any actions taken pursuant to this section with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies.

(g) NONPROFIT ENTITIES.—Notwithstanding section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b), a non-Federal sponsor for any project carried out under this section may include a nonprofit entity, with the consent of the affected local government.

(h) There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed ⟦$62,000,000⟧ *$75,000,000* annually to carry out this section.

(i) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "water resources project constructed by the Secretary" includes a water resources project constructed or funded jointly by the Secretary and the head

of any other Federal agency (including the Natural Resources Conservation Service).

(j) DROUGHT RESILIENCE.—Drought resilience measures carried out under this section may include—

(1) water conservation measures to mitigate and address drought conditions;

(2) removal of sediment captured behind a dam for the purpose of restoring or increasing the authorized storage capacity of the project concerned;

(3) the planting of native plant species that will reduce the risk of drought and the incidence of nonnative species; and

(4) other actions that increase drought resilience, water conservation, or water availability.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2007

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TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SEC. 2040. ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION AND TRACKING OF [PERMIT APPLICATIONS] *PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS*.

(a) [DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC] *ELECTRONIC* SYSTEM.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall research, develop, and implement an electronic system to allow the electronic preparation and submission of applications for permits and requests for jurisdictional determinations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.]

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall implement an electronic system to allow the electronic—

(A) preparation and submission of applications for permits and requests for jurisdictional determinations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

(B) tracking of documents related to Federal environmental reviews for projects under the jurisdiction of the Secretary or for which the Corps of Engineers is designated as the lead Federal agency.

(2) INCLUSION.—The electronic system required under paragraph (1) shall address—

(A) applications for standard individual permits;

(B) applications for letters of permission;

(C) joint applications with States for State and Federal permits;

(D) applications for emergency permits;

(E) applications or requests for jurisdictional determinations[; and];

(F) preconstruction notification submissions, when required for a nationwide or other general permit[.]*; and*

(G) documents related to Federal environmental reviews for projects under the jurisdiction of the Secretary or for

which the Corps of Engineers is designated as the lead Federal agency.

(3) IMPROVING EXISTING DATA SYSTEMS.—The Secretary shall seek to incorporate the electronic system required under paragraph (1) into existing systems and databases of the Corps of Engineers to the maximum extent practicable.

(4) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—The electronic system required under paragraph (1) shall provide for the protection of personal, private, privileged, confidential, and proprietary information, and information the disclosure of which is otherwise prohibited by law.

(5) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall use the electronic system required under paragraph (1) to enhance interagency coordination in the preparation of documents related to Federal environmental reviews.

(b) SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.—The electronic system required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) enable an applicant or requester to prepare electronically an application for a permit or request;

(2) enable an applicant or requester to submit to the Secretary, by email or other means through the Internet, the completed application form or request;

(3) enable an applicant or requester to submit to the Secretary, by email or other means through the Internet, data and other information in support of the permit application or request;

(4) provide an online interactive guide to provide assistance to an applicant or requester at any time while filling out the permit application or request**[**; and**]***;*

(5) enable an applicant or requester (or a designated agent) to track the status of a permit application or request in a manner that will—

(A) allow the applicant or requester to determine whether the application is pending or final and the disposition of the request;

(B) allow the applicant or requester to research previously submitted permit applications and requests within a given geographic area and the results of such applications or requests; and

(C) allow identification and display of the location of the activities subject to a permit or request through a map-based interface**[**.**]***; and*

(6) enable a non-Federal interest for a project to—

(A) submit information related to the preparation of any Federal environmental review document associated with the project; and

(B) track the status of a Federal environmental review associated with the project.

(c) DOCUMENTATION.—All permit decisions and jurisdictional determinations made by the Secretary shall be in writing and include documentation supporting the basis for the decision or determination. The Secretary shall prescribe means for documenting all decisions or determinations to be made by the Secretary.

(d) **[**RECORD OF DETERMINATIONS**]** *RECORD RETENTION.*—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall maintain, for a minimum of 5 years, a record of each permit decision and jurisdictional determination made by the Secretary, including documentation supporting the basis of the decision or determination*, and all Federal environmental review documents included in the electronic system*.

(2) ARCHIVING OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall explore and implement an appropriate mechanism for archiving records of permit decisions and jurisdictional determinations, including documentation supporting the basis of the decisions and determinations, *and all Federal environmental review documents included in the electronic system* after the 5-year maintenance period described in paragraph (1).

(e) AVAILABILITY OF ⟦DETERMINATIONS⟧ *RECORDS*.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make the records of all permit decisions and jurisdictional determinations made by the Secretary*, and all final Federal environmental review documents included in the electronic system,* available to the public for review and reproduction.

(2) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall provide for the protection of personal, private, privileged, confidential, and proprietary information, and information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law, which may be excluded from disclosure.

(f) DEADLINE FOR ELECTRONIC SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and implement, to the maximum extent practicable, the electronic system required under subsection (a) not later than ⟦2 years after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022⟧ *1 year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026*.

(2) UPDATE ON ELECTRONIC SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a quarterly update describing the status of the implementation of this section.

(g) APPLICABILITY.—The requirements described in subsections (c), (d), and (e) shall apply to permit applications and requests for jurisdictional determinations submitted to the Secretary after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016*, and the requirements described in subsections (d) and (e) relating to Federal environmental documents shall apply with respect to Federal environmental review documents that are prepared after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026*.

(h) LIMITATION.—This section shall not preclude the submission to the Secretary, acting through the Chief of Engineers, of a physical copy of a permit application or a request for a jurisdictional determination.

(i) CONSISTENCY WITH E–NEPA.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall take into consideration the results of the permitting portal study conducted pursuant to the amendment made by section 321(b) of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (137 Stat. 44).

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TITLE III—PROJECT-RELATED PROVISIONS

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SEC. 3117. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, NEW MEXICO.

The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with any Indian tribe any land of which is located in the State of New Mexico and occupied by a flood control project that is owned and operated by the Corps of Engineers [to assist in carrying out any operation or maintenance activity associated with the flood control project] *to assist in carrying out any operation, maintenance, recreational management, or related stewardship activities associated with the flood control project, including activities that improve recreational access, visitor use management, public safety, or natural and cultural resources stewardship*.

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TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

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SEC. 5018. MISSOURI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, MITIGATION, RECOVERY, AND RESTORATION, IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, AND WYOMING.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee to be established under subsection (b)(1), shall conduct a study of the Missouri River and its tributaries to determine actions required—

(A) to mitigate losses of aquatic and terrestrial habitat;

(B) to recover federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(C) to restore the ecosystem to prevent further declines among other native species.

(2) FUNDING.—The study to be conducted under paragraph (1) shall be funded using amounts made available to carry out the Missouri River recovery and mitigation plan authorized by section 601(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4143).

(b) MISSOURI RIVER RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a committee to be known as the Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee (in this section referred to as the "Committee").

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Committee shall include representatives from—

(A) Federal agencies;

(B) States located near the Missouri River basin; and

(C) other appropriate entities, as determined by the Secretary, including—

(i) water management and fish and wildlife agencies;

(ii) Indian tribes located near the Missouri River basin; and

(iii) nongovernmental stakeholders, which may include—

(I) navigation interests;

(II) irrigation interests;

(III) flood control interests;

(IV) fish, wildlife, and conservation organizations;

(V) recreation interests; and

(VI) power supply interests.

(3) DUTIES.—The Committee shall—

(A) with respect to the study to be conducted under subsection (a)(1), provide guidance to the Secretary and any affected Federal agency, State agency, or Indian tribe; and

(B) provide guidance to the Secretary with respect to the Missouri River recovery and mitigation plan in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including recommendations relating to—

(i) changes to the implementation strategy from the use of adaptive management;

(ii) coordination of the development of consistent policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects, activities, and priorities for the Missouri River recovery and mitigation plan;

(iii) exchange of information regarding programs, projects, and activities of the agencies and entities represented on the Committee to promote the goals of the Missouri River recovery and mitigation plan;

(iv) establishment of such working groups as the Committee determines to be necessary to assist in carrying out the duties of the Committee, including duties relating to public policy and scientific issues;

(v) facilitating the resolution of interagency and intergovernmental conflicts between entities represented on the Committee associated with the Missouri River recovery and mitigation plan;

(vi) coordination of scientific and other research associated with the Missouri River recovery and mitigation plan; and

(vii) annual preparation of a work plan and associated budget requests.

(4) RECOMMENDATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—In providing recommendations and guidance from the Committee, the members of the Committee may include dissenting opinions.

(5) COMPENSATION; TRAVEL EXPENSES.—

(A) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Committee shall not receive compensation from the Secretary in carrying out the duties of the Committee under this section.

(B) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Subject to the availability of funds, the Secretary may reimburse a member of the Committee for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of a Fed-

eral agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in performance of services for the Committee.

(6) CHAIR.—The Chair of the Committee shall be elected by the members of the Committee.

(c) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—[The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)] *Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,* shall not apply to the Committee.

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SEC. 5056. RIO GRANDE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, AND TEXAS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) RIO GRANDE COMPACT.—The term "Rio Grande Compact" means the compact approved by Congress under the Act of May 31, 1939 (53 Stat. 785), and ratified by the States.

(2) RIO GRANDE BASIN.—The term "Rio Grande Basin" means the Rio Grande (including all tributaries and their headwaters) located—

(A) in the State of Colorado, from the Rio Grande Reservoir, near Creede, Colorado, to the New Mexico State border;

(B) in the State of New Mexico, from the Colorado State border downstream to the Texas State border; and

(C) in the State of Texas, from the New Mexico State border to the southern terminus of the Rio Grande at the Gulf of Mexico.

(3) STATES.—The term "States" means the States of Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas.

(b) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out, in the Rio Grande Basin—

(A) a program for the planning, [construction, and evaluation of measures for fish and wildlife habitat rehabilitation and enhancement] *construction, and design of water resource protection and restoration projects*; and

(B) implementation of a long-term monitoring, computerized data inventory and analysis, applied research, and adaptive management program.

[(2) REPORTS.—Not later than December 31, 2014, and not later than December 31 of every sixth year thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the States, shall submit to Congress a report that—

[(A) contains an evaluation of the programs described in paragraph (1);

[(B) describes the accomplishments of each program;

[(C) provides updates of a systemic habitat needs assessment and an assessment of needs for other related purposes in the Rio Grande Basin, including flood damage reduction; and

[(D) identifies any needed adjustments in the authorization of the programs.]

(2) USE OF EXISTING INFORMATION.—In carrying out the program authorized by paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall con-

sider data and analyses developed under paragraph (1)(B) and any relevant Federal, State, and local water resource planning efforts in the Rio Grande Basin.

(3) PROJECTS.—In carrying out the program authorized by paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall include projects for—

(A) drought, wildfire, flooding, and other natural disaster resiliency mitigation, including through the use of measures utilizing a natural feature or nature-based feature (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a));

(B) the protection and restoration of fish and wildlife habitat;

(C) addressing the impacts of excess sedimentation and salinity on surface and groundwater availability;

(D) improvements or rehabilitation of water-resources related infrastructure;

(E) the prevention and control of the spread of aquatic invasive species; and

(F) other water resource protection and restoration activities determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(c) STATE AND LOCAL CONSULTATION AND COOPERATIVE EFFORT.—For the purpose of ensuring the coordinated planning and implementation of the programs described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the States, and other appropriate entities in the States, the rights and interests of which might be affected by specific program activities; and

(2) enter into 1 or more interagency agreements with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the direct participation of, and transfer of funds to, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and any other agency or bureau of the Department of the Interior or the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission for the planning, design, implementation, and evaluation of those programs.

(d) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The costs of operation and maintenance of a project located on Federal land, or land owned or operated by a State or local government, shall be borne by the Federal, State, or local agency that has jurisdiction over fish and wildlife activities on the land.

(e) EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.—

(1) WATER LAW.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preempt any State water law.

(2) COMPACTS AND DECREES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall comply with the Rio Grande Compact, and any applicable court decrees or Federal and State laws, affecting water or water rights in the Rio Grande Basin.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section **[**$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2029**]** *$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2030*.

(g) REPORTS.—Not later than December 31, 2027, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) contains an evaluation of the program carried out under subsection (b)(1)(A), including a description of all projects carried out under such program;

(2) contains a description of future projects planned to be carried out under such program;

(3) provides updates of a systemic habitat needs assessment and an assessment of needs for other related purposes in the Rio Grande Basin, including flood damage reduction, wildfire risk mitigation, and drought mitigation; and

(4) identifies any needed adjustments in the authorization of such program.

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WATER RESOURCES REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2014

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TITLE I—PROGRAM REFORMS AND STREAMLINING

SEC. 1001. VERTICAL INTEGRATION AND ACCELERATION OF STUDIES.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—To the extent practicable, a feasibility study initiated by the Secretary, after the date of enactment of this Act, under section 905(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(a)) shall—

[(1) result in the completion of a final feasibility report not later than 4 years after the date on which the Secretary determines the Federal interest for purposes of the report pursuant to section 905(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b));

[(2) have a maximum total cost of $5,000,000; and

[(3) ensure that personnel from the district, division, and headquarters levels of the Corps of Engineers concurrently conduct the review required under that section.]

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out a feasibility study carried out by the Secretary pursuant to section 905(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282), the Secretary shall—

(1) complete the feasibility study as efficiently and expeditiously as practicable;

(2) align the scope of the feasibility study with the goals of the non-Federal interest, to the extent practicable in accordance with the authorities of the Secretary and statutory requirements relating to water resources development projects;

(3) carry out the feasibility study in a manner that ensures that personnel from the district, division, and headquarters levels of the Corps of Engineers concurrently conduct the review required under such section 905; and

(4) include in the report submitted with respect to the study under section 2033(f)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2282a(f)(2)) sufficient information for Congress to fully review the study, which may be in the form

of details relating to any remaining project cost uncertainties as appropriate for the maturity of the project design.

[(b) EXTENSION.—If the Secretary determines that a feasibility study described in subsection (a) will not be conducted in accordance with subsection (a), the Secretary, not later than 30 days after the date of making the determination, shall—

[(1) prepare an updated feasibility study schedule and cost estimate;

[(2) notify the non-Federal feasibility cost-sharing partner that the feasibility study has been delayed; and

[(3) provide written notice to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives as to the reasons the requirements of subsection (a) are not attainable.

[(c) EXCEPTION.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may extend the timeline of a study by a period not to exceed 3 years, if the Secretary determines that the feasibility study is too complex to comply with the requirements of subsection (a).

[(2) FACTORS.—In making a determination that a study is too complex to comply with the requirements of subsection (a), the Secretary shall consider—

[(A) the type, size, location, scope, and overall cost of the project;

[(B) whether the project will use any innovative design or construction techniques;

[(C) whether the project will require significant action by other Federal, State, or local agencies;

[(D) whether there is significant public dispute as to the nature or effects of the project; and

[(E) whether there is significant public dispute as to the economic or environmental costs or benefits of the project.

[(3) NOTIFICATION.—Each time the Secretary makes a determination under this subsection, the Secretary shall provide written notice to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives as to the results of that determination, including an identification of the specific 1 or more factors used in making the determination that the project is complex.]

[(d)] *(b)* REVIEWS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the initiation of a study described in subsection (a) for a project, the Secretary shall—

(1) take all steps necessary to initiate the process for completing federally mandated reviews that the Secretary is required to complete as part of the study, including [the environmental review process under section 1005] *any required environmental review*;

(2) convene a meeting of all Federal, tribal, and State agencies identified under section 2045(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2348(e)) that may be required by law to conduct or issue a review, analysis, or opinion on or to make a determination concerning a permit or license for the study; and

(3) take all steps necessary to provide information that will enable required reviews and analyses related to the project to be conducted by other agencies in a thorough and timely manner.

[(e) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and make publicly available a report that describes—

[(1) the status of the implementation of the planning process under this section, including the number of participating projects;

[(2) a review of project delivery schedules, including a description of any delays on those studies participating in the planning process under this section; and

[(3) any recommendations for additional authority necessary to support efforts to expedite the feasibility study process for water resource projects.

[(f) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and make publicly available a report that describes—

[(1) the status of the implementation of this section, including a description of each feasibility study subject to the requirements of this section;

[(2) the amount of time taken to complete each feasibility study; and

[(3) any recommendations for additional authority necessary to support efforts to expedite the feasibility study process, including an analysis of whether the limitation established by subsection (a)(2) needs to be adjusted to address the impacts of inflation.]

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SEC. 1043. NON-FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) NON-FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and implement a pilot program to evaluate the cost-effectiveness and project delivery efficiency of allowing non-Federal interests to carry out feasibility studies for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage reduction, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and coastal harbor and channel and inland navigation.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the pilot program are—

(A) to identify project delivery and cost-saving alternatives to the existing feasibility study process;

(B) to evaluate the technical, financial, and organizational efficiencies of a non-Federal interest carrying out a feasibility study of 1 or more projects; and

(C) to evaluate alternatives for the decentralization of the project planning, management, and operational decisionmaking process of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the request of a non-Federal interest, the Secretary may enter into an agreement with the non-Federal interest for the non-Federal interest to provide full project management control of a feasibility study for a project for—

(i) flood risk management;

(ii) hurricane and storm damage reduction, including levees, floodwalls, flood control channels, and water control structures;

(iii) coastal harbor and channel and inland navigation; and

(iv) aquatic ecosystem restoration.

(B) USE OF NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A non-Federal interest that has entered into an agreement with the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (A) may use non-Federal funds to carry out the feasibility study.

(ii) CREDIT.—The Secretary shall credit towards the non-Federal share of the cost of construction of a project for which a feasibility study is carried out under this subsection an amount equal to the portion of the cost of developing the study that would have been the responsibility of the Secretary, if the study were carried out by the Secretary, subject to the conditions that—

(I) non-Federal funds were used to carry out the activities that would have been the responsibility of the Secretary;

(II) the Secretary determines that the feasibility study complies with all applicable Federal laws and regulations; and

(III) the project is authorized by any provision of Federal law enacted after the date on which an agreement is entered into under subparagraph (A).

(C) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—After the date on which an agreement is executed pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Secretary may transfer to the non-Federal interest to carry out the feasibility study—

(I) if applicable, the balance of any unobligated amounts appropriated for the study, except that the Secretary shall retain sufficient amounts for the Corps of Engineers to carry out any responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers relating to the project and pilot program; and

(II) additional amounts, as determined by the Secretary, from amounts made available under paragraph (8), except that the total amount transferred to the non-Federal interest shall not exceed the updated estimate of the Federal share of the cost of the feasibility study.

(ii) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall include such provisions as the Secretary determines to be necessary in an agreement under subparagraph (A) to en-

sure that a non-Federal interest receiving Federal funds under this paragraph—

(I) has the necessary qualifications to administer those funds; and

(II) will comply with all applicable Federal laws (including regulations) relating to the use of those funds.

(D) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the initiation of each feasibility study under the pilot program.

(E) AUDITING.—The Secretary shall regularly monitor and audit each feasibility study carried out by a non-Federal interest under this section to ensure that the use of any funds transferred under subparagraph (C) are used in compliance with the agreement signed under subparagraph (A).

(F) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On the request of a non-Federal interest, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to the non-Federal interest relating to any aspect of the feasibility study, if the non-Federal interest contracts with the Secretary for the technical assistance and compensates the Secretary for the technical assistance.

(G) DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE.—Not later than 180 days after entering into an agreement under subparagraph (A), each non-Federal interest, to the maximum extent practicable, shall submit to the Secretary a detailed project schedule, based on full funding capability, that lists all deadlines for milestones relating to the feasibility study.

(4) COST SHARE.—Nothing in this subsection affects the cost-sharing requirement applicable on the day before the date of enactment of this Act to a feasibility study carried out under this subsection.

(5) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and make publicly available a report detailing the results of the pilot program carried out under this section, including—

(i) a description of the progress of the non-Federal interests in meeting milestones in detailed project schedules developed pursuant to paragraph (3)(G); and

(ii) any recommendations of the Secretary concerning whether the program or any component of the program should be implemented on a national basis.

(B) UPDATE.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives an update of the report described in subparagraph (A).

(C) FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINE.—If the Secretary fails to submit a report by the required deadline under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a detailed explanation of why the deadline was missed and a projected date for submission of the report.

(6) ADMINISTRATION.—All laws and regulations that would apply to the Secretary if the Secretary were carrying out the feasibility study shall apply to a non-Federal interest carrying out a feasibility study under this subsection.

(7) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to commence a feasibility study under this subsection **[**terminates on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act**]** *terminates on September 30, 2030*.

(8) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any amounts appropriated for a specific project, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the pilot program under this subsection, including the costs of administration of the Secretary, $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through **[**2019**]** *2030*.

(b) NON-FEDERAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and implement a pilot program to evaluate the cost-effectiveness and project delivery efficiency of allowing non-Federal interests to carry out flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage reduction, coastal harbor and channel inland navigation, and aquatic ecosystem restoration projects.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the pilot program are—

(A) to identify project delivery and cost-saving alternatives that reduce the backlog of authorized Corps of Engineers projects;

(B) to evaluate the technical, financial, and organizational efficiencies of a non-Federal interest carrying out the design, execution, management, and construction of 1 or more projects; and

(C) to evaluate alternatives for the decentralization of the project management, design, and construction for authorized Corps of Engineers water resources projects.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall—

(i) identify a total of not more than 20 projects for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage reduction (including levees, floodwalls, flood control channels, and water control structures), coastal harbor and channels, inland navigation, and aquatic ecosystem restoration that have been authorized for construction, including—

(I) not more than 12 projects that have been authorized for construction prior to the date of enactment of this Act andthat—

(aa)(AA) have received Federal funds prior to the date of enactment of this Act; or

(BB) for more than 2 consecutive fiscal years, have an unobligated funding balance for that project in the Corps of Engineers construction account; and

(bb) to the maximum extent practicable, are located in each of the divisions of the Corps of Engineers;

(II) not more than 3 projects that have been authorized for construction prior to the date of enactment of this Act and that have not received Federal funds in the period beginning on the date on which the project was authorized and ending on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(III) not more than 5 projects that have been authorized for construction, but did not receive the authorization prior to the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) notify the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the identification of each project under the pilot program;

(iii) in collaboration with the non-Federal interest, develop a detailed project management plan for each identified project that outlines the scope, budget, design, and construction resource requirements necessary for the non-Federal interest to execute the project, or a separable element of the project;

(iv) on the request of the non-Federal interest, enter into a project partnership agreement with the non-Federal interest for the non-Federal interest to provide full project management control for construction of the project, or a separable element of the project, in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary;

(v) following execution of the project partnership agreement, transfer to the non-Federal interest to carry out construction of the project, or a separable element of the project—

(I) if applicable, the balance of the unobligated amounts appropriated for the project, except that the Secretary shall retain sufficient amounts for the Corps of Engineers to carry out any responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers relating to the project and pilot program; and

(II) additional amounts, as determined by the Secretary, from amounts made available under paragraph (8), except that the total amount transferred to the non-Federal interest shall not exceed the updated estimate of the Federal share of the cost of construction, including any required design; and

(vi) regularly monitor and audit each project being constructed by a non-Federal interest under this sec-

tion to ensure that the construction activities are carried out in compliance with the plans approved by the Secretary and that the construction costs are reasonable.

(B) DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE.—Not later than 180 days after entering into an agreement under subparagraph (A)(iv), each non-Federal interest, to the maximum extent practicable, shall submit to the Secretary a detailed project schedule, based on estimated funding levels, that lists all deadlines for each milestone in the construction of the project.

(C) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On the request of a non-Federal interest, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to the non-Federal interest, if the non-Federal interest contracts with and compensates the Secretary for the technical assistance relating to—

(i) any study, engineering activity, and design activity for construction carried out by the non-Federal interest under this subsection; and

(ii) expeditiously obtaining any permits necessary for the project.

(4) COST SHARE.—Nothing in this subsection affects the cost-sharing requirement applicable on the day before the date of enactment of this Act to a project carried out under this subsection.

(5) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and make publicly available a report detailing the results of the pilot program carried out under this subsection, including—

(i) a description of the progress of non-Federal interests in meeting milestones in detailed project schedules developed pursuant to paragraph (2)(B); and

(ii) any recommendations of the Secretary concerning whether the program or any component of the program should be implemented on a national basis.

(B) UPDATE.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives an update of the report described in subparagraph (A).

(C) FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINE.—If the Secretary fails to submit a report by the required deadline under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a detailed explanation of why the deadline was missed and a projected date for submission of the report.

(6) ADMINISTRATION.—All laws and regulations that would apply to the Secretary if the Secretary were carrying out the

project shall apply to a non-Federal interest carrying out a project under this subsection.

(7) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to commence a project under this subsection terminates on September 30, 2030.

(8) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any amounts appropriated for a specific project, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the pilot program under this subsection, including the costs of administration of the Secretary, $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2030.

(9) IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall issue guidance for the implementation of the pilot program that, to the extent practicable, identifies—

(i) the metrics for measuring the success of the pilot program;

(ii) a process for identifying future projects to participate in the pilot program;

(iii) measures to address the risks of a non-Federal interest constructing projects under the pilot program, including which entity bears the risk for projects that fail to meet the Corps of Engineers standards for design or quality;

(iv) the laws and regulations that a non-Federal interest must follow in carrying out a project under the pilot program; and

(v) which entity bears the risk in the event that a project carried out under the pilot program fails to be carried out in accordance with the project authorization or this subsection.

(B) NEW PROJECT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may not enter into a project partnership agreement under this subsection during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this paragraph and ending on the date on which the Secretary issues the guidance under subparagraph (A).

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TITLE II—NAVIGATION

Subtitle A—Inland Waterways

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SEC. 2010. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER PROTECTION.

(a) DEFINITION OF UPPER ST. ANTHONY FALLS LOCK AND DAM.—In this section, the term "Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam" means the lock and dam located on Mississippi River Mile 853.9 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

(b) MANDATORY CLOSURE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall close the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam.

(c) EMERGENCY OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from carrying out emergency lock operations necessary to mitigate flood damage.

(d) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out a disposition study with respect to the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam, including a disposition study under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a), the Secretary shall expedite completion of such study and shall produce a report on the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam that is separate from any report on any other lock or dam included in such study that includes plans for—

(1) carrying out modifications to the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam to—

(A) preserve and enhance recreational opportunities and the health of the ecosystem; and

(B) maintain the benefits to the natural ecosystem and human environment;

(2) a partial disposition of the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam facility and surrounding real property that preserves any portion of the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam necessary to maintain flood control; and

(3) expediting the disposition described in this subsection.

(e) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary shall accept and expend funds to carry out the study described in subsection (d) that are contributed by a State or a political subdivision of a State under section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701h).

(f) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not recommend deauthorization of the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam pursuant to the disposition study carried out under subsection (d) unless the Secretary identifies a willing and capable non-Federal public entity to assume ownership of the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam.

(g) MODIFICATION.—The Secretary is authorized to investigate the feasibility of modifying, prior to deauthorizing, the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam to add ecosystem restoration, including the prevention and control of invasive species, water supply, and recreation as authorized purposes.

(h) CLARIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 356(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2724; 138 Stat. 3141), the Secretary shall retain ownership of, and operation and maintenance responsibility for, the underwater cutoff wall constructed by the Secretary on the riverbed in the vicinity of St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota.

(2) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall complete and transmit to the State of Minnesota and to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an assessment of the condition of the underwater cutoff wall described in paragraph (1).

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TITLE VII—WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 7001. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary shall develop and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives an annual report, to be entitled "Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development", that identifies the following:

(1) FEASIBILITY REPORTS.—Each feasibility report that meets the criteria established in subsection (c)(1)(A).

(2) PROPOSED FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—Any proposed feasibility study submitted to the Secretary by a non-Federal interest pursuant to subsection (b) that meets the criteria established in subsection (c)(1)(A).

(3) PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS.—Any proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project or feasibility study that meets the criteria established in subsection (c)(1)(A) that—

(A) is submitted to the Secretary by a non-Federal interest pursuant to subsection (b); or

(B) is identified by the Secretary for authorization.

(4) PROGRAMMATIC MODIFICATIONS.—Any programmatic modification for an environmental infrastructure assistance program.

(b) REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS.—

(1) PUBLICATION.—Not later than May 1 of each year, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a notice requesting proposals from non-Federal interests for proposed feasibility studies, proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects and feasibility studies, and proposed modifications for an environmental infrastructure program to be included in the annual report.

(2) DEADLINE FOR REQUESTS.—The Secretary shall include in each notice required by this subsection a requirement that non-Federal interests submit to the Secretary any proposals described in paragraph (1) by not later than 120 days after the date of publication of the notice in the Federal Register in order for the proposals to be considered for inclusion in the annual report.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—On the date of publication of each notice required by this subsection, the Secretary shall—

(A) make the notice publicly available, including on the Internet; and

(B) provide written notification of the publication to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(c) CONTENTS.—

(1) FEASIBILITY REPORTS, PROPOSED FEASIBILITY STUDIES, AND PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS.—

(A) CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN REPORT.—The Secretary shall include in the annual report only those feasibility re-

ports, proposed feasibility studies, and proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects and feasibility studies that—

(i) are related to the missions and authorities of the Corps of Engineers;

(ii) require specific congressional authorization, including by an Act of Congress;

(iii) have not been congressionally authorized;

(iv) have not been included in any previous annual report; and

(v) if authorized, could be carried out by the Corps of Engineers.

(B) DESCRIPTION OF BENEFITS.—

(i) DESCRIPTION.—The Secretary shall describe in the annual report, to the extent applicable and practicable, for each proposed feasibility study and proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project or feasibility study included in the annual report, the benefits, as described in clause (ii), of each such study or proposed modification (including the water resources development project that is the subject of the proposed feasibility study or the proposed modification to an authorized feasibility study).

(ii) BENEFITS.—The benefits (or expected benefits, in the case of a proposed feasibility study) described in this clause are benefits to—

(I) the protection of human life and property;

(II) improvement to transportation;

(III) the national, regional, or local economy;

(IV) the environment; or

(V) the national security interests of the United States.

(C) IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER FACTORS.—The Secretary shall identify in the annual report, to the extent practicable—

(i) for each proposed feasibility study included in the annual report, the non-Federal interest that submitted the proposed feasibility study pursuant to subsection (b); and

(ii) for each proposed feasibility study and proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project or feasibility study included in the annual report, whether the non-Federal interest has demonstrated—

(I) that local support exists for the proposed feasibility study or proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project or feasibility study (including the water resources development project that is the subject of the proposed feasibility study or the proposed modification to an authorized feasibility study); and

(II) the financial ability to provide the required non-Federal cost share.

(D) MODIFICATIONS OF PROJECTS CARRIED OUT PURSUANT TO CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAMS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a project being carried out pursuant to a continuing authority program for which a proposed modification is necessary because the project is projected to exceed, in the coming fiscal year, the maximum Federal cost of the project, the Secretary shall include a proposed modification in the annual report if the proposed modification will result in completion of construction the project and the justification for the modification is not the result of a change in the scope of the project.

(ii) INCLUSION.—For each proposed modification included in an annual report under clause (i), the Secretary shall include in the annual report—

(I) a justification of why the modification is necessary;

(II) an estimate of the total cost and timeline required to complete construction of the project; and

(III) an indication of continued support by the non-Federal interest and the financial ability of the non-Federal interest to provide the required cost-share.

(iii) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subparagraph, the term "continuing authority program" means any of—

(I) section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (33 U.S.C. 701r);

(II) section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (33 U.S.C. 426g);

(III) section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577);

(IV) section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i);

(V) section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326);

(VI) section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s);

(VII) section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330);

(VIII) section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (33 U.S.C. 701g);

(IX) section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a)[; and]*;*

(X) section 1108 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024[.]*;*

(XI) section 109(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026; and

(XII) section 155 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020.

(2) TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary shall include in the annual report, for each feasibility report, proposed feasibility study, and proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project or feasibility study included under paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) the name of the associated non-Federal interest, including the name of any non-Federal interest that has contributed, or is expected to contribute, a non-Federal share of the cost of—

(i) the feasibility report;

(ii) the proposed feasibility study;

(iii) the authorized feasibility study for which the modification is proposed; or

(iv) construction of—

(I) the water resources development project that is the subject of—

(aa) the feasibility report;

(bb) the proposed feasibility study; or

(cc) the authorized feasibility study for which a modification is proposed; or

(II) the proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project;

(B) a letter or statement of support for the feasibility report, proposed feasibility study, or proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project or feasibility study from each associated non-Federal interest;

(C) the purpose of the feasibility report, proposed feasibility study, or proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project or feasibility study;

(D) an estimate, to the extent practicable, of the Federal, non-Federal, and total costs of—

(i) the proposed modification to an authorized feasibility study; and

(ii) construction of—

(I) the water resources development project that is the subject of—

(aa) the feasibility report; or

(bb) the authorized feasibility study for which a modification is proposed, with respect to the change in costs resulting from such modification; or

(II) the proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project; and

(E) an estimate, to the extent practicable, of the monetary and nonmonetary benefits of—

(i) the water resources development project that is the subject of—

(I) the feasibility report; or

(II) the authorized feasibility study for which a modification is proposed, with respect to the benefits of such modification; or

(ii) the proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project.

(3) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall include in the annual report a certification stating that each feasibility report, proposed feasibility study, and proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project or feasibility study included in the annual report meets the criteria established in paragraph (1)(A).

(4) APPENDIX.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall include in the annual report an appendix listing the proposals submitted under subsection (b) that were not included in the annual report under paragraph (1)(A) and a description of why the Secretary determined that those proposals did not meet the criteria for inclusion under such paragraph.

(B) LIMITATION.—In carrying out the activities described in this section—

(i) the Secretary shall not include proposals in the appendix of the annual report that otherwise meet the criteria for inclusion in the annual report solely on the basis of the Secretary's determination that the proposal requires legislative changes to an authorized water resources development project, feasibility study, or environmental infrastructure program;

(ii) the Secretary shall not include proposals in the appendix of the annual report that otherwise meet the criteria for inclusion in the annual report solely on the basis that the proposals are for the purposes of navigation, flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, or municipal or agricultural water supply; and

(iii) the Secretary shall not include proposals in the appendix of the annual report that otherwise meet the criteria for inclusion in the annual report solely on the basis of a policy of the Secretary.

(d) PROGRAMMATIC MODIFICATIONS IN ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall include in the annual report only proposed modifications for an environmental infrastructure assistance program that have not been included in any previous annual report. For each proposed modification, the Secretary shall include a letter or statement of support for the proposed modification from each associated non-Federal interest, description of assistance provided, and total Federal cost of assistance provided.

(e) SPECIAL RULE FOR INITIAL ANNUAL REPORT.—Notwithstanding any other deadlines required by this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, publish in the Federal Register a notice required by subsection (b)(1); and

(2) include in such notice a requirement that non-Federal interests submit to the Secretary any proposals described in subsection (b)(1) by not later than 120 days after the date of publication of such notice in the Federal Register in order for such proposals to be considered for inclusion in the first annual report developed by the Secretary under this section.

(f) PUBLICATION.—Upon submission of an annual report to Congress, the Secretary shall make the annual report publicly available, including through publication on the Internet.

(g) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST NOTIFICATION.—After the publication of the annual report under subsection (f), if the proposal of a non-Federal interest submitted under subsection (b) was included by the Secretary in the appendix under subsection (c)(4), the Secretary shall provide written notification to the non-Federal interest of such inclusion.

(h) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the publication of the annual report under subsection (f), for each proposal included in that annual report or appendix, the Secretary shall notify each Member of Congress that represents the State in which that proposal will be located that the proposal was included the annual report or the appendix.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—The term "annual report" means a report required by subsection (a).

(2) FEASIBILITY REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "feasibility report" means a final feasibility report developed under section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282).

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "feasibility report" includes—

(i) a report described in section 105(d)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(d)(2)); and

(ii) where applicable, any associated report of the Chief of Engineers.

(3) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—The term "feasibility study" has the meaning given that term in section 105 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215).

(4) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—The term "non-Federal interest" has the meaning given that term in section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b).

(5) WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.—The term "water resources development project" includes a project under an environmental infrastructure assistance program.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2020

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TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SEC. 102. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NAVIGATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (c) of section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238), for each fiscal year, of the funds made available under such section (including funds appropriated from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund), the Secretary shall, **[**to the extent practicable,**]** unless otherwise directed in an Act making appropriations for the Corps of Engineers, make expenditures to pay for operation and maintenance costs of the harbors and inland harbors referred to in subsection (a)(2) of such section**[**, to the extent there are identifiable operations and maintenance needs,**]** of—

(A) not less than 15 percent of such funds for emerging harbor projects, including eligible breakwater and jetty needs at such harbor projects;

(B) not less than 13 percent of such funds for projects that are located within the Great Lakes Navigation System;

(C) 12 percent of such funds for expanded uses carried out at donor ports and energy transfer ports, of which—

(i) 1/3 shall be provided to energy transfer ports; and

(ii) 2/3 shall be provided to donor ports;

(D) not less than 17 percent of such funds for projects that are assigned to commercial strategic seaports; and

(E) any remaining funds for operation and maintenance costs of any harbor or inland harbor referred to in such subsection (a)(2) based on an equitable allocation of such funds among such harbors and inland harbors, in accordance with subsection (c)(1) of such section 210.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COMMERCIAL STRATEGIC SEAPORT.—The term "commercial strategic seaport" means a commercial harbor supporting the coordination of efficient port operations during peacetime and national defense emergencies that is designated as strategic through the National Port Readiness Network.

(B) DONOR PORT; ENERGY TRANSFER PORT.—The terms "donor port" and "energy transfer port" have the meanings given those terms in section 2106 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c).

(C) EMERGING HARBOR PROJECT; GREAT LAKES NAVIGATION SYSTEM.—The terms "emerging harbor project" and "Great Lakes Navigation System" have the meanings given those terms in section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238).

[(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection shall take effect on October 1, 2022.]

(3) ANNUAL REPORTING.—For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an annual report that includes the following:

(A) The total amount of expenditures made in the fiscal year to pay for projects described in each of subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (1).

(B) A list of projects for which such expenditures were made, including the amounts expended for each project.

(C) An explanation for any failure to make such expenditures in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) in the fiscal year, and a corrective plan for the subsequent fiscal year.

(b) ADDITIONAL USES.—

(1) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF HARBOR PROJECTS.—Section 210(c)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(c)(3)) is amended—

(A) by striking "Notwithstanding" and inserting the following:

"(A) ALLOCATION.—Notwithstanding"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) ADDITIONAL USES AT EMERGING HARBORS.—

"(i) USES.—In each fiscal year, the Secretary may use not more than $5,000,000 of funds allocated for emerging harbor projects under paragraph (1) to pay for the costs of up to 10 projects for maintenance dredging of a marina or berthing area, in an emerging harbor, that includes an area that is located adjacent to, or is accessible by, a Federal navigation project, subject to clauses (ii) and (iii) of this subparagraph.

"(ii) ELIGIBLE EMERGING HARBORS.—The Secretary may use funds as authorized under clause (i) at an emerging harbor that—

"(I) supports commercial activities, including commercial fishing operations, commercial fish processing operations, recreational and sport fishing, and commercial boat yards; or

"(II) supports activities of the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

"(iii) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall require a non-Federal interest to contribute not less than 25 percent of the costs for maintenance dredging of that portion of a maintenance dredging project described in clause (i) that is located outside of the Federal navigation project, which may be provided as an in-kind contribution, including through the use of dredge equipment owned by non-Federal interest to carry out such activities.".

(2) ASSESSMENT OF HARBORS AND INLAND HARBORS.—Section 210(e)(2)(A)(ii) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(e)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting "uses described in subsection (c)(3)(B) and" after "costs for".

(3) DEFINITIONS.—Section 210(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(f)) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (6);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (5) as paragraphs (4) through (6), respectively;

(C) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) EMERGING HARBOR.—The term 'emerging harbor' means a harbor or inland harbor referred to in subsection (a)(2) that transits less than 1,000,000 tons of cargo annually.

"(3) EMERGING HARBOR PROJECT.—The term 'emerging harbor project' means a project that is assigned to an emerging harbor."; and

(D) in paragraph (4) (as so redesignated), by adding at the end the following:

"(C) An in-water improvement, if the improvement—

"(i) is for the seismic reinforcement of a wharf or other berthing structure, or the repair or replacement of a deteriorating wharf or other berthing structure, at a port facility;

"(ii) benefits commercial navigation at the harbor; and

"(iii) is located in, or adjacent to, a berth that is accessible to a Federal navigation project.

"(D) An activity to maintain slope stability at a berth in a harbor that is accessible to a Federal navigation project if such activity benefits commercial navigation at the harbor.".

* * * * * * *

SEC. 111. RESILIENCY PLANNING ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 206(a) of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a(a)) is amended by inserting ", to avoid repetitive flooding impacts, to anticipate, prepare, and adapt to changing climatic conditions and extreme weather events, and to withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruption due to the flood hazards" after "in planning to ameliorate the flood hazard".

(b) PRIORITIZING FLOOD RISK RESILIENCY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—In carrying out section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a), the Secretary shall prioritize the provision of technical assistance to support flood risk resiliency planning efforts of economically disadvantaged communities [or communities], *rural communities, or communities* subject to repetitive flooding.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 116. FEASIBILITY STUDIES; REVIEW OF NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES.

(a) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 1149(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 2282 note; 132 Stat. 3787) is amended by striking "natural infrastructure alternatives" and inserting "natural feature or nature-based feature alternatives (as such terms are defined in section 1184 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (32 U.S.C. 2289a))".

(b) SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall include in each feasibility report developed under section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282) for a project that contains a flood risk management or hurricane and storm damage risk reduction*, shoreline protection, or emergency streambank protection* element, a summary of the natural feature or nature-based feature alternatives, along with their long-term costs and benefits, that were evaluated in the development of the feasibility report, and, if such alternatives were not included in the recommended plan, an explanation of why such alternatives were not included in the recommended plan.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 118. PILOT PROGRAMS ON THE FORMULATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROJECTS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and implement pilot programs, in accordance with this section, to evaluate opportunities to address the flood risk management and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction needs of rural communities and economically disadvantaged communities.

(b) ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY FLOOD PROTECTION AND HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION STUDY PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and implement a pilot program to carry out feasibility studies, in accordance with this subsection, for flood risk management and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction projects for economically disadvantaged communities, in coordination with non-Federal interests.

(2) PARTICIPATION IN PILOT PROGRAM.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) annually publish a notice in the Federal Register that requests from non-Federal interests proposals for the potential feasibility study of a flood risk management project or hurricane and storm damage risk reduction project for an economically disadvantaged community;

(B) upon request of a non-Federal interest for such a project, provide technical assistance to such non-Federal interest in the formulation of a proposal for a potential feasibility study to be submitted to the Secretary under the pilot program; and

(C) review such proposals and, subject to the availability of appropriations, annually select 10 feasibility studies for such projects to be carried out by the Secretary, in coordination with the non-Federal interest, under this pilot program.

(3) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting a feasibility study under paragraph (2)(C), the Secretary shall consider whether—

(A) the percentage of people living in poverty in the county or counties (or county-equivalent entity or entities) in which the project is located is greater than the percentage of people living in poverty in the State, based on census bureau data;

(B) the percentage of families with income above the poverty threshold but below the average household income in the county or counties (or county-equivalent entity or entities) in which the project is located is greater than such percentage for the State, based on census bureau data;

(C) the percentage of the population that identifies as belonging to a minority or indigenous group in the county or counties (or county-equivalent entity or entities) in which the project is located is greater than the average such percentage in the State, based on census bureau data; and

(D) the project is addressing flooding or hurricane or storm damage effects that have a disproportionate impact on a rural community, a minority community, or an Indian Tribe.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 105(a)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215), the Federal share of the cost of a feasibility study carried out under the pilot program shall be 100 percent.

(5) STUDY REQUIREMENTS.—Feasibility studies carried out under this subsection shall, to the maximum extent practicable, incorporate natural features or nature-based features (as such terms are defined in section 1184 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a)), or a combination of such features and nonstructural features, that avoid or reduce at least 50 percent of flood or storm damages in one or more of the alternatives included in the final alternatives evaluated.

(6) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate of the selection of each feasibility study under the pilot program.

(7) COMPLETION.—Upon completion of a feasibility report for a feasibility study selected to be carried out under this subsection, the Secretary shall transmit the report to Congress for authorization, and shall include the report in the next annual report submitted under section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d).

(c) PILOT PROGRAM FOR THE RECOMMENDATION OF FLOOD PROTECTION AND HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECTS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and implement a pilot program to evaluate, and make recommendations to Congress on, flood risk management projects and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction projects in rural communities or economically disadvantaged communities, without demonstrating that each project is justified solely by national economic development benefits.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary may make a recommendation to Congress on up to 10 projects annually, without demonstrating that the project is justified solely by national economic development benefits, if the Secretary determines that—

(A) the community to be served by the project is an economically disadvantaged community or a rural community;

(B) the long-term life safety, economic viability, and environmental sustainability of the community would be threatened without the project; and

(C) the project is consistent with the requirements of section 1 of the Flood Control Act of 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701a).

(3) CONSISTENCY.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall ensure that project recommendations are consistent with the principles and requirements and the interagency guidelines, as such terms are defined in section 110 of this Act, including the consideration of quantifiable monetary and nonmonetary benefits of the project.

(4) PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary may give equivalent budgetary consideration and priority to projects recommended under this subsection.

(d) GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSITY.—In selecting feasibility studies under subsection (b)(2)(C) or in making project recommendations

under subsection (c), the Secretary shall consider the geographic diversity among proposed projects.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years, 10 years, and 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and make publicly available, a report detailing the results of the pilot programs carried out under this section, including—

(1) a description of proposals received from non-Federal interests pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(A);

(2) a description of technical assistance provided to non-Federal interests under subsection (b)(2)(B);

(3) a description of proposals selected under subsection (b)(2)(C) and criteria used to select such proposals;

(4) a description of the projects evaluated or recommended by the Secretary under subsection (c);

(5) a description of the quantifiable monetary and nonmonetary benefits associated with the projects recommended under subsection (c); and

(6) any recommendations to Congress on how the Secretary can address the flood risk management and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction needs of economically disadvantaged communities.

(f) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term "State" means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and each of the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States.

(g) SUNSET.—The authority to commence a feasibility study under subsection (b), and the authority make a recommendation under subsection (c), shall terminate on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) PRIORITY PROJECTS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall prioritize the following projects:

(1) The project for flood risk management, city of Rialto, California, authorized by section 1201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

(2) The project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Santa Ana River, Jurupa Valley, California, authorized by section 1201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

(3) The project for flood control and other purposes, Kentucky River and its tributaries, Kentucky, authorized by section 6 of the Act of August 11, 1939 (chapter 699, 53 Stat. 1416).

(4) The project for flood risk management, Kentucky River, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(31) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746).

(5) The project for navigation, Hagaman Chute, Lake Providence, Louisiana, authorized by section 1201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

(6) The project for flood risk management, Otero County, New Mexico, authorized by section 1201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

(7) The project for flood control and other purposes, Susquehanna River Basin, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by

section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1573).

(8) The project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Winooski River basin, Vermont, authorized by section 1201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

(9) The project for flood risk management and sediment management, Grays River, Wahkiakum County, Washington, authorized by section 1201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

(10) The project for flood risk management, Big Island Local Flood Protection Project, Illinois, authorized pursuant to section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 742).

(11) The feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization and bluff stabilization, Columbus and Hickman, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(28) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746) (as modified by this Act).

(12) The project for shoreline and riverine protection and restoration, Passumpsic River watershed, Vermont, authorized by section 212 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (33 U.S.C. 2332).

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SEC. 128. HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a demonstration program to determine the causes of, and implement measures to effectively detect, prevent, treat, and eliminate, harmful algal blooms associated with water resources development projects or affecting water bodies of regional, national, or international importance in the United States or its territories.

(b) CONSULTATION; USE OF EXISTING DATA AND PROGRAM AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out the demonstration program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the heads of appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, institutions of higher education, and private organizations, including nonprofit organizations; and

(2) make maximum use of existing Federal and State data and ongoing programs and activities of Federal and State agencies, including the activities of the Secretary carried out through the Engineer Research and Development Center pursuant to section 1109 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 610 note).

(c) FOCUS AREAS.—In carrying out the demonstration program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall undertake program activities related to harmful algal blooms in—

(1) the Great Lakes;

(2) the tidal and inland waters of the State of New Jersey, including Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey;

(3) the coastal and tidal waters of the State of Louisiana;

(4) the waterways of the counties that comprise the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California;

(5) the Allegheny Reservoir Watershed, New York;

(6) Lake Okeechobee Watershed, Florida;

(7) the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie Rivers, Florida;

(8) Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia;

(9) Rio Grande River Basin, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas;

(10) lakes and reservoirs in the State of Ohio;

(11) the Upper Mississippi River and tributaries;

(12) Detroit Lake, Oregon;

(13) Ten Mile Lake, Oregon;

(14) the coastal waters of the United States Virgin Islands;

(15) Lake Elsinore, California; [and]

(16) Willamette River, Oregon[.]*;*

(17) Putnam Lake, New York;

(18) Ross Island Lagoon, Oregon;

(19) Lakes and reservoirs in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including Blue Marsh Lake; and

(20) Rio Grande River Basin, Texas.

(d) ADDITIONAL FOCUS AREAS.—In addition to the areas described in subsection (c), in carrying out the demonstration program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall undertake program activities related to harmful algal blooms at any Federal reservoir located in the Upper Missouri River Basin or the North Platte River Basin, at the request and expense of another Federal agency.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary $35,000,000 to carry out this section. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

(f) PRIORITY.—In carrying out the demonstration program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent possible, prioritize carrying out program activities that—

(1) reduce nutrient pollution;

(2) utilize natural and nature-based approaches, including oysters;

(3) protect, enhance, or restore wetlands or flood plains, including river and streambank stabilization;

(4) develop technologies for remote sensing, monitoring, or early detection of harmful algal blooms, or other emerging technologies; and

(5) combine removal of harmful algal blooms with a beneficial use, including conversion of retrieved algae biomass into biofuel, fertilizer, or other products.

(g) AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out the demonstration program under subsection (a), the Secretary may enter into agreements with a non-Federal entity for the use or sale of successful technologies developed under this section.

(h) ANNUAL UPDATE TO COMMITTEES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an update on the status of the demonstration program carried out under subsection (a).

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[SEC. 155. SMALL WATER STORAGE PROJECTS.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to study and construct new, or enlarge existing, small water storage projects, in partnership with a non-Federal interest.

[(b) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to participate in the program under this section, a small water storage project shall—

[(1) in the case of a new small water storage project, have a water storage capacity of not less than 2,000 acre-feet and not more than 30,000 acre-feet;

[(2) in the case of an enlargement of an existing small water storage project, be for an enlargement of not less than 1,000 acre-feet and not more than 30,000 acre-feet;

[(3) provide—

[(A) flood risk management benefits;

[(B) ecological benefits; or

[(C) water management, water conservation, or water supply; and

[(4) be—

[(A) economically justified, environmentally acceptable, and technically feasible; or

[(B) in the case of a project providing ecological benefits, cost-effective with respect to such benefits.

[(c) SCOPE.—In carrying out the program under this section, the Secretary shall give preference to a small water storage project located in a State with a population of less than 1,000,000.

[(d) EXPEDITED PROJECTS.—For the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall expedite small water storage projects under this section for which applicable Federal permitting requirements have been completed.

[(e) USE OF DATA.—In conducting a study under this section, to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall—

[(1) as the Secretary determines appropriate, consider and utilize any applicable hydrologic, economic, or environmental data that is prepared for a small water storage project under State law as the documentation, or part of the documentation, required to complete State water plans or other State planning documents relating to water resources management; and

[(2) consider information developed by the non-Federal interest in relation to another study, to the extent the Secretary determines such information is applicable, appropriate, or otherwise authorized by law.

[(f) COST SHARE.—

[(1) STUDY.—The Federal share of the cost of a study conducted under this section shall be—

[(A) 100 percent for costs not to exceed $100,000; and

[(B) 50 percent for any costs above $100,000.

[(2) CONSTRUCTION.—A small water storage project carried out under this section shall be subject to the cost-sharing requirements applicable to projects under section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213), including—

[(A) municipal and industrial water supply: 100 percent non-Federal;

[(B) agricultural water supply: 35 percent non-Federal; and

[(C) recreation, including recreational navigation: 50 percent of separable costs and, in the case of any harbor or inland harbor or channel project, 50 percent of joint and separable costs allocated to recreational navigation.

[(g) OMRRR RESPONSIBILITY.—The costs of operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement and rehabilitation for a small water

storage project constructed under this section shall be the responsibility of the non-Federal interest.

[(h) INDIVIDUAL PROJECT LIMIT.—Not more than $65,000,000 in Federal funds may be made available to a small water storage project under this section.

[(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $130,000,000 annually through fiscal year 2030.]

SEC. 155. STUDIES AND PROJECTS FOR DROUGHT RESILIENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to carry out, in partnership with non-Federal interests, studies and projects for drought resiliency.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) STUDIES.—The Secretary may carry out a study under this section for a project to provide for drought resiliency, including through—

(A) the implementation of water conservation measures to mitigate and address drought conditions;

(B) the management of sediment for increased water in the applicable watershed;

(C) mitigation and monitoring associated with aquatic or riparian nonnative species that exacerbate drought conditions, such as salt cedar;

(D) the planting of native plant species that will reduce the risk of drought and the incidence of nonnative plant species;

(E) the construction of small water storage projects;

(F) groundwater aquifer recharge; or

(G) other actions that increase drought resiliency and water conservation.

(2) PROJECTS.—The Secretary may carry out a project under this subsection if the Secretary determines, based on the study for the project carried out under paragraph (1), that the project—

(A) will provide for drought resiliency, including through actions described in such paragraph;

(B) is in the public interest; and

(C) is cost effective.

(3) USE OF NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES.—In carrying out a study or project under this section, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, seek to incorporate natural features and nature-based features (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a))).

(4) ITEMS PROVIDED BY NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal interest for a project carried out under this section shall provide all land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations necessary for the project.

(B) CREDIT.—The value of the land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations provided under subparagraph (A) shall be credited toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project.

(5) AGREEMENTS.—Construction of a project under this section shall be initiated only after a non-Federal interest has entered into a binding agreement with the Secretary to pay—

(A) the non-Federal share of the costs of construction required under this section; and

(B) 100 percent of any operation, maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation costs associated with the project, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(c) COST-SHARE.—

(1) STUDIES.—Subject to paragraph (3), the Federal share of the cost of a study carried out under this section shall be 50 percent, except that the first $100,000 of the cost of the study shall be at Federal expense.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), and except as provided in subparagraph (B), the non-Federal share of the cost of construction of a project carried out under this section shall be 35 percent.

(B) SMALL WATER STORAGE PROJECTS.—A small water storage project carried out under this section shall be subject to the cost-sharing requirements applicable to construction of projects under section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213), including—

(i) for municipal and industrial water supply, the non-Federal share of the cost shall be 100 percent;

(ii) for agricultural water supply, the non-Federal share of the cost shall be 35 percent; and

(iii) for recreation, including recreational navigation, the non-Federal share of the cost shall be 50 percent of separable costs and, in the case of any harbor or inland harbor or channel project, 50 percent of joint and separable costs allocated to recreational navigation.

(3) LIMITATION.—The total Federal amount expended for a study or project under this section shall be not more than $10,000,000.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to a non-Federal interest necessary to support comprehensive, systemwide approaches, and operations, maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation activities, that take into account changing conditions from extreme and prolonged weather events.

(e) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $35,000,000 for each fiscal year.

(f) SMALL WATER STORAGE PROJECT DEFINED.—In this section, the term "small water storage project" means a project for water storage that—

(1) in the case of a new project, has a water storage capacity of not less than 2,000 acre-feet and not more than 30,000 acre-feet; or

(2) in the case of an enlargement of an existing project, is for an enlargement of not less than 1,000 acre-feet and not more than 30,000 acre-feet.

* * * * * * *

TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

SEC. 301. DEAUTHORIZATION OF INACTIVE PROJECTS.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to identify water resources development projects, and separable elements of projects, authorized by Congress that are no longer viable for construction due to—

(A) a lack of local support;

(B) a lack of available Federal or non-Federal resources; or

(C) an authorizing purpose that is no longer relevant or feasible;

(2) to create an expedited and definitive process for Congress to deauthorize water resources development projects and separable elements that are no longer viable for construction; [and]

(3) to allow the continued authorization of water resources development projects and separable elements that are viable for construction[.]*; and*

(4) to address the backlog of water resources development projects that the Secretary is authorized to construct.

(b) PROPOSED DEAUTHORIZATION LIST.—

(1) PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop a preliminary list of each water resources development project, or separable element of a project, authorized for construction before June 10, 2014, for which—

(i) planning, design, or construction was not initiated before the date of enactment of the [Water Resources Development Act of 2024] *Water Resources Development Act of 2026*; or

(ii) planning, design, or construction was initiated before the date of enactment of the [Water Resources Development Act of 2024] *Water Resources Development Act of 2026*, but for which no funds, Federal or non-Federal, were obligated for planning, design, or construction of the project or separable element of the project during the current fiscal year or any of the 10 preceding fiscal years.

(B) USE OF COMPREHENSIVE CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT.—The Secretary may develop the preliminary list from the comprehensive construction backlog and operation and maintenance reports developed pursuant to section 1001(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579a).

(2) PREPARATION OF PROPOSED DEAUTHORIZATION LIST.-.—

(A) PROPOSED LIST AND ESTIMATED DEAUTHORIZATION AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall—

(i) prepare a proposed list of projects for deauthorization comprised of a subset of projects and separable elements identified on the preliminary list developed under paragraph (1) that are projects or separable ele-

ments described in subsection (a)(1), as determined by the Secretary; and

(ii) include with such proposed list an estimate, in the aggregate, of the Federal cost to complete such projects.

(B) DETERMINATION OF FEDERAL COST TO COMPLETE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the Federal cost to complete shall take into account any allowances authorized by section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2280), as applied to the most recent project schedule and cost estimate.

(3) PUBLIC COMMENT AND CONSULTATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall solicit comments from the public and the Governors of each applicable State on the proposed deauthorization list prepared under paragraph (2)(A).

(B) COMMENT PERIOD.—The public comment period shall be 90 days.

(4) PREPARATION OF FINAL DEAUTHORIZATION LIST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prepare a final deauthorization list by—

(i) considering any comments received under paragraph (3); and

(ii) revising the proposed deauthorization list prepared under paragraph (2)(A) as the Secretary determines necessary to respond to such comments.

(B) APPENDIX.—The Secretary shall include as part of the final deauthorization list an appendix that—

(i) identifies each project or separable element on the proposed deauthorization list that is not included on the final deauthorization list; and

(ii) describes the reasons why the project or separable element is not included on the final deauthorization list.

(c) SUBMISSION OF FINAL DEAUTHORIZATION LIST TO CONGRESS FOR CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW; PUBLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the close of the comment period under subsection (b)(3), the Secretary shall—

(A) submit the final deauthorization list and appendix prepared under subsection (b)(4) to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(B) publish the final deauthorization list and appendix in the Federal Register.

(2) EXCLUSIONS.—The Secretary shall not include in the final deauthorization list submitted under paragraph (1) any project or separable element with respect to which Federal funds for planning, design, or construction are obligated after the development of the preliminary list under subsection (b)(1)(A) but prior to the submission of the final deauthorization list under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection.

(3) UPDATES.—After submission of the final deauthorization list and appendix under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) review and update the list and appendix as necessary; and

(B) not less than every six months, beginning after the date of such submission—

(i) provide to the committees described in paragraph (1)(A) the updated list and appendix; and

(ii) publish the updated list and appendix in the Federal Register.

(e) SPECIAL RULES.—

(1) POST-AUTHORIZATION STUDIES.—A project or separable element of a project may not be identified on the proposed deauthorization list developed under subsection (b), or the final deauthorization list developed under subsection (c), if the project or separable element received funding for a post-authorization study during the current fiscal year or any of the 10 preceding fiscal years.

(2) TREATMENT OF PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—For purposes of this section, if an authorized water resources development project or separable element of the project has been modified by an Act of Congress, the date of the authorization of the project or separable element shall be deemed to be the date of the most recent such modification.

(f) DEAUTHORIZATION OF ANTIQUATED PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any water resources development project, or separable element of a project, authorized for construction prior to November 17, 1986, for which construction has not been initiated prior to the date of enactment of this Act, or for which funds have not been obligated for construction in the 10-year period prior to the date of enactment of this Act, is hereby deauthorized.

(2) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that identifies—

(A) the name of each project, or separable element of a project, deauthorized by paragraph (1); and

(B) the estimated current value of each such project or separable element of a project.

(g) ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF INACTIVE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—The Secretary or the non-Federal interest may not carry out any authorized water resources development project, or separable element of such project, for which construction has not been initiated in the 20-year period following the date of the authorization of such project or separable element, until—

(1) the Secretary provides to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a post-authorization change report that updates the economic and environmental analysis of the project or separable element; and

(2) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate take appropriate action

to address any modifications to the economic and environmental analysis for the project or separable element of the project contained in the post-authorization change report.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) POST-AUTHORIZATION CHANGE REPORT.—The term "post-authorization change report" has the meaning given such term in section 1132(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2282e).

(2) POST-AUTHORIZATION STUDY.—The term "post-authorization study" means—

(A) a feasibility report developed under section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282);

(B) a feasibility study, as defined in section 105(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(d)); or

(C) a review conducted under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a), including an initial appraisal that—

(i) demonstrates a Federal interest; and

(ii) requires additional analysis for the project or separable element.

* * * * * * *

FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1946

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SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to allot from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control, not to exceed **[**$50,000,000**]** *$62,500,000* per year, for the construction, repair, restoration, and modification of emergency streambank and shoreline protection works to prevent damage to highways, bridge approaches, lighthouses (including those lighthouses with historical value), and public works, churches, hospitals, schools, and other nonprofit public services, when in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable: *Provided*, That not more than $15,000,000 shall be allotted for this purpose at any single locality from the appropriations for any one fiscal year, and if such amount is not sufficient to cover the costs included in the Federal cost share for a project, as determined by the Secretary, the non-Federal interest shall be responsible for any such costs that exceed such amount.

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SECTION 205 OF THE FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1948

SEC. 205. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to allot from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control, not to exceed **[**$90,000,000**]** *$100,000,000* for any one fiscal year, for the implementation of small structural and nonstructural projects, and projects that use natural features or nature-based features (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C.

2289a(a))), for flood control and related purposes not specifically authorized by Congress, which come within the provisions of section 1 of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, when in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable. The amount allotted for a project shall be sufficient to complete Federal participation in the project. Not more than $15,000,000 shall be allotted under this section for a project at any single locality. The provisions of local cooperation specified in section 3 of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, as amended, shall apply. The work shall be complete in itself and not commit the United States to any additional improvement to insure its successful operation, except as may result from the normal procedure applying to projects authorized after submission of preliminary examination and survey reports.

ACT OF AUGUST 28, 1937

AN ACT To amend an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes", approved June 22, 1936.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to allot not to exceed [$15,000,000] *$19,000,000* from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for any one fiscal year for flood control, for removing accumulated snags and other debris, for preventing and mitigating flood damages associated with ice jams, and clearing and straightening the channel in navigable streams and tributaries thereof, when in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable in the interest of flood control: *Provided,* That not more than $1,000,000 shall be expended for this purpose for any single tributary from the appropriations for any one fiscal year.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2024

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DIVISION A—WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

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TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—General Matters

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SEC. 1104. MINIMUM REAL ESTATE INTEREST.

(a) REAL ESTATE PLAN.—The Secretary shall provide to the non-Federal interest for an authorized water resources development

project a real estate plan for the project that includes a description of the real estate interests required for construction, operation and maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the project, including any specific details and legal requirements necessary for implementation of the project.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF MINIMUM INTEREST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each authorized water resources development project for which an interest in real property is required for any applicable construction, operation and maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, or replacement, the Secretary shall identify the minimum interest in the property necessary to carry out the applicable activity.

(2) DETERMINATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall identify an interest that is less than fee simple title in cases where the Secretary determines that—

(A) such an interest is sufficient for construction, operation and maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of the applicable project; and

(B) the non-Federal interest cannot legally make available to the Secretary an interest in fee simple title for purposes of the project.

(c) REQUIREMENT.—The non-Federal interest for an authorized water resources development project shall provide for the project an interest in the applicable real property that is the minimum interest identified under subsection (b).

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report containing—

(1) a summary of all instances in which the Secretary identified under subsection (b) fee simple title as the minimum interest necessary with respect to an activity for which the non-Federal interest requested the use of an interest less than fee simple title; and

(2) with respect to each such instance, a description of the legal requirements that resulted in identifying fee simple title as the minimum interest.

(e) EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—At the request of a non-Federal interest, an agreement entered into under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b) between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest before the date of enactment of this Act may be amended to reflect the requirements of this section.

(f) DELEGATION OF APPROVAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, delegate approval of the minimum interest in real property identified under subsection (b) necessary to support a specific water resources development project to the District Commander of the district of the Corps of Engineers in which the project is located.

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SEC. 1139. ABILITY TO PAY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(m)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

"(2) CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall determine the ability of a non-Federal interest to pay under this subsection by considering—

"(A) per capita income data for the county or counties in which the project is to be located;

"(B) the per capita non-Federal cost of construction of the project for the county or counties in which the project is to be located;

"(C) the financial capabilities of the non-Federal interest for the project;

"(D) the extent to which the non-Federal interest is an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note)); and

"(E) any additional criteria relating to the non-Federal interest's financial ability to carry out its cost-sharing responsibilities determined appropriate by the Secretary.

"(3) PROCEDURES.—For purposes of carrying out paragraph (2), the Secretary shall develop procedures—

"(A) to allow a non-Federal interest to identify the amount such non-Federal interest would likely be able to pay; and

"(B) for a non-Federal interest to submit a request to the Secretary to reduce the required non-Federal share."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) EXCEPTION.—This subsection shall not apply to project costs greater than the national economic development plan.

"(6) REPORT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report describing all determinations of the Secretary under this subsection regarding the ability of a non-Federal interest to pay.

"(B) CONTENTS.—The Secretary shall include in each report required under subparagraph (A) a description, for the applicable year, of—

"(i) requests by a non-Federal interest to reduce the non-Federal share required in a cost-sharing agreement, including—

"(I) the name of the non-Federal interest that submitted to the Secretary a request for a determination under this subsection; and

"(II) the name and location of the project;

"(ii) the determination of the Secretary with respect to each such request;

"(iii) the basis for each such determination; and

"(iv) the adjusted share of the costs of the project of the non-Federal interest, if applicable.

"(C) INCLUSION IN CHIEF'S REPORT.—The Secretary may include a determination to reduce the non-Federal share required in a cost-sharing agreement for construction of a project in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the project.".

(b) UPDATE TO GUIDANCE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update any agency guidance or regulation relating to the ability of a non-Federal interest to pay as necessary to reflect the amendments made by this section.

(c) PRIORITY PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall make a determination under section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended by this section, of the ability to pay of the non-Federal interest for the following projects *and studies*:

(1) Any authorized water resources development project for which the Secretary waives the cost-sharing requirement under section 1156 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2310).

(2) Any authorized watercraft inspection and decontamination station established, operated, or maintained pursuant to section 104(d) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(d)).

(3) The Chattahoochee River Program, authorized by section 8144 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3724).

(4) The project for navigation, Craig Harbor, Alaska, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1709).

(5) The project for flood risk management, Westminster, East Garden Grove, California Flood Risk Management, authorized by section 401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735).

(6) Modifications to the L-29 levee component of the Central and Southern Florida project, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1176), in the vicinity of the Tigertail camp.

(7) Any authorized water resources development projects in Guam.

(8) The project for flood risk management, Ala Wai Canal, Hawaii, authorized by section 1401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3837).

(9) The project for flood control Kentucky River and its tributaries, Kentucky, authorized by section 6 of the Act of August 11, 1939 (chapter 699, 53 Stat. 1416).

(10) The project for flood risk management on the Kentucky River and its tributaries and watersheds in Breathitt, Clay, Estill, Harlan, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, and Wolfe Counties, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(31) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746).

(11) The project for flood control, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1573).

(12) The project for ecosystem restoration, Resacas, in the vicinity of the City of Brownsville, Texas, authorized by section 1401(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3839).

(13) Construction of any critical restoration project in the Lake Champlain watershed, Vermont and New York, authorized by section 542 of the Water Resources Development Act of

2000 (114 Stat. 2671; 121 Stat. 1150; 134 Stat. 2680; 136 Stat. 3822).

(14) Any authorized flood control and storm damage reduction project in the United States Virgin Islands that was impacted by Hurricanes Irma and Maria.

(15) Construction of dredged material stabilization and retaining structures related to the project for navigation, Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers, from Portland, Oregon, to the sea, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 18, 1878 (chapter 267, 20 Stat. 157, chapter 264).

(16) Any water-related environmental infrastructure project authorized by section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-580).

(17) The project for flood risk management, Big Island Local Flood Protection Project, Illinois, authorized pursuant to section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 742).

(18) The feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization and bluff stabilization, Columbus and Hickman, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(28) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746) (as modified by this Act).

(19) The project for shoreline erosion management, Hickman Bluff Stabilization, Kentucky, authorized by section 3071 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1124).

(20) The study for the project for ecosystem restoration, Lower Osage River Basin, Missouri, authorized by section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2670).

(21) The project for ecosystem restoration, Lower Blackstone River, Rhode Island, described in section 8361 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3804).

(22) The study for the reallocation of water supply storage, Aquilla Lake, Texas, carried out in accordance with section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b), authorized by section 202(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2675).

(23) The study to modify the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Norfolk Coastal Storm Risk Management, Virginia, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2738).

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TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

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SEC. 1230. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES STUDY ON UPPER RIO GRANDE BASIN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to prepare a report containing—

(1) the results of a study on the management and operations by the Corps of Engineers of the dams and reservoirs in the Upper Rio Grande Basin, including the Heron, El Vado, Abiquiu, Cochiti, Jemez Canyon, and Elephant Butte dams and reservoirs; and

(2) recommendations for future management and operation strategies for the Corps of Engineers for such dams and reservoirs with a goal of optimizing currently authorized project purposes and enhancing resiliency, including to drought and weather variations.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the report under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall consult with relevant Federal agencies.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate the report prepared under subsection (a).

(d) IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter until the report prepared under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate an update describing the status of the implementation of this section.

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TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

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SEC. 1302. SPECIFIC DEAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) EAST SAN PEDRO BAY, CALIFORNIA.—The study for the project for ecosystem restoration, East San Pedro Bay, California, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the Senate, dated June 25, 1969, relating to the report of the Chief of Engineers for Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers, Ballona Creek, is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) DEAUTHORIZATION OF DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The portion of the project for flood risk management, Los Angeles County Drainage Area, California, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1589; 50 Stat. 167; 52 Stat. 1215; 55 Stat. 647; 64 Stat. 177; 104 Stat. 4611; 136 Stat. 3785), consisting of the flood channels described in paragraph (2), are no longer authorized beginning on the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) FLOOD CHANNELS DESCRIBED.—The flood channels referred to in paragraph (1) are the following flood channels operated and maintained by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, as generally defined in Corps of Engineers operations and maintenance manuals and as may be further described in an agreement entered into under paragraph (3):

(A) Arcadia Wash Channel (Auburn Branch Channel).

(B) Arcadia Wash Channel (Baldwin Ave. Branch Channel).

(C) Arcadia Wash Channel (East Branch Channel).
(D) Arcadia Wash Channel (Lima St. Branch Channel).
(E) Bel Aire Dr./Sunset Canyon Channel.
(F) Big Dalton Wash Channel.
(G) Big Dalton Wash Channel (East Branch Inlet Channel).
(H) Blanchard Canyon Channel.
(I) Blue Gum Canyon Channel.
(J) Brand Canyon Channel.
(K) Childs Canyon Channel.
(L) Dead Horse Canyon Channel.
(M) Dunsmuir Canyon Channel.
(N) Eagle Canyon Channel.
(O) Elmwood Canyon Channel.
(P) Emerald Wash Channel.
(Q) Emerald Wash Channel (West Branch).
(R) Hay Canyon Channel.
(S) Higgins and Coldwater Canyon.
(T) Hillcrest Canyon Channel.
(U) La Tuna Canyon Channel.
(V) Little Dalton Diversion Channel.
(W) Little Dalton Wash Channel.
(X) Live Oak Wash Channel.
(Y) Mansfield St. Channel.
(Z) Marshall Creek Channel.
(AA) Marshall Creek Channel (West Branch).
(BB) Rexford-Monte Mar Branch.
(CC) Royal Boulevard Channel.
(DD) Rubio Canyon Diversion Channel.
(EE) San Dimas Wash Channel.
(FF) Sawtelle Channel.
(GG) Shields Canyon Channel.
(HH) Sierra Madre Villa Channel.
(II) Sierra Madre Wash.
(JJ) Sierra Madre Wash Inlet.
(KK) Snover Canyon Channel.
(LL) Stough Canyon Channel.
(MM) Thompson Creek Channel.
(NN) Walnut Creek Channel.
(OO) Webber Canyon Channel.
(PP) Westwood Branch Channel.
(QQ) Wilson Canyon Channel.
(RR) Winery Canyon Channel.

[(3) AGREEMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to enter into an agreement with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to ensure that the Los Angeles County Flood Control District—

[(A) will continue to operate, maintain, repair, rehabilitate, and replace as necessary, the flood channels described in paragraph (2)—

[(i) in perpetuity at no cost to the United States; and

[(ii) in a manner that does not reduce the level of flood protection of the project described in paragraph (1);

[(B) will retain public ownership of all real property required for the continued functioning of the flood channels described in paragraph (2), consistent with authorized purposes of the project described in paragraph (1);

[(C) will allow the Corps of Engineers to continue to operate, maintain, repair, rehabilitate, and replace any appurtenant structures, such as rain and stream gages, existing as of the date of enactment of this Act and located within the flood channels subject to deauthorization under paragraph (1) as necessary to ensure the continued functioning of the project described in paragraph (1); and

[(D) will hold and save the United States harmless from damages due to floods, breach, failure, operation, or maintenance of the flood channels described in paragraph (2).

[(4) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary may accept and expend funds voluntarily contributed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to cover the administrative costs incurred by the Secretary to—

[(A) enter into an agreement under paragraph (3); and

[(B) monitor compliance with such agreement.]

(c) BRIDGEPORT HARBOR, CONNECTICUT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The portion of the project for navigation, Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 24, 1946 (chapter 595, 60 Stat. 634; 72 Stat. 297), described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PORTION DESCRIBED.—The portion of the project referred to in paragraph (1) is generally the northeastern corner of the Federal Turning Basin at Bridgeport Harbor, immediately south of the previous Cilco Terminal and current Dolphins Cove Marina—

(A) beginning at a point N622921.65, E882983.49;

(B) running east approximately 1243 feet to a point N622079.26, E883897.46;

(C) running southwest approximately 754 feet to N622244.84, E883162.02; and

(D) running approximately 700 feet to the point of beginning.

(d) THAMES RIVER, CONNECTICUT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the 25-foot-deep channel portion of the project for navigation, Thames River, Connecticut, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 3, 1930 (chapter 847, 46 Stat. 918), consisting of the area described in paragraph (2), is no longer authorized.

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the area—

(A) beginning at a point N706550.83, E1179497.53;

(B) running southeasterly about 808.28 feet to a point N705766.32, E1179692.10;

(C) running southeasterly about 2219.17 feet to a point N703725.88, E1180564.64;

(D) running southeasterly about 1594.84 feet to a point N702349.59, E1181370.46;

(E) running southwesterly about 483.01 feet to a point N701866.63, E1181363.54;

(F) running northwesterly about 2023.85 feet to a point N703613.13, E1180340.96;

(G) running northwesterly about 2001.46 feet to a point N705453.40, E1179554.02; and

(H) running northwesterly about 1098.89 feet to the point described in paragraph (1).

(e) JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FLORIDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for navigation, Jacksonville Harbor, Florida, authorized by section 301 of the River and Harbor Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1090; 113 Stat. 276; 119 Stat. 2260; 128 Stat. 1364), is modified to deauthorize the portion of the project described in paragraph (2).

(2) PORTION DESCRIBED.—The portion of the project referred to in paragraph (1) is the area bounded by the following coordinates:

(A) E 458361.31, N 2176371.67.

(B) E 458278.7499, N 2175769.9847.

(C) E 457946.66, N 2175527.99.

(f) MASARYKTOWN CANAL, FLORIDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The portion of the project for the Four River Basins, Florida, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1183) described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PORTION DESCRIBED.—The portion of the project referred to in paragraph (1) is the Masaryktown Canal C-534, which spans approximately 5.5 miles from Hernando County, between Ayers Road and County Line Road east of United States Route 41, and continues south to Pasco County, discharging into Crews Lake.

(g) SAINT PETERSBURG HARBOR, FLORIDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the portion of the project for navigation, Saint Petersburg Harbor, Florida, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 165), consisting of the area described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized.

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the portion of the Federal channel located within Bayboro Harbor, at approximately -82.635353 W and 27.760977 N, south of the Range 300 line and west of the Station 71+00 line.

(h) NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO RIVER, ILLINOIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the portion of the project for navigation North Branch channel, Chicago River, Illinois, authorized by section 22 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (chapter 425, 30 Stat. 1156), consisting of the area described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized.

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the approximately one-mile long segment of the North Branch Channel on the east side of Goose Island, Chicago River, Illinois.

(i) CHERRYFIELD DAM, MAINE.—The project for flood control, Narraguagus River, Cherryfield Dam, Maine, authorized by, and

constructed pursuant to, section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(j) PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED, NEBRASKA.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for flood protection and other purposes in the Papillion Creek Basin, Nebraska, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 743) is modified to deauthorize the portions of the project known as Dam Site 7 and Dam Site 12.

(k) TRUCKEE RIVER, NEVADA.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for flood risk management, Truckee Meadows, Nevada, authorized by section 7002(2) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1366), is no longer authorized.

(l) NEWTOWN CREEK FEDERAL NAVIGATION CHANNEL, NEW YORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for navigation, Newtown Creek Federal navigation channel, New York, authorized by the first section of the Act of March 2, 1919 (chapter 95, 40 Stat. 1276; 446 Stat. 920; 50 Stat. 845) is modified to deauthorize a portion of the channel in East Branch, consisting of the area described in paragraph (2).

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the area beginning at a point North 40.718066 and West 73.923931, and extending upstream.

(m) SOURIS RIVER BASIN, NORTH DAKOTA.—The Talbott's Nursery portion, consisting of approximately 2,600 linear feet of levee, of stage 4 of the project for flood control, Souris River Basin, North Dakota, authorized by section 1124 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4243; 101 Stat. 1329-111), is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(n) MONROE BAY AND CREEK FEDERAL CHANNEL, VIRGINIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for navigation, Monroe Bay and Creek, Virginia, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 3, 1930 (chapter 847, 46 Stat. 922), is modified to deauthorize a portion of the turning and anchorage basin, consisting of the area described in paragraph (2).

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is 500 feet wide by 300 feet long of the turning and anchorage basin starting at the upstream limit (end) of the turning and anchorage basin near Robins Grove Port. This area is further defined by the following coordinates, Easting: 1322718.74, Northing: 209016.31; Easting: 1323145.05, Northing: 208755.00; Easting: 1322988.29, Northing: 208499.27; Easting: 1322561.97, Northing: 208760.59.

(o) SEATTLE HARBOR, WASHINGTON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for navigation, Seattle Harbor, Washington, authorized by the first section of the Act of August 30, 1935 (chapter 831, 49 Stat. 1039), is modified to deauthorize the portion of the project within the East Waterway consisting of the area described in paragraph (2).

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the area—

(A) beginning at the southwest corner of Block 386, Plat of Seattle Tidelands (said corner also being a point on the United States pierhead line);

(B) thence north 90°00'00" west along the projection of the south line of Block 386, 206.58 feet to the centerline of the East Waterway;

(C) thence north 14°30'00" east along the centerline and parallel with the northwesterly line of Block 386, 64.83 feet;

(D) thence north 33°32'59" east, 235.85 feet;

(E) thence north 39°55'22" east, 128.70 feet;

(F) thence north 14°30'00" east parallel with the northwesterly line of Block 386, 280.45 feet;

(G) thence north 90°00'00" east, 70.00 feet to the pierhead line and the northwesterly line of Block 386; and

(H) thence south 14°30'00" west, 650.25 feet along said pierhead line and northwesterly line of Block 386 to the point of beginning.

[(p) STUDY ON ADDITIONAL DEAUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on the impacts of deauthorizing of the portions of the project for flood protection on the Lower San Joaquin River and tributaries, California, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 901) consisting of the right bank of the San Joaquin River between levee miles 0.00 on the left bank of the Tuolumne River and levee mile 3.76 on the San Joaquin River, California.]

* * * * * * *

SEC. 1323. TABLE ROCK LAKE, MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall permit the ongoing presence of an eligible structure at the Table Rock Lake project until—

[(1) the abandonment of such eligible structure by the holder of a license for right-of-way for such eligible structure; or

[(2) the failure of such eligible structure.

[(b) APPLICATION.—This section shall apply only to—

[(1) the owner of an eligible structure as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

[(2) one subsequent owner of that eligible structure.]

(a) STRUCTURES.—The Secretary shall permit the ongoing presence of an eligible structure at the Table Rock Lake project until the abandonment of the eligible structure.

(b) SEWER OR SEPTIC SYSTEMS.—The Secretary shall permit the ongoing presence of an eligible sewer or septic system at the Table Rock Lake project until the abandonment or imminent failure of the eligible sewer or septic system.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ABANDONMENT.—The term "abandonment", with respect to an [eligible structure, means the allowance of the structure] *eligible structure or eligible sewer or septic system, means the allowance of the structure or sewer or septic system* to come into

a state of disrepair without the demonstrated intent by the owner to repair.

[(2) ELIGIBLE STRUCTURE.—The term "eligible structure" means a structure for human habitation, including a septic system—

[(A) for which a license for right-of-way has been provided by the Secretary and is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

[(B) that is located on fee land or land subject to a flowage easement; and

[(C) that does not impact the reservoir level or pose a failure risk to the dam of the Table Rock Lake project.]

(2) ELIGIBLE SEWER OR SEPTIC SYSTEM.—The term "eligible sewer or septic system" means a privately owned sewer or septic system that—

(A) as of the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026, is located on fee land or land subject to a flowage easement held by the United States; and

(B) does not impact the reservoir level, water quality, or operations of the Table Rock Lake project.

(3) ELIGIBLE STRUCTURE.—The term "eligible structure" means a structure for human habitation, shed, retaining wall, deck, patio, gazebo, driveway, fence, or similar structure, that, as of the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026, is located—

(A) on fee land or land subject to a flowage easement held by the United States; and

(B) higher than the elevation contour of 936 feet above mean sea level.

[(3)] *(4)* FEE LAND.—The term "fee land" means the land acquired in fee title by the United States for the Table Rock Lake project.

(5) IMMINENT FAILURE.—The term "imminent failure" means, with respect to an eligible sewer or septic system, a final order by the applicable unit of local government to the owner of an eligible sewer or septic system that such system be replaced.

[(4)] *(6)* TABLE ROCK LAKE PROJECT.—The term "Table Rock Lake project" means the Table Rock Lake project of the Corps of Engineers, located in Missouri and Arkansas, authorized as one of the multipurpose reservoir projects in the White River Basin by section 4 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (chapter 795, 52 Stat. 1218).

(d) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in the section shall prevent the Secretary from issuing a shoreline use permit, other applicable permit, easement, or outgrant, consistent with a shoreline management plan or other applicable policy, for a structure, sewer system, or septic system proposed to be built or modified after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026 at the Table Rock Lake project.

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SEC. 1327. CHAMBERS, GALVESTON, AND HARRIS COUNTIES, TEXAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of a written request of the Port of Houston Authority, the Secretary shall—

(1) review the land owned and easements held by the United States for the Federal project for navigation, Houston Ship Channel, Texas, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 298; 74 Stat. 486; 79 Stat. 1091; 100 Stat. 4170; 110 Stat. 3666) *(including the portions of Spilman Island and Pelican Island owned by, or subject to an easement held by, the United States), to determine whether any such land or easements are no longer required for project purposes*; and

(2) convey to the Port of Houston Authority, or, in the case of an easement, release to the owner of the fee title to the land subject to such easement, for an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property, any such land and easements described in paragraph (1) that the Secretary determines *under such paragraph* are no longer required for project purposes.

(b) ACTIONS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) not consider any land or easements in locations identified by the Secretary or non-Federal interest as required for the preferred plan, or any subsequent modification thereof, for the feasibility study for the project for navigation, Cedar Port Navigation and Improvement District Channel Deepening Project, Baytown, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b));

(2) determine the exact acreage and the legal description of any real property to be conveyed under this section based on a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary;

(3) ensure that the Port of Houston Authority is provided the right of first refusal for any potential release or conveyance of excess easements;

(4) work alongside the Port of Houston Authority in identifying opportunities for land exchanges, where possible; and

(5) ensure that any conveyance or release of excess easements, or exchange of land, does not interfere with any Federal navigation project that has been constructed or is authorized to be constructed.

(c) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this section by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that any conveyance or release of an easement under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(e) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE OR RELEASE OF AN EASEMENT.—An entity to which a conveyance or release of an easement is made under this section shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with the conveyance or release of the easement.

(f) WAIVER OF REAL PROPERTY SCREENING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to the conveyance of land or release of an easement under this section.

(g) LIABILITY.—An entity to which a conveyance or release is made under this section shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance or release, on the real property conveyed or with respect to which an easement is released. The United States shall remain responsible for any liability with respect to activities carried out, before such date, on the real property conveyed or with respect to which an easement is released.

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SEC. 1349. PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in the State of Pennsylvania.

(b) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance provided under this section may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in the State of Pennsylvania, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development.

(c) OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(d) PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing assistance under this section to a non-Federal interest, the Secretary shall enter into a partnership agreement under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b) with the non-Federal interest with respect to the project to be carried out with such assistance.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each partnership agreement for a project entered into under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) Development by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal and State officials, of a facilities or resource protection and development plan, including appropriate engineering plans and specifications.

(B) Establishment of such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to ensure the effective long-term operation of the project by the non-Federal interest.

(3) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section—

(i) shall be 75 percent; and

(ii) may be provided in the form of grants or reimbursements of project costs.

(B) CREDIT FOR INTEREST.—In case of a delay in the funding of the Federal share of a project that is the subject of a partnership agreement under this section, the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for reasonable interest incurred in providing the non-Federal share of the project cost.

(C) CREDIT FOR LAND, EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—Notwithstanding section 221(a)(4)(G) of the Flood Control

Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b(a)(4)(G)), the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations toward the non-Federal share of project cost (including all reasonable costs associated with obtaining permits necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project on publicly owned or controlled land), but such credit may not exceed 25 percent of total project costs.

(D) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs for projects constructed with assistance provided under this section shall be 100 percent.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated **[**$25,000,000**]** *$75,000,000* to carry out this section.

(2) CORPS OF ENGINEERS EXPENSE.—Not more than 10 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this section may be used by the Corps of Engineers district offices to administer projects under this section at Federal expense.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1976

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SEC. 120. (a) The Secretary of the Army, acting through the chief of engineers, is authorized to contract with states and their political subdivisions for the purpose of obtaining increased law enforcement services at water resources development projects under the jurisdiction of the secretary of the army to meet needs during peak visitation periods,

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated **[**$10,000,000**]** *$20,000,000* per fiscal year for each fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1986, to carry out this section.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2022

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DIVISION H—WATER RESOURCES

TITLE LXXXI—WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2022

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Subtitle A—General Provisions

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SEC. 8106. SCOPE OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT OR HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—[In carrying out]

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out a feasibility study for a project for flood risk management or hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, the Secretary, at the request of the non-Federal interest for the study, [shall formulate] *shall include in the study any effects within the geographic scope of the study of, and formulate* alternatives to maximize the net benefits from the reduction of the comprehensive flood risk within the geographic scope of the study from the isolated and compound effects of—

[(1)] *(A)* a riverine discharge of any magnitude or frequency;

[(2)] *(B)* inundation, wave attack, and erosion coinciding with a hurricane or coastal storm;

[(3)] *(C)* flooding associated with tidally influenced portions of rivers, bays, and estuaries that are hydrologically connected to the coastal water body;

[(4)] *(D)* a rainfall event of any magnitude or [frequency] *frequency, including flooding associated with stormwater that flows at a rate of less than 800 cubic feet per second for the 10-percent flood*;

[(5)] *(E)* a tide of any magnitude or frequency;

[(6)] *(F)* seasonal variation in water levels;

[(7)] *(G)* groundwater emergence;

[(8)] *(H)* sea level rise;

[(9)] *(I)* subsidence; or

[(10)] *(J)* any other driver of flood risk affecting the area within the geographic scope of the study.

(2) RECOMMENDATION OF COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD RISK REDUCTION ALTERNATIVE.—If the Secretary determines that a project alternative identified by the non-Federal interest pursuant to paragraph (1) is feasible, the Secretary shall incorporate such alternative in the recommended plan for the project as a project feature the costs of which are shared as construction.

(b) WATER SUPPLY, WATER CONSERVATION, AND DROUGHT RISK REDUCTION.—In carrying out a feasibility study for any purpose, the Secretary, at the request of the non-Federal interest for the study, shall formulate alternatives—

(1) to maximize combined net benefits for the primary purpose of the study and for the purposes of water supply or water conservation (including the use of water supply conservation measures described in section 1116 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1639)); or

(2) to include 1 or more measures for the purposes of water supply or water conservation if the Secretary determines that such measures may reduce potential adverse impacts of extreme weather events, including drought, on water resources within the geographic scope of the study.

(c) COST SHARING.—All costs to carry out a feasibility study in accordance with this section shall be shared in accordance with the cost share requirements otherwise applicable to the study.

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SEC. 8127. ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the following projects, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate efforts with the applicable non-Federal interest, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the heads of other Federal, State, and regional agencies responsible for the remediation of contaminated sediments:

(1) The project for ecosystem restoration, South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, Bubbly Creek, Illinois, authorized by section 401(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2740).

(2) The project for navigation, Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers, Oregon and Washington, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1177), in the vicinity of the Albina Turning Basin, River Mile 10, and the Post Office Bar, Portland Harbor, River Mile 2.

(3) The project for aquatic ecosystem restoration, Mahoning River, Ohio, being carried out under section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330).

(4) The project for navigation, South Branch of the Chicago River, Cook County, Illinois, in the vicinity of Collateral Channel.

(5) The projects carried out under the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, as authorized by or pursuant to section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680; 132 Stat. 3786), in the vicinity of Lake Okeechobee.

(6) The project for navigation, Ipswich River, Massachusetts, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 731).

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall jointly submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on efforts to remove or remediate contaminated sediments associated with the projects identified in subsection (a), including, if applicable, any specific recommendations for actions or agreements necessary to undertake such work.

(c) LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the rights and responsibilities of any person under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

* * * * * * *

SEC. 8143. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM FOR SALINE LAKES IN THE GREAT BASIN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out a program (referred to in this subsection as the "program") to monitor and assess the hydrology of saline lake ecosystems in the Great Basin, including the Great Salt Lake, to inform and support Federal and non-Federal management and conservation activities to benefit those ecosystems.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate implementation of the program with relevant—

(1) Federal and State agencies;

(2) Indian Tribes;
(3) local governments; and
(4) nonprofit organizations.

(c) CONTRACTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary is authorized to use contracts, cooperative agreements, or any other authorized means to work with institutions of higher education and with entities described in subsection (b) to implement the program.

(d) UPDATE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an update on the progress of the Secretary in carrying out the program.

(e) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary may use available studies, information, literature, or data on the Great Basin region published by relevant Federal, State, Tribal, or local governmental entities.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section **[**$10,000,000**]** *$12,500,000*.

SEC. 8144. CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in the Chattahoochee River Basin.

(2) FORM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The assistance provided under paragraph (1) shall be in the form of design and construction assistance for water-related resource protection and restoration projects affecting the Chattahoochee River Basin, based on the plans developed under subsection (b).

(B) ASSISTANCE.—Projects for which assistance is provided under subparagraph (A) may include—

(i) projects for—

(I) sediment and erosion control;

(II) protection of eroding shorelines;

(III) ecosystem restoration, including restoration of submerged aquatic vegetation;

(IV) protection of essential public works;

(V) wastewater treatment, and related facilities; and

(VI) beneficial uses of dredged material; and

(ii) other related projects that may enhance the living resources of the Chattahoochee River Basin.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in cooperation with State and local governmental officials and affected stakeholders, shall develop plans to guide implementation of Chattahoochee River Basin restoration projects under this section.

(2) COORDINATION.—The plans developed under paragraph (1) shall, to the maximum extent practicable, consider and avoid duplication of any ongoing or planned actions of other Federal, State, and local agencies and nongovernmental organizations.

(3) PRIORITIZATION.—The plans developed under paragraph (1) shall give priority to projects described in subsection (a)(2) that will improve water quality or quantity or use a combina-

tion of structural and nonstructural measures, including alternatives that use natural features or nature-based features (as such terms are defined in section 1184 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (32 U.S.C. 2289a)).

(c) AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing assistance for a project under this section, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with a non-Federal interest for the design and construction of the project.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each agreement entered into under this subsection shall provide for—

(A) the development by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal, State, and local officials, of a resource protection and restoration plan, including appropriate engineering plans and specifications and an estimate of expected resource benefits; and

(B) the establishment of such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to ensure the effective long-term operation and maintenance of the project by the non-Federal interest.

(d) COST SHARING.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost to design and construct a project under each agreement entered into under this section shall be 75 percent.

(2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

(A) VALUE OF LAND, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND RELOCATIONS..—In determining the non-Federal contribution toward carrying out an agreement entered into under this section, the Secretary shall provide credit to a non-Federal interest for the value of land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations provided by the non-Federal interest, except that the amount of credit provided for a project under this paragraph may not exceed 25 percent of the total project costs.

(B) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.—The non-Federal share of the costs of operation and maintenance of a project carried out under an agreement under this section shall be 100 percent.

(e) PROJECTS ON FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a project carried out pursuant to the plans developed under subsection (b) that is located on Federal land shall be carried out at the expense of the Federal agency that owns the land on which the project will be carried out.

(2) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION.—A Federal agency carrying out a project described in paragraph (1) may accept contributions of funds from non-Federal interests to carry out that project.

(f) COOPERATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall cooperate with—

(1) the heads of appropriate Federal agencies, including—

(A) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(B) the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(C) the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(D) the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

(2) agencies of any relevant State or political subdivision of a State.

(g) PROTECTION OF RESOURCES.—A project established under this section shall be carried out using such measures as are necessary to protect environmental, historic, and cultural resources.

(h) PROJECTS REQUIRING SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION.—If the Federal share of the cost to design and construct a project under this section exceeds $15,000,000, the Secretary may only carry out the project if Congress enacts a law authorizing the Secretary to carry out the project.

(i) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section—

(1) establishes any express or implied reserved water right in the United States for any purpose;

(2) affects any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) preempts or affects any State water law or interstate compact governing water; or

(4) affects any Federal or State law in existence on the date of enactment of this Act regarding water quality or water quantity.

(j) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the program established under this section.

(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section **[**$40,000,000**]** *$50,000,000*.

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Subtitle B—Studies and Reports

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SEC. 8219. HYDRAULIC EVALUATION OF UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ILLINOIS RIVER.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies, shall, at Federal expense, periodically carry out a study to—

(1) evaluate the flow frequency probabilities of the Upper Mississippi River and the Illinois River; and

(2) develop updated water surface profiles for such rivers.

(b) AREA OF EVALUATION.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall conduct analysis along the mainstem of the Mississippi River from upstream of the Minnesota River confluence near Anoka, Minnesota, to just upstream of the Ohio River confluence near Cairo, Illinois, and along the Illinois River from Dres-

den Island Lock and Dam to the confluence with the Mississippi River, near Grafton, Illinois.

(c) REPORTS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than every 20 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report containing the results of a study carried out under subsection (a).

(d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Any information developed under subsection (a) shall be made publicly available, including on a publicly available website.

(e) COORDINATION WITH UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM FLOOD RISK AND RESILIENCY STUDY.—The Federal Emergency Management Agency may only use information developed under subsection (a) with respect to any area of the Upper Mississippi River in accordance with a congressionally authorized project described in a final report of the Chief of Engineers for a study conducted with respect to such area under section 1227 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (138 Stat. 3084) (including any study described in subsection (d)(2) of such section).

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Subtitle C—Deauthorizations and Modifications

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SEC. 8309. COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN.

(a) STUDY OF FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Using funds made available to carry out this section, the Secretary is authorized, at Federal expense, to carry out a study to determine the feasibility of a project for flood risk management and related purposes in the Columbia River Basin and to report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate with recommendations thereon, including recommendations for a project to potentially reduce the reliance on Canada for flood risk management in the basin.

(2) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the activities described in this subsection in coordination with other Federal and State agencies and Indian Tribes.

(b) FUNDS FOR COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY OBLIGATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to expend funds appropriated for the purpose of satisfying United States obligations under the Columbia River Treaty to compensate Canada for operating Canadian storage on behalf of the United States under such treaty.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—If the U.S. entity calls upon Canada to operate Canadian reservoir storage for flood risk management on behalf of the United States, which operation may incur an obligation to compensate Canada under the Columbia River Treaty—

(A) the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Environment and Public Works and Appropriations of the Senate, by not later than 30 days after the initiation of the call, a written notice of the action and a justification, including a description of the circumstances necessitating the call;

(B) upon a determination by the United States of the amount of compensation that shall be paid to Canada, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Environment and Public Works and Appropriations of the Senate a written notice specifying such amount and an explanation of how such amount was derived, which notification shall not delay or impede the flood risk management mission of the U.S. entity; and

(C) the Secretary shall make no payment to Canada for the call under the Columbia River Treaty until such time as funds appropriated for the purpose of compensating Canada under such treaty are available.

(c) INTERIM PRE-PLANNED FLOOD STORAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, is authorized to compensate, and make arrangements with, the Government of Canada for reserving and operating 3,600,000 acre-feet of pre-planned flood storage per operating year at Hugh Keenleyside Dam, including operations that the Government of Canada may not be obligated to provide under the Columbia River Treaty, to minimize the flood risk in the Columbia River Basin.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated $37,600,000 for fiscal year 2025 and $37,600,000, adjusted for inflation beginning on August 1, 2024, for each of fiscal years [2026 and 2027] *2026 through 2030*, to remain available until expended.

(3) SUNSET.—The authority to compensate, and make arrangements with, the Government of Canada under this subsection shall expire on August 31, 2027.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN.—The term "Columbia River Basin" means the entire United States portion of the Columbia River watershed.

(2) COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY.—The term "Columbia River Treaty" means the treaty relating to cooperative development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin, signed at Washington January 17, 1961, and entered into force September 16, 1964.

(3) FLOOD STORAGE.—The term "flood storage" means the usable space in a reservoir that is set aside for impounding and releasing water for flood risk management or otherwise for regulating stream flows to minimize flood risk.

(4) GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.—The term "Government of Canada" means the Government of Canada, a Canadian Province, or a subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

(5) OPERATING YEAR.—The term "operating year" means a 12-month period beginning on August 1 and ending on July 31.

(6) U.S. ENTITY.—The term "U.S. entity" means the entity designated by the United States under Article XIV of the Columbia River Treaty.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 8319. LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Los Angeles County, California.

(b) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance provided under this section may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Los Angeles County, California, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development.

(c) OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(d) PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing assistance under this section to a non-Federal interest, the Secretary shall enter into a partnership agreement under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b) with the non-Federal interest with respect to the project to be carried out with such assistance.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each partnership agreement for a project entered into under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) Development by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal and State officials, of a facilities or resource protection and development plan, including appropriate engineering plans and specifications.

(B) Establishment of such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to ensure the effective long-term operation of the project by the non-Federal interest.

(3) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost of a project under this section—

(i) shall be 75 percent; and

(ii) may be provided in the form of grants or reimbursements of project costs.

(B) CREDIT FOR INTEREST.—In case of a delay in the funding of the Federal share of a project that is the subject of an agreement under this section, the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for reasonable interest incurred in providing the non-Federal share of the project cost.

(C) CREDIT FOR LAND, EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—Notwithstanding section 221(a)(4)(G) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b(a)(4)(G)), the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations toward the non-Federal share of project cost (including all reasonable costs associated with

obtaining permits necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project on publicly owned or controlled land), but the credit may not exceed 25 percent of total project costs.

(D) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs for projects constructed with assistance provided under this section shall be 100 percent.

(E) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A)(i), the Federal share of the cost of a project under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined by the Secretary under section of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note)) shall be 90 percent.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated ⟦$100,000,000⟧ *$200,000,000* to carry out this section.

(2) CORPS OF ENGINEERS EXPENSES.—Not more than 10 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this section may be used by the Corps of Engineers district offices to administer projects under this section at Federal expense.

SEC. 8320. DEAUTHORIZATION OF DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The portion of the project for flood risk management, Los Angeles County Drainage Area, California, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1589; 50 Stat. 167; 52 Stat. 1215; 55 Stat. 647; 64 Stat. 177; 104 Stat. 4611), consisting of the debris basins described in subsection (b), is no longer authorized beginning on the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) DEBRIS BASINS DESCRIBED.—The debris basins referred to in subsection (a) are the following debris basins operated and maintained by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, as generally defined in Corps of Engineers operations and maintenance manuals as may be further described in an agreement entered into under subsection (c): Auburn Debris Basin, Bailey Debris Basin, Big Dalton Debris Basin, Blanchard Canyon Debris Basin, Blue Gum Canyon Debris Basin, Brand Canyon Debris Basin, Carter Debris Basin, Childs Canyon Debris Basin, Dunsmuir Canyon Debris Basin, Eagle Canyon Debris Basin, Eaton Wash Debris Basin, Elmwood Canyon Debris Basin, Emerald East Debris Basin, Emerald West Debris Retention Inlet, Hay Debris Basin, Hillcrest Debris Basin, La Tuna Canyon Debris Basin, Little Dalton Debris Basin, Live Oak Debris Retention Inlet, Lopez Debris Retention Inlet, Lower Sunset Canyon Debris Basin, Marshall Canyon Debris Retention Inlet, Santa Anita Debris Basin, Sawpit Debris Basin, Schoolhouse Canyon Debris Basin, Shields Canyon Debris Basin, Sierra Madre Villa Debris Basin, Snover Canyon Debris Basin, Stough Canyon Debris Basin, Wilson Canyon Debris Basin, and Winery Canyon Debris Basin.

⟦(c) AGREEMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to enter into an agreement with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to ensure that the Los Angeles County Flood Control District—

[(1) operates, maintains, repairs, and rehabilitates, and replaces as necessary, the debris basins described in subsection (b)—

[(A) in perpetuity at no cost to the United States; and

[(B) in a manner that ensures that the quantity and concentration of stormwater inflows from such debris basins does not reduce the level of flood protection of the project described in subsection (a);

[(2) retains public ownership of, and compatible uses for, all real property required for the continued functioning of the debris basins described in subsection (b), consistent with authorized purposes of the project described in subsection (a);

[(3) allows the Corps of Engineers to continue to operate, maintain, rehabilitate, repair, and replace appurtenant structures, such as rain and stream gages, located within the debris basins subject to deauthorization under subsection (a) as necessary to ensure the continued functioning of the project described in subsection (a); and

[(4) holds and saves the United States harmless from damages due to overtopping, breach, failure, operation, or maintenance of the debris basins described in subsection (b).

[(d) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary may accept and expend funds voluntarily contributed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to cover the administrative costs incurred by the Secretary to—

[(1) enter into an agreement under subsection (c); and

[(2) monitor compliance with such agreement.]

* * * * * * *

SEC. 8350. LOWER MISSOURI RIVER STREAMBANK EROSION CONTROL EVALUATION AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out streambank erosion control evaluation and demonstration projects in the Lower Missouri River through contracts with non-Federal interests, including projects for streambank protection and stabilization.

(b) AREA.—The Secretary shall carry out demonstration projects under this section on the reach of the Missouri River between Sioux City, Iowa, and the confluence of the Missouri River and the Mississippi River.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) conduct an evaluation of the extent of streambank erosion on the Lower Missouri River; and

(2) develop new methods and techniques for streambank protection, research soil stability, and identify the causes of erosion.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report describing the results of the demonstration projects carried out under this section, including any recommendations for methods to prevent and correct streambank erosion.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(f) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to enter into contracts under subsection (a) shall expire on the date that is [5 years] *8 years* after the date of enactment of this Act.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 8377. CONVEYANCES.

(a) GENERALLY APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—

(1) SURVEY TO OBTAIN LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The exact acreage and the legal description of any real property to be conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF PROPERTY SCREENING PROVISIONS.—Section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to any conveyance under this section.

(3) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with the conveyance.

(4) LIABILITY.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance, on the real property conveyed. The United States shall remain responsible for any liability with respect to activities carried out, before such date, on the real property conveyed.

(5) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that any conveyance under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(b) CITY OF LEWES, DELAWARE.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to convey, without consideration, to the City of Lewes, Delaware, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2), for the purpose of housing a new municipal campus for Lewes City Hall, a police station, and a board of public works.

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 5.26 acres of land, including improvements on that land, located at 1137 Savannah Road, Lewes, Delaware.

(3) REVERSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines at any time that the property conveyed under paragraph (1) is not being used in accordance with the purpose specified in such paragraph, all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(B) DETERMINATION.—A determination by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) ARMY RESERVE FACILITY, BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the city of Belleville, Illinois, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 5.2 acres of land, including improvements on that land, located at 500 South Belt East in Belleville, Illinois.

(3) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the property conveyed under this subsection is not used for a public purpose, all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(d) LAKE BARKLEY, KENTUCKY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to convey to the Eddyville Riverport and Industrial Development Authority all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 3.3 acres of land in Lyon County, Kentucky, including the land identified as Tract 1216-2 and a portion of the land identified as Tract 112-2, adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the port facilities of the Authority at the Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley project, Kentucky, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 24, 1946 (chapter 595, 60 Stat. 636).

(2) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall reserve and retain from the conveyance under this subsection such easements, rights-of-way, and other interests that the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate to ensure the continued operation of the project described in paragraph (1).

(3) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) CONSIDERATION.—The Eddyville Riverport and Industrial Development Authority shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

(e) SARDIS LAKE, PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—[The Secretary is authorized to] *Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2026, the Secretary shall* convey to the City of Sardis, Mississippi, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed is the approximately 1,064 acres of lying in the eastern half of Sections 12 and 13, T 8 S, R 6 W and the western half of Section 18 and the western half of Section 7, T 8 S, R 5 W, in Panola County, Mississippi, and being more particularly described as follows:

Begin at the southeast corner of said Section 13, run thence from said point of beginning, along the south line of said Section 13, run westerly, 2,723 feet; thence run N 27°39'53" W, for 1,898 feet; thence run north 2,434 feet; thence run east, 1,006 feet, more or less, to a point on the easterly edge of Mississippi State Highway No. 315; thence run along said easterly edge of highway, northerly, for 633 feet; thence leaving said easterly edge of highway, run N 62°00' E, for 200 feet; thence N 07°00' E, for 1,350 feet; thence N 07°00' W, for 800 feet; thence N 37°30'W for 800 feet; thence N 10°00' W for 350 feet; thence N 11°00' E, for 350 feet; thence N 43°30' E for 250 feet; thence N 88°00' E for 200 feet; thence S 64°00' E for 350 feet; thence S 25°30' E, for 650 feet, more or less, to the intersection of the east line of the western half of the eastern half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the aforesaid Section 12, T 8 S, R 6 W and the 235-foot contour; thence run along said 235-foot contour, 6,392 feet; thence leaving said 235-foot contour, southerly 1,762 feet, more or less, to a point on the south line of Section 7; thence S 00°28'49" E, 2,664.97 feet, more or less, to a point on the south line of the northwest quarter of said Section 18; thence along said south line, easterly for 100 feet, more or less to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of said Section 18; thence leaving said south line of said northwest quarter, along the east line of said southwest quarter, S 00°06'20" E, run 2,280 feet, more or less, to the southerly edge of an existing power line right-of-way; thence leaving said east line of said southwest quarter, along said southerly edge of said power line right-of-way, northwesterly, 300 feet, more or less, to the easterly edge of the existing 4-H Club Road; thence leaving said southerly edge of said power line right-of-way, along said easterly edge of said road, southeasterly, 420 feet, more or less, to the south line of said southwest quarter; thence leaving said easterly edge of said road, along said south line of southwest quarter, westerly, 2,635 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, LESS AND EXCEPT the following prescribed parcel: Beginning at a point N 00°45'48" W, 302.15 feet and west, 130.14 feet from the southeast corner of said Section 13, T 8 S, R 6 W, and running thence S 04°35'58" W, 200.00 feet to a point on the north side of a road; running thence with the north side of said road, N 83°51' W, for 64.84 feet; thence N 72°26'44" W, 59.48 feet; thence N 60°31'37" W, 61.71 feet; thence N 63°35'08" W, 51.07 feet; thence N 06°47'17" W, 142.81 feet to a point; running thence S 85°24'02" E, 254.37 feet to the point of beginning, containing 1.00 acre, more or less.

(3) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reserve and retain from the conveyance under this [subsection such easements] *subsection the minimum easements*, rights-of-way, and other interests that the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate to ensure the continued operation of the Sardis Lake project, authorized by section 6 of the Act of May 15, 1928 (chapter 569, 45 Stat. 536).

(B) FLOODING; LIABILITY.—In addition to any easements, rights-of-way, and other interests reserved and retained under subparagraph (A), the Secretary—

(i) shall retain the right to flood land for downstream flood control purposes on—

(I) the land located east of Blackjack Road and below 301.0 feet above sea level; and

(II) the land located west of Blackjack Road and below 224.0 feet above sea level; and

(ii) shall not be liable for any reasonable damage resulting from any flooding of land pursuant to clause (i).

(4) DEED.—The Secretary shall—

(A) convey the property under this section by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States; and

(B) ensure that such deed includes a permanent restriction that all future building of above-ground structures on the land conveyed under this subsection shall be restricted to areas lying at or above 301.0 feet above sea level.

(5) CONSIDERATION.—The City of Sardis, Mississippi, shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

(6) NOTICE AND REPORTING.—After conveying property under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the City of Sardis, Mississippi—

(A) weekly reports describing—

(i) the water level of Sardis Lake, as in effect on the date of submission of the report;

(ii) any applicable forecasts of that water level; and

(iii) any other information that may affect land conveyed under this subsection; and

(B) a timely notice of any anticipated flooding of a portion of the land conveyed under this subsection.

(f) ROGERS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to convey to the City of Tulsa-Rogers County Port Authority, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 176 acres of Federal land located on the following 3 parcels in Rogers County, Oklahoma:

(A) Parcel 1 consists of U.S. tract 119 (partial), U.S. tract 123, U.S. tract 120, U.S. tract 125, and U.S. tract 118 (partial).

(B) Parcel 2 consists of U.S. tract 124 (partial) and U.S. tract 128 (partial).

(C) Parcel 3 consists of U.S. tract 128 (partial).

(3) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall reserve and retain from any conveyance under this subsection such easements, rights-of-way, and other interests that the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate to ensure the continued operation of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River

navigation project (including Newt Graham Lock and Dam 18) authorized under the comprehensive plan for the Arkansas River Basin by the Act of June 28, 1938 (chapter 795, 52 Stat. 1218; 60 Stat. 634; 60 Stat. 647; 101 Stat. 1329-112; 117 Stat. 1842).

(4) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(5) CONSIDERATION.—The City of Tulsa-Rogers County Port Authority shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

(6) OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGABLE CAPACITY.—A conveyance under this subsection shall not affect the jurisdiction of the Secretary under section 10 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403) with respect to the property conveyed.

(g) REGIONAL CORPS OF ENGINEERS OFFICE, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—At such time as new facilities are available to be used as the office for the Galveston District of the Corps of Engineers, the Secretary shall convey to the Port of Corpus Christi, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in paragraph (2).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The property referred to in paragraph (1) is the land known as Tract 100 and Tract 101, including improvements on that land, in Corpus Christi, Texas, and described as follows:

(A) TRACT 100.—The 1.89 acres, more or less, as conveyed by the Nueces County Navigation District No. 1 of Nueces County, Texas, to the United States by instrument dated October 16, 1928, and recorded at Volume 193, pages 1 and 2, in the Deed Records of Nueces County, Texas.

(B) TRACT 101.—The 0.53 acres as conveyed by the City of Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas, to the United States by instrument dated September 24, 1971, and recorded at Volume 318, pages 523 and 524, in the Deed Records of Nueces County, Texas.

(C) IMPROVEMENTS.—

(i) Main Building (RPUID AO-C-3516), constructed January 9, 1974.

(ii) Garage, vehicle with 5 bays (RPUID AO-C-3517), constructed January 9, 1985.

(iii) Bulkhead, Upper (RPUID AO-C-2658), constructed January 1, 1941.

(iv) Bulkhead, Lower (RPUID AO-C-3520), constructed January 1, 1933.

(v) Bulkhead Fence (RPUID AO-C-3521), constructed January 9, 1985.

(vi) Bulkhead Fence (RPUID AO-C-3522), constructed January 9, 1985.

(3) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and condi-

tions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) CONSIDERATION.—The Port of Corpus Christi shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property (including improvements) conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

* * * * * * *

RIVER AND HARBOR ACT OF 1958

TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 104. (a)

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby authorized a comprehensive program to provide for prevention, control, and progressive eradication of noxious aquatic plant growths and aquatic invasive species from the navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters of the United States, in the combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related purposes, including continued research for development of the most effective and economic control measures, to be administered by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies.

(2) LOCAL INTERESTS.—Local interests shall agree to hold and save the United States free from claims that may occur from control operations and to participate to the extent of 30 per centum of the cost of such operations.

(3) FEDERAL COSTS.—Costs for research and planning undertaken pursuant to the authorities of this section shall be borne fully by the Federal Government.

(4) INDIRECT COSTS.—Funds made available to carry out this section may be used to pay reasonable and necessary indirect costs associated with activities carried out under this section, including administrative expenses, overhead, and other costs not directly attributable to a specific project.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section (except for subsections (f) and (g)) $130,000,000 for each fiscal year, of which—

(A) $30,000,000 shall be made available to carry out subsection (d)(1)(A)(i);

(B) $30,000,000 shall be made available to carry out subsection (d)(1)(A)(ii);

(C) $30,000,000 shall be made available to carry out subsection (d)(1)(A)(iii);

(D) $30,000,000 shall be made available to carry out subsection (d)(1)(A)(iv); and

(E) $10,000,000 shall be made available to carry out subsection (d)(1)(A)(v).

(2) OTHER PROGRAMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(i) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029 to carry out subsection (f); and

(ii) $75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2029 to carry out subsection (g)(2).

(B) INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES PILOT PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, $10,000,000 to carry out subsection (g)(3).

(3) CONTROL OPERATIONS.—Any funds made available under paragraph (1) or (2)(A) to be used for control operations shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority basis, based on the urgency and need of each area and the availability of local funds.

(c) SUPPORT.—In carrying out the program under this section, the Secretary is encouraged to use contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants with colleges and universities and other non-Federal entities.

(d) WATERCRAFT INSPECTION AND DECONTAMINATION STATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) WATERCRAFT INSPECTION AND DECONTAMINATION STATIONS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall establish (as applicable), operate, and maintain new or existing watercraft inspection and decontamination stations—

(i) to protect the Columbia River Basin;

(ii) to protect the Upper Missouri River Basin;

(iii) to protect the Upper Colorado River Basin and the South Platte and Arkansas River Basins;

(iv) to protect the Russian River Basin, California; and

(v) to protect basins and watersheds that adjoin an international border between the United States and Canada.

(B) LOCATIONS.—The Secretary shall place watercraft inspection and decontamination stations under subparagraph (A) at locations with the highest likelihood of preventing the spread of aquatic invasive species into and out of waters of the United States, as determined by the Secretary in consultation with the Governors and entities described in paragraph (3).

(C) RAPID RESPONSE.—The Secretary shall assist States within the areas described in subparagraph (A) with rapid response to any aquatic invasive species, including quagga or zebra mussel, infestation.

(2) COST SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of constructing, operating, and maintaining watercraft inspection and decontamination stations described in paragraph (1) (including personnel costs) shall be—

(A) 35 percent; and

(B) provided by the State or local governmental entity in which such inspection station is located.

(3) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall consult and coordinate with—

(A) the Governors of the States within the areas described in each of clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (1)(A), as applicable;

(B) Indian tribes; and

(C) other Federal agencies, including—

(i) the Department of Agriculture;

(ii) the Department of Energy;

(iii) the Department of Homeland Security;

(iv) the Department of Commerce; and

(v) the Department of the Interior.

(e) MONITORING AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may—

(1) carry out risk assessments of water resources facilities;

(2) monitor for aquatic invasive species;

(3) assist States in early detection of, and monitoring and contingency planning for, aquatic invasive species, including quagga and zebra mussels; and

(4) monitor water quality, including sediment cores and fish tissue samples.

(f) INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) DEFINITION OF INVASIVE SPECIES.—In this subsection, the term "invasive species" has the meaning given the term in section 1 of Executive Order 13112 (64 Fed. Reg. 6183; relating to invasive species (February 3, 1999)) (as amended by section 2 of Executive Order 13751 (81 Fed. Reg. 88609; relating to safeguarding the Nation from the impacts of invasive species (December 5, 2016))).

(2) DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, shall carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary shall collaborate with States in the Upper Missouri River Basin in developing voluntary aquatic invasive species management plans to mitigate the effects of invasive species on public infrastructure facilities located on reservoirs of the Corps of Engineers in those States.

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Governor of each State in the Upper Missouri River Basin that elects to participate in the pilot program, shall prepare a management plan, or update or expand an existing plan, for each participating State that identifies public infrastructure facilities located on reservoirs of the Corps of Engineers in those States that—

(i) are affected by aquatic invasive species; and

(ii) need financial and technical assistance in order to maintain operations.

(B) USE OF EXISTING PLANS.—In developing a management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consider a management plan submitted by a participating State under section 1204(a) of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4724(a)).

(4) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided under this subsection shall terminate on September 30, 2028.

(g) INVASIVE SPECIES PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND ERADICATION.—

(1) DEFINITION OF INVASIVE SPECIES.—In this subsection, the term "invasive species" has the meaning given the term in section 1 of Executive Order 13112 (64 Fed. Reg. 6183; relating to invasive species (February 3, 1999)) (as amended by section 2 of Executive Order 13751 (81 Fed. Reg. 88609; relating to safeguarding the Nation from the impacts of invasive species (December 5, 2016))).

(2) INVASIVE SPECIES PARTNERSHIPS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into partnerships with applicable States and other Federal agencies to carry out actions to prevent the introduction of, control, or eradicate, to the maximum extent practicable, invasive species that adversely impact water quantity, water quality, or ecosystems in the Platte River Basin, the Upper Colorado River Basin, the Upper Snake River Basin, the Lake Erie Basin, the Ohio River Basin, the Connecticut River Basin, and the Upper Missouri River Basin.

(B) PRIORITIZATION.—In selecting actions to carry out under a partnership under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall give priority to projects that are intended to control or eradicate the Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), or saltcedar (of the genus *Tamarix*).

(3) INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES PILOT PROGRAM.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term "eligible entity" means a partnership between or among 2 or more entities that—

(I) includes—

(aa) at least 1 flood control district; and

(bb) at least 1 city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State or Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)); and

(II) may include any other entity (such as a nonprofit organization or institution of higher education), as determined by the Secretary.

(ii) INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES.—The term "invasive plant species" means a plant that is nonnative to the ecosystem under consideration, the introduction of which causes or is likely to cause economic harm or harm to human health.

(B) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, shall establish a pilot program under which such Secretary shall work with eligible entities to carry out activities—

(i) to remove invasive plant species in riparian areas that contribute to drought conditions in—

(I) the Lower Colorado River Basin;
(II) the Rio Grande River Basin;
(III) the Texas Gulf Coast Basin; and
(IV) the Arkansas-White-Red Basin;

(ii) where appropriate, to replace the invasive plant species described in clause (i) with ecologically suitable native species; and

(iii) to maintain and monitor riparian areas in which activities are carried out under clauses (i) and (ii).

(C) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing the implementation of the pilot program.

(D) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on September 30, 2028.

(4) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of an action carried out under a partnership under paragraph (2) or an activity carried out under the pilot program under paragraph (3) shall not exceed 80 percent of the total cost of the action or activity.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1999

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TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 212. SHORELINE AND RIVERINE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out studies and projects to—

(1) reduce flood and hurricane and storm damage hazards; or

(2) restore the natural functions and values of rivers and shorelines throughout the United States.

(b) STUDIES AND PROJECTS.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—

(A) STUDIES.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary may carry out studies to identify appropriate measures for—

(i) the reduction of flood and hurricane and storm damage hazards, including measures for erosion mitigation and bank stabilization; or

(ii) the conservation and restoration of the natural functions and values of rivers and shorelines.

(B) PROJECTS.—Subject to subsection (f)(2), in carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary may design and implement projects described in subsection (a).

(2) CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.—The studies and projects carried out under this section shall be conducted, to the maximum extent practicable, in consultation and coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other appropriate Federal agencies, and in consultation and coordination with appropriate State and local agencies and tribes.

(3) NONSTRUCTURAL APPROACHES.—The studies and projects shall emphasize, to the maximum extent practicable and appropriate, nonstructural approaches to preventing or reducing flood and hurricane and storm damages, including the use of natural features or nature-based features.

(4) PARTICIPATION.—The studies and projects shall be conducted, to the maximum extent practicable, in cooperation with State and local agencies and tribes to ensure the coordination of local flood and hurricane and storm damage reduction or riverine, shoreline, and wetland restoration studies with projects that conserve, restore, and manage hydrologic and hydraulic regimes and restore the natural functions and values of floodplains and coastal barriers.

(c) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) STUDIES.—Studies conducted under this section shall be subject to cost sharing in accordance with section 105 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215), except that the first $200,000 of the costs of a study conducted under this section shall be at Federal expense.

(2) ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND NONSTRUCTURAL PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Design and construction of a project under this section that includes a nonstructural measure, a natural feature or nature-based feature, or an environmental restoration measure, shall be subject to cost sharing in accordance with section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213), except that the non-Federal share of the cost to design and construct such a project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (including economically disadvantaged communities located in urban and rural areas) shall be 10 percent.

(B) ITEMS PROVIDED BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.—The non-Federal interests shall provide all land, easements, rights-of-way, dredged material disposal areas, and relocations necessary for such projects.

(C) CREDIT.—The value of such land, easements, rights-of-way, dredged material disposal areas, and relocations shall be credited toward the payment required under this paragraph.

(3) STRUCTURAL FLOOD CONTROL OR HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECTS.—Any structural flood control or hurricane and storm damage reduction projects carried out under this section shall be subject to cost sharing in accordance with section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213), except that the non-Federal share of the cost to design and construct such a project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (including economically

disadvantaged communities located in urban and rural areas) shall be 10 percent.

(4) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federal interests shall be responsible for all costs associated with operating, maintaining, replacing, repairing, and rehabilitating all projects carried out under this section.

(d) PROJECT JUSTIFICATION.—Notwithstanding any requirement for economic justification established under section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962–2), the Secretary may implement a project under this section if the Secretary determines that the project—

(1) will significantly reduce potential flood, hurricane and storm, or erosion damages;

(2) will improve the quality of the environment; and

(3) is justified considering all costs and beneficial outputs of the project.

(e) AREAS FOR EXAMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall examine appropriate locations, including—

(A) Pima County, Arizona, at Paseo De Las Iglesias and Rillito River;

(B) Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California;

(C) Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers, California;

(D) Murrieta Creek, California;

(E) Napa River Valley watershed, California, at Yountville, St. Helena, Calistoga, and American Canyon;

(F) Santa Clara basin, California, at Upper Guadalupe River and Tributaries, San Francisquito Creek, and Upper Penitencia Creek;

(G) Pond Creek, Kentucky;

(H) Red River of the North, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

(I) Connecticut River, New Hampshire;

(J) Pine Mount Creek, New Jersey;

(K) Southwest Valley, Albuquerque, New Mexico;

(L) Upper Delaware River, New York;

(M) Briar Creek, North Carolina;

(N) Chagrin River, Ohio;

(O) Mill Creek, Cincinnati, Ohio;

(P) Tillamook County, Oregon;

(Q) Willamette River basin, Oregon;

(R) Blair County, Pennsylvania, at Altoona and Frankstown Township;

(S) Delaware River, Pennsylvania;

(T) Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania;

(U) Providence County, Rhode Island;

(V) Shenandoah River, Virginia;

(W) Lincoln Creek, Wisconsin;

(X) Perry Creek, Iowa;

(Y) Lester, St. Louis, East Savanna, and Floodwood Rivers, Duluth, Minnesota;

(Z) Lower Hudson River and tributaries, New York;

(AA) Susquehanna River watershed, Bradford County, Pennsylvania;

(BB) Clear Creek, Harris, Galveston, and Brazoria Counties, Texas;
(CC) Ascension Parish, Louisiana;
(DD) East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana;
(EE) Iberville Parish, Louisiana;
(FF) Livingston Parish, Louisiana; and
(GG) Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana.

(2) PRIORITY PROJECTS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall prioritize projects for the following locations:
(A) Delaware beaches and watersheds, Delaware.
(B) Louisiana Coastal Area, Louisiana.
(C) Great Lakes Shores and Watersheds.
(D) Oregon Coastal Area and Willamette River basin, Oregon.
(E) Upper Missouri River Basin.
(F) Ohio River Tributaries and their watersheds, West Virginia.
(G) Chesapeake Bay watershed and Maryland beaches, Maryland.
(H) City of Southport, North Carolina.
(I) Maumee River, Ohio.
(J) Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers, California.
(K) Kentucky River and its tributaries and watersheds.
(L) Shoreline of the State of Connecticut.
(M) Winooski River tributary watershed, Vermont.
(N) Shoreline of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
(O) Blackstone River, Rhode Island.
(P) Rio Grande bordering counties, Texas.
(Q) Passumpsic River watershed, Vermont.

(f) PROCEDURE.—

(1) ALL PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall not implement any project under this section until—
(A) the Secretary submits to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notification describing the project and the determinations made under subsection (d)(1); and
(B) 21 calendar days have elapsed after the date on which the notification was received by the committees.

(2) PROJECTS REQUIRING SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION.—If the Federal share of the cost to design and construct a project under this section exceeds $15,000,000, the Secretary may only carry out the project if Congress enacts a law authorizing the Secretary to carry out the project.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY.—The term "economically disadvantaged community" has the meaning given the term as defined by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note).

(2) NATURAL FEATURE; NATURE-BASED FEATURE.—The terms "natural feature" and "nature-based feature" have the meanings given those terms in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a)).

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TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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SEC. 569. NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA.

(a) DEFINITION OF NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA.—In this section, the term "northeastern Minnesota" means the counties of Cook, Lake, *Lake of the Woods,* St. Louis, Koochiching, Itasca, Cass, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Pine, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Beltrami, Hubbard, Wadena, Isanti, and Chisago, Minnesota.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish a pilot program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in northeastern Minnesota.

(c) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under this section may be in the form of design and construction assistance for waterrelated environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in northeastern Minnesota, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development.

(d) PUBLIC OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(e) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing assistance under this section, the Secretary shall enter into a local cooperation agreement with a non-Federal interest to provide for design and construction of the project to be carried out with the assistance.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) PLAN.—Development by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal and State officials, of a facilities or resource protection and development plan, including appropriate engineering plans and specifications.

(B) LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES.—Establishment of such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to ensure the effective long-term operation of the project by the non-Federal interest.

(3) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of project costs under each local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall be 75 percent. The Federal share may be in the form of grants or reimbursements of project costs.

(B) CREDIT FOR DESIGN WORK.—The non-Federal interest shall receive credit for the reasonable costs of design work completed by the non-Federal interest before entering into a local cooperation agreement with the Secretary for a project.

(C) CREDIT FOR INTEREST.—In case of a delay in the funding of the non-Federal share of the costs of a project that is the subject of an agreement under this section, the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for reasonable interest incurred in providing - the non-Federal share of the project's costs.

(D) LAND, EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY CREDIT.—The non-Federal interest shall receive credit for land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations toward the non-Federal share of project costs (including all reasonable costs associated with obtaining permits necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project on publicly owned or controlled land), but not to exceed 25 percent of total project costs.

(E) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs for projects constructed with assistance provided under this section shall be 100 percent.

(f) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS.—Nothing in this section waives, limits, or otherwise affects the applicability of any provision of Federal or State law that would otherwise apply to a project to be carried out with assistance provided under this section.

(g) NONPROFIT ENTITIES.—In accordance with section 221(b) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b(b)), for any project carried out under this section, a non-Federal interest may include a nonprofit entity with the consent of the affected local government.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section **[**$80,000,000**]** *$120,000,000* for the period beginning with fiscal year 2000, to remain available until expended.

(i) CORPS OF ENGINEERS EXPENSES.—Not more than 10 percent of the amounts appropriated to carry out this section may be used by the Corps of Engineers district offices to administer projects under this section at Federal expense.

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SEC. 595. WESTERN RURAL WATER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—The term "non-Federal interest" includes an entity declared to be a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico.

(2) RURAL NEVADA.—The term "rural Nevada" means (A) the counties of Lincoln, White Pine, Nye, Eureka, Elko, Humboldt, Pershing, Churchill, Storey, Lyon, Carson, Douglas, Mineral, Esmeralda, and Lander, Nevada;

(B) the portions of Washoe County, Nevada, that are located outside the cities of Reno and Sparks; and

(C) the portions of Clark County, Nevada, that are located outside the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Henderson and the unincorporated portion of the county in the Las Vegas Valley.

(3) RURAL UTAH.—The term "rural Utah" means—

(A) the counties of Box Elder, Cache, Rich, Tooele, Morgan, Summit, Dagett, Wasatch, Duchesne, Uintah, Juab, Sanpete, Carbon, Millard, Sevier, Emery, Grand, Beaver, Piute, Wayne, Iron, Garfield, San Juan, and Kane, Utah; and

(B) the portions of Washington County, Utah, that are located outside the city of St. George, Utah.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish a program for providing environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Arizona, *Colorado,* rural Idaho, Montana, rural Nevada, NewMexico, rural Utah, and Wyoming.

(c) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under this section may be in the form of—

(1) design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure, including natural and nature-based infrastructure and resource protection and development in Arizona, *Colorado,* Idaho, Montana, rural Nevada, New Mexico, rural Utah, and Wyoming, including projects for—

(A) wastewater treatment and related facilities;

(B) water supply and related facilities;

(C) environmental restoration;

(D) surface water resource protection and development; and

(E) drought resilience measures; and

(2) technical assistance to small and rural communities for water planning and issues relating to access to water resources.

(d) PUBLIC OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(e) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing assistance under this section, the Secretary shall enter into a local cooperation agreement with a non-Federal interest to provide for design and construction of the project to be carried out with the assistance.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) PLAN.—Development by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal and State officials, of a facilities or resource protection and development plan, including appropriate engineering plans and specifications.

(B) LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES.—Establishment of such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to ensure the effective long-term operation of the project by the non-Federal interest.

(3) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of project costs under each local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall be 75 percent. The Federal share may be in the form of grants or reimbursements of project costs.

(B) CREDIT FOR DESIGN WORK.—The non-Federal interest shall receive credit for the reasonable costs of design work completed by the non-Federal interest before entering into a local cooperation agreement with the Secretary for a project.

(C) CREDIT FOR INTEREST.—In case of a delay in the funding of the non-Federal share of the costs of a project that is the subject of an agreement under this section, the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for reasonable interest incurred in providing the non-Federal share of the project costs.

(D) LAND, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND RELOCATIONS.—The non-Federal interest shall receive credit for land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations provided by the non-Federal interest toward the non-Federal share of project costs (including all reasonable costs associated with obtaining permits necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project on publicly owned or controlled land), but not to exceed 25 percent of total project costs.

(E) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs for projects constructed with assistance provided under this section shall be 100 percent.

(f) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS.—Nothing in this section waives, limits, or otherwise affects the applicability of any provision of Federal or State law that would otherwise apply to a project to be carried out with assistance provided under this section.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2001, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the program carried out under this section, including recommendations concerning whether the program should be implemented on a national basis.

(h) ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Assistance under this section shall be made available to all eligible States and locales described in subsection (b) consistent with program priorities determined by the Secretary in accordance with criteria developed by the Secretary to establish the program priorities.

(2) SELECTION OF PROJECTS.—In selecting projects for assistance under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to a project located in an eligible State or local entity for which the project sponsor is prepared to—

(A) execute a new or amended project cooperation agreement; and

(B) commence promptly after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016.

(3) RURAL PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall consider a project authorized under this section and an environmental infrastructure project authorized under section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–580; 106 Stat. 4835) for new starts on the same basis as any other similarly funded project.

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, to remain available until expended—

(1) for the period beginning with fiscal year 2001, **[**$850,000,000**]** *$890,000,000* for Idaho, Montana, rural Nevada, New Mexico, rural Utah, and Wyoming; **[**and**]**

(2) **[**$250,000,000**]** *$351,598,000* for Arizona**[**.**]***; and*

(3) $150,000,000 for Colorado.

ACT OF JUNE 22, 1936

AN ACT Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

[DECLARATION OF POLICY

[SECTION 1. It is hereby recognized]

SECTION 1. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is recognized that destructive floods upon the rivers*, other water bodies, and shorelines* of the United States, upsetting orderly processes and causing loss of life and property, including the erosion of lands, and impairing and obstructing navigation, highways, railroads, and other channels of commerce between the States, constitute a menace to national welfare; *that such destructive floods can originate or be augmented by the isolated or combined impacts of water from a variety of drivers, such as riverine discharges, extreme weather events, coastal and tidal flooding, sea level rise, subsidence, and stormwater;* that it is the sense of Congress that flood control on navigable waters or their tributaries *(including the reduction of comprehensive flood risk from the isolated and compound effects of any of the drivers identified in section 8106(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2282g(a)))* is a proper activity of the Federal Government in cooperation with States, their political subdivisions, and localities thereof; that investigations and improvements of rivers and other waterways, including watersheds thereof, for flood-control purposes *(including the study and implementation of water resources development projects that provide comprehensive flood risk reduction)* are in the interest of the general welfare; that the Federal Government should improve or participate in the improvement of navigable waters or their tributaries, including watersheds thereof, for flood-control purposes if the benefits to whomsoever they may accrue are in excess of the estimated costs, and if the lives and social security of people are otherwise adversely affected.

(b) NONSTRUCTURAL APPROACHES.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) structural features and nonstructural features should be given equal consideration in every feasibility study conducted by the Chief of Engineers for flood risk management or hurricane and storm damage risk reduction; and

(2) the implementation of nonstructural features determined by the Chief of Engineers to align with the policy established by section 2031(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 1962–3) is part of the primary mission of the Corps of Engineers for flood risk management and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction.

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ACT OF DECEMBER 22, 1944

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SEC. 2. That the words "flood control" as used in section 1 of the Act of June 22, 1936, shall be construed to include channel and

major drainage improvements and flood prevention improvements for protection from groundwater-induced damages, *and the reduction of comprehensive flood risk from the isolated and compound effects of any of the drivers identified in section 8106(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2282g(a));* and Federal investigations and improvements of rivers and other waterways for flood control and allied purposes shall be under the jurisdiction of and shall be prosecuted by the Department of the Army under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, and Federal investigations of watersheds and measures for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on watersheds shall be under the jurisdiction of and shall be prosecuted by the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, except as otherwise provided by Act of Congress.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1996

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TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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SEC. 509. MAINTENANCE OF NAVIGATION CHANNELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon request of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary shall be responsible for maintenance of the following navigation channels constructed or improved by non-Federal interests if the Secretary determines that such maintenance is economically justified and environmentally acceptable and that the channel was constructed in accordance with applicable permits and appropriate engineering and design standards:

(1) Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Fields Landing Channel, California.

(2) Mare Island Strait, California. For purposes of this section, the navigation channel shall be deemed to have been constructed or improved by non-Federal interests.

(3) East Fork, Calcasieu Pass, Louisiana.

(4) Mississippi River Ship Channel, Chalmette Slip, Louisiana.

(5) Greenville Inner Harbor Channel, Mississippi.

(6) New Madrid Harbor, Missouri. For purposes of this section, the navigation channel shall be deemed to have been constructed or improved by non-Federal interests.

(7) Providence Harbor Shipping Channel, Rhode Island, from the vicinity of the Fox Point hurricane barrier to the vicinity of the Francis Street bridge in Providence, Rhode Island. For purposes of this section, the navigation channel shall be deemed to have been constructed or improved by non-Federal interests.

(8) Matagorda Ship Channel, Point Comfort Turning Basin, Texas.

(9) Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Rincon Canal System, Texas.

(10) Brazos Island Harbor, Texas, connecting channel to Mexico.

(11) Blair Waterway, Tacoma Harbor, Washington.

(12) Acadiana Navigation Channel, Louisiana.

(13) Contraband Bayou, Louisiana, as part of the Calcasieu River and Pass Ship Channel.

(14) Lake Wallula Navigation Channel, Washington.

(15) Wadley Pass (also known as "McGriff Pass"), Suwanee River, Florida.

(16) Cameron Loop, Louisiana, as part of the Calcasieu River and Pass Ship Channel.

(17) Morehead City Harbor, North Carolina.

(18) Second harbor at New Madrid County Harbor, Missouri.

(19) Yabucoa Harbor, Puerto Rico.

(20) Everett Harbor and Snohomish River, Boat Launch Connector Channel, Washington.

(21) Port Townsend, Boat Haven Marina Breakwater, Washington.

(22) Segment 1B of Houston Ship Channel, Texas.

(23) West Dundalk Branch Channel and Dundalk-Seagirt Connecting Channel, Baltimore Harbor Anchorages and Channels, Maryland.

(24) Crown Bay Marina Channel, United States Virgin Islands.

(25) Pidgeon Industrial Area Harbor, Memphis, Tennessee.

(26) McGriff Pass Channel, Florida.

(27) Oak Harbor Channel and Breakwater, Washington.

(28) Bayport East Turning Basin and Channel Expansion of Houston Ship Channel, Texas.

(b) COMPLETION OF ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 6 months after receipt of a request from a non-Federal interest for Federal assumption of maintenance of a channel listed in subsection (a), the Secretary shall make a determination as provided in subsection (a) and advise the non- Federal interest of the Secretary's determination.

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SEC. 534. ASSATEAGUE ISLAND, MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

(a) PROJECT TO MITIGATE SHORE DAMAGE.—The Secretary shall expedite the Assateague Island restoration feature of the Ocean City, Maryland, and vicinity study and, if the Secretary determines that the Federal navigation project has contributed to degradation of the shoreline, the Secretary shall carry out the shoreline restoration feature. The Secretary shall allocate costs for the project feature pursuant to section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i; 82 Stat. 735).

(b) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the project under this section, the Secretary shall coordinate with affected Federal and State agencies and shall enter into an agreement with the Federal property owner to determine the allocation of the project costs.

(c) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section **[**$35,000,000**]** *$45,000,000*.

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SEC. 566. [SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND LOWER DELAWARE RIVER BASIN.] *SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE RIVER BASIN.*

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish apilot program for providing environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in southeastern Pennsylvania and the [Lower] Delaware River Basin.

(b) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under this section may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water related environmental infrastructure and resource protection anddevelopment projects in southeastern Pennsylvania and the [Lower] Delaware River Basin, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities (including sewer overflow infrastructure improvements and other stormwater management), watersupply and related facilities, and surface water resource protection and development.

(c) PUBLIC OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(d) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing assistance under thissection, the Secretary shall enter into a local cooperation agreement with a non-Federal interest to provide for design andconstruction of the project to be carried out with such assistance.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) PLAN.—Development by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal and State officials, of a facilities or resource protection and development plan, includingappropriate engineering plans and specifications.

(B) LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES.—Establishment of such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to ensure the effective long-term operation of theproject by the non-Federal interest.

(3) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Total project costs under each localcooperation agreement entered into under this subsectionshall be shared at 75 percent Federal and 25 percent non-Federal. The Federal share may be in the form of grantsor reimbursements of project costs.

(B) CREDIT FOR DESIGN WORK.—The non-Federalinterest shall receive, credit for the reasonable costs ofdesign work completed by such interest prior to enteringinto a local cooperation agreement with the Secretary fora project. The credit for such design work shall not exceed6 percent of the total construction costs of the project.

(C) CREDIT FOR INTEREST.—In the event of a delay in the funding of the non-Federal share of a project thatis the subject of an agreement under this section, thenon-Federal interest shall receive credit for reasonableinterest incurred in providing the non-Federal share ofa project's cost.

(D) LANDS, EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY CREDIT.—The non-Federal interest shall receive credit for lands,easements, rights-of-way, and relocations toward its shareof project costs (including all reasonable costs

associatedwith obtaining permits necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of such project on publicly ownedor controlled lands), but not to exceed 25 percent of totalproject costs.

(E) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federalshare of operation and maintenance costs for projects constructed with assistance provided under this section shallbe 100 percent.

(e) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as waiving, limiting, or otherwise affecting the applicability of any provision of Federal or Statelaw that would otherwise apply to a project to be carried outwith assistance provided under this section.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 1998, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress a report on the results of the pilotprogram carried out under this section, together with recommendations concerning whether or not such program should be implemented on a national basis.

[(g) AREAS DEFINED.—In this section:

[(1) LOWER DELAWARE RIVER BASIN.—The term "Lower Delaware River Basin" means the Schuylkill Valley, Upper Estuary, Lower Estuary, and Delaware Bay subwatersheds of the Delaware River Basin in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the States of New Jersey and Delaware.

[(2) SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The term "southeastern Pennsylvania" means Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania.]

(g) AREAS DEFINED.—In this section:

(1) DELAWARE RIVER BASIN.—The term "Delaware River Basin" means the Schuylkill Valley, Upper Estuary, Lower Estuary, and Delaware Bay Watersheds and the East Branch Delaware, Lackawaxen, Lehigh, Middle Delaware–Mongaup–Brodhead, Middle Delaware–Musconetcong, and Upper Delaware subwatersheds of the Delaware River Basin in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the States of New Jersey, New York, and Delaware.

(2) SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The term "southeastern Pennsylvania" means Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $50,000,000 to provide assistance under this section to non-Federal interests in southeastern Pennsylvania, and [$20,000,000] *$92,690,000* to provide assistance under this section to non-Federal interests in the [Lower] Delaware River Basin.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1988

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SEC. 7. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out basic, applied, and advanced research activities as required to aid in the planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of

water resources development projects and to support the missions and authorities of the Corps of Engineers.

(b) TESTING AND APPLICATION.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary is authorized to test and apply technology, tools, techniques, and materials developed pursuant to such subsection, including the testing and application of such technology, tools, techniques, and materials at authorized water resources development projects, in consultation with the non-Federal interests for such projects.

(c) OTHER TRANSACTIONAL AUTHORITY FOR PROTOTYPE PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Secretary is authorized to enter into transactions (other than contracts, cooperative agreements, or grants) to carry out prototype projects to support basic, applied, and advanced research activities that are directly relevant to the civil works missions and authorities of the Corps of Engineers.

(2) FOLLOW-ON PRODUCTION TRANSACTIONS.—A transaction entered into under paragraph (1) for a prototype project may provide for the award of a follow-on production contract or transaction to the participants in the transaction in accordance with the requirements of section 4022 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) GUIDANCE.—Prior to entering into the first transaction under this subsection, the Secretary shall issue guidance for entering into transactions under this subsection (including guidance for follow-on production contracts or transactions under paragraph (2)).

(4) CONDITIONS.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall ensure that—

(A) competitive procedures are used to the maximum extent practicable to award each transaction; and

(B) at least one of the following conditions is met with respect to each transaction:

(i) The prototype project includes significant participation by at least one nonprofit research institution or nontraditional defense contractor, as that term is defined in section 3014 of title 10, United States Code.

(ii) All significant participants in the transaction other than the Federal Government are small business concerns, as that term is used in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632) (including such concerns participating in a program described in section 9 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 638)).

(iii) At least one-third of the total cost of the prototype project is to be paid out of funds provided by sources other than the Federal Government.

(iv) The Head of the Contracting Activity for the Corps of Engineers submits to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a notification that exceptional circumstances justify the use of a transaction that provides for innovative business arrangements or

structures that would not be feasible or appropriate under a contract, cooperative agreement, or grant.

(5) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days before the Secretary enters into a transaction under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate of—

(A) the dollar amount of the transaction;

(B) the entity carrying out the prototype project that is the subject of the transaction;

(C) the justification for the transaction; and

(D) as applicable, the water resources development project where the prototype project will be carried out.

(6) REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report describing the use of the authority under this subsection.

(7) COMPTROLLER GENERAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—

(A) EXAMINATION OF RECORDS.—Each transaction entered into under this subsection shall provide for mandatory examination by the Comptroller General of the United States of the records of any party to the transaction or any entity that participates in the performance of the transaction.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—

(i) PARTIES AND ENTITIES.—Examination of records by the Comptroller General pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be limited as provided under clause (ii) in the case of a party to the transaction, an entity that participates in the performance of the transaction, or a subordinate element of that party or entity if the only transactions that the party, entity, or subordinate element entered into with Government entities in the year prior to the date of that transaction were entered into under paragraph (1) or under section 4021 or 4022 of title 10, United States Code.

(ii) RECORDS.—The only records of a party, other entity, or subordinate element referred to in clause (i) that the Comptroller General may examine pursuant to subparagraph (A) are records of the same type as the records that the Government has had the right to examine under the audit access clauses of the previous transactions referred to in such clause that were entered into by that particular party, entity, or subordinate element.

(C) WAIVER.—The Head of the Contracting Activity for the Corps of Engineers may waive the applicability of subparagraph (A) to a transaction if the Head of the Contracting Activity for the Corps of Engineers—

(i) determines that it would not be in the public interest to apply the requirement to the transaction; and

(ii) transmits to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General, before the transaction is entered into, a notification of the waiver, including the rationale for the determination under clause (i).

(D) TIMING.—The Comptroller General may not examine records pursuant to subparagraph (A) more than 3 years after the final payment is made by the United States under the transaction.

(E) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022, and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the use of the authority under this paragraph.

(8) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to enter into a transaction under this subsection shall terminate on December 31, [2028] *2030*.

(d) COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may coordinate and consult with Federal agencies, State and local agencies, Indian Tribes, universities, consortiums, councils, and other relevant entities that will aid in the planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of water resources development projects.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2025, and annually thereafter, in conjunction with the annual budget submission of the President to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on basic, applied, and advanced research activities and prototype projects carried out under this section.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of each ongoing and new activity or project, including—

(i) the estimated total cost of the activity or project;

(ii) the amount of Federal expenditures for the activity or project;

(iii) the amounts provided by a non-Federal party to a transaction described in subsection (c), if applicable;

(iv) the estimated timeline for completion of the activity or project;

(v) the requesting district of the Corps of Engineers, if applicable; and

(vi) how the activity or project is consistent with subsection (a); and

(B) any additional information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(f) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of the Secretary to carry out, through the Engineer Research and Development Center, any activity requested by a district of the Corps of Engineers in support of a water resources development project or feasibility study (as defined in section 105(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(d))).

(g) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall establish a separate appropriations account for administering funds made available to carry out this section.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2016

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TITLE I—WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

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Subtitle A—General Provisions

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SEC. 1113. NON-FEDERAL INTEREST DREDGING AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may permit a non-Federal interest to carry out, for an authorized navigation project (or a separable element of an authorized navigation project), such maintenance activities as are necessary to ensure that the project is maintained to not less than the minimum project dimensions.

(b) COST LIMITATIONS.—Except as provided in this section and subject to the availability of appropriations, the costs incurred by a non-Federal interest in performing the maintenance activities described in subsection (a) shall be eligible for reimbursement, not to exceed an amount that is equal to the estimated Federal cost for the performance of the maintenance activities, with any reimbursement subject to the non-Federal interest complying with all Federal laws and regulations that would apply to such maintenance activities if carried out by the Secretary.

(c) AGREEMENT.—Before initiating maintenance activities under this section, a non-Federal interest shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary that specifies, for the performance of the maintenance activities, the terms and conditions that are acceptable to the non-Federal interest and the Secretary.

(d) PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT.—In carrying out maintenance activities under this section, a non-Federal interest shall—

(1) provide equipment at no cost to the Federal Government; and

(2) hold and save the United States free from any and all damage that arises from the use of the equipment of the non-Federal interest, except for damage due to the fault or negligence of a contractor of the Federal Government.

(e) REIMBURSEMENT ELIGIBILITY LIMITATIONS.—Costs that are eligible for reimbursement under this section are the costs of maintenance activities directly related to the costs associated with operation and maintenance of a dredge based on the lesser of—

(1) the costs associated with operation and maintenance of the dredge during the period of time that the dredge is being used in the performance of work for the Federal Government during a given fiscal year; or

(2) the actual fiscal year Federal appropriations that are made available for the portion of the maintenance activities for which the dredge was used.

(f) AUDIT.—Not earlier than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may conduct an audit on any maintenance activities for an authorized navigation project (or a separable element of an authorized navigation project) carried out under this section to determine if permitting a non-Federal interest to carry out maintenance activities under this section has resulted in—

(1) improved reliability and safety for navigation; and

(2) cost savings to the Federal Government.

(g) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary under this section terminates on the date that is ⟦10⟧ *14* years after the date of enactment of this Act.

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SEC. 1177. REHABILITATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTED DAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that the project is feasible, the Secretary may carry out a project for the rehabilitation of a dam described in subsection (b).

(b) ELIGIBLE DAMS.—A dam eligible for assistance under this section is a dam—

(1) that has been constructed, in whole or in part, by the Corps of Engineers for flood control purposes;

(2) for which construction was completed before 1940;

(3) that is classified as "high hazard potential" by the State dam safety agency of the State in which the dam is located; and

(4) that is operated by a non-Federal entity.

(c) COST SHARING.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project for rehabilitation of a dam under this section, including the cost of any required study, shall be the same share assigned to the non-Federal interest for the cost of initial construction of that dam, including provision of all land, easements, rights-of-way, and necessary relocations.

(d) AGREEMENTS.—Construction of a project under this section shall be initiated only after a non-Federal interest has entered into a binding agreement with the Secretary—

(1) to pay the non-Federal share of the costs of construction under subsection (c); and

(2) to pay 100 percent of any operation, maintenance, and replacement and rehabilitation costs with respect to the project in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(e) COST LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall not expend more than $60,000,000 for a project at any single dam under this section.

(2) EXCEPTION.—For a project under this section for which the Federal share of the costs is expected to exceed $60,000,000, the Secretary may expend more than such amount only if—

(A) the Secretary submits to Congress the determination made under subsection (a) with respect to the project; and

(B) construction of the project substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions described in such determination, is specifically authorized by Congress.

(f) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section [$60,000,000] *$80,000,000* for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2030.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1992

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TITLE II—GENERALLY APPLICABLE PROVISIONS

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SEC. 219. ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to provide assistance to non-Federal interests for carrying out water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects described in subsection (c), including waste water treatment and related facilities and water supply, storage, treatment, and distribution facilities. Such assistance may be in the form of technical and planning and design assistance. If the Secretary is to provide any design or engineering assistance to carry out a project under this section, the Secretary shall obtain by procurement from private sources all services necessary for the Secretary to provide such assistance, unless the Secretary finds that—

(1) the service would require the use of a new technology unavailable in the private sector; or

(2) a solicitation or request for proposal has failed to attract 2 or more bids or proposals.

(b) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of projects for which assistance is provided under this section shall not be less than 25 percent, except that such share shall be subject to the ability of the non-Federal interest to pay, including the procedures and regulations relating to ability to pay established under section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

(c) PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS.—The projects for which the Secretary is authorized to provide assistance under subsection (a) are as follows:

(1) WASHINGTON, D.C. AND MARYLAND.—Measures to alleviate adverse water quality impacts resulting from storm water dis-

charges from Federal facilities in the Anacostia River watershed, Washington, D.C. and Maryland.

(2) ATLANTA, GEORGIA.—[A combined] *Water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and a combined* sewer overflow treatment facility for the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

(3) HAZARD, KENTUCKY.—A water system (including a 13,000,000 gallon per day water treatment plant), intake structures, raw water pipelines and pumps, distribution lines, and pumps and storage tanks for Hazard, Kentucky.

(4) ROUGE RIVER, MICHIGAN.—Completion of a comprehensive streamflow enhancement project for the Western Townships Utility Authority, Rouge River, Wayne County, Michigan.

(5) JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Provision of an alternative water supply, projects for stormwater and drainage systems, and projects for the design, installation, enhancement, or repair of sewer systems for Jackson County, Mississippi.

(6) EPPING, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Evaluation and assistance in addressing expanded and advanced wastewater treatment needs for Epping, New Hampshire.

(7) MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Elimination of combined sewer overflows in the city of Manchester, New Hampshire.

(8) ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Provision of advanced wastewater treatment for the city of Rochester, New Hampshire.

(9) PATERSON AND PASSAIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—Drainage facilities to alleviate flooding problems on Getty Avenue in the vicinity of St. Joseph's Hospital for the city of Paterson, New Jersey, and Passaic County, New Jersey.

(10) STATE OF NEW JERSEY AND NEW JERSEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT TRUST.—The development of innovative beneficial uses of sewage sludge and conventional and innovative facilities to dispose of sewage sludge or to make reusable products from sewage sludge for local government units that ceased the discharge of sewage sludge in the Atlantic Ocean.

(11) ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK.—A tunnel from North Buffalo, New York, to Amherst Quarry to relieve flooding and improve water quality.

(12) ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK.—A sludge processing disposal facility to serve the Erie County Sewer District 5, New York.

(13) OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.—A water storage tank and an adequate water filtration system for the Village of Milford, Otsego County, New York.

(14) CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.—A primary source water well and improvement of a water distribution system for New Berlin, Chenango County, New York.

(15) GREENSBORO AND GLASSWORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.—A sewage treatment plant for the borough of Greensboro, Pennsylvania, and the unincorporated village of Glassworks, Pennsylvania.

(16) LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.—Alleviation of combined sewer overflows for Lynchburg, Virginia, in accordance with combined sewer overflow control plans adopted by, and currently being implemented by, the non-Federal sponsor.

(17) RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.—Alleviation of combined sewer overflows for Richmond, Virginia, in accordance with combined sewer overflow control plans adopted by, and currently being implemented by, the non-Federal sponsor.

(18) COLONIAS ALONG UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER.—Wastewater treatment facilities, water systems (including water treatment plants), intake structures, raw water pipelines and pumps, distribution lines, and pumps and storage tanks for colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border.

(19) MARANA, ARIZONA.—Wastewater treatment and distribution infrastructure, Marana, Arizona.

(20) EASTERN ARKANSAS ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY, ARKANSAS.—Water-related infrastructure, Eastern Arkansas Enterprise Community, Cross, Lee, Monroe, and St. Francis Counties, Arkansas.

(21) CHINO HILLS, CALIFORNIA.—Storm water and sewage collection infrastructure, Chino Hills, California.

(22) CLEAR LAKE BASIN, CALIFORNIA.—Water-related infrastructure and resource protection, Clear Lake Basin, California.

(23) DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA.—Resource protection and wastewater infrastructure, Desert Hot Springs, California.

(24) EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.—Regional water-related infrastructure, Eastern Municipal Water District, California.

(25) HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIFORNIA.—Water supply and wastewater infrastructure, Huntington Beach, California.

(26) INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA.—Water infrastructure, Inglewood, California.

(27) LOS OSOS, CALIFORNIA.—Water and wastewater infrastructure, Los Osos, California.

(28) NORWALK, CALIFORNIA.—Water-related infrastructure, Norwalk, California.

(29) KEY BISCAYNE, FLORIDA.—Sanitary sewer infrastructure, Key Biscayne, Florida.

(30) SOUTH TAMPA, FLORIDA.—Water supply and aquifer storage and recovery infrastructure, South Tampa, Florida.

(31) FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.—Combined sewer overflow infrastructure and wetlands protection, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

(32) INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.—Combined sewer overflow infrastructure, Indianapolis, Indiana.

(33) ST. CHARLES, ST. BERNARD, AND PLAQUEMINES PARISHES, LOUISIANA.—Water supply and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, St. Charles, St. Bernard, and Plaquemines Parishes, Louisiana.

(34) ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, ST. JAMES, AND ASSUMPTION PARISHES, LOUISIANA.—Water and sewer improvements, St. John the Baptist, St. James, and Assumption Parishes, Louisiana.

(35) UNION COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—Water infrastructure, Union County, North Carolina.

(36) HOOD RIVER, OREGON.—Water transmission infrastructure, Hood River, Oregon.

(37) MEDFORD, OREGON.—Sewer collection infrastructure, Medford, Oregon.

(38) PORTLAND, OREGON.—Water infrastructure and resource protection, Portland, Oregon.

(39) COUDERSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA.—Sewer system extensions and improvements, Coudersport, Pennsylvania.

(40) PARK CITY, UTAH.—Water supply infrastructure, Park City, Utah.

(41) WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY.—Wastewater infrastructure, Winchester, Kentucky.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for providing assistance under this section $30,000,000. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE.—There are authorized to be appropriated for providing construction assistance under this section—

(1) $57,500,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(5);

(2) $2,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(6);

(3) $20,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(7);

(4) $11,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(8);

(5) [$100,000,000] *$142,000,000* for the project described in subsection (c)(2);

(6) $30,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(9);

(7) $30,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(16);

(8) $30,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(17);

(9) $35,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(18);

(10) $27,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(19);

(11) $20,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(20);

(12) $35,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(23);

(13) $20,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(25);

(14) $20,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(26);

(15) $43,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(27);

(16) $20,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(28);

(17) $30,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(40);

(18) $70,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(33); and

(19) $36,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(34).

(f) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide assistance under subsection (a) and assistance for construction for the following:

(1) ATLANTA, GEORGIA.—The project described in subsection (c)(2), modified to include watershed restoration and development in the regional Atlanta watershed, including Big Creek and Rock Creek.

(2) PATERSON, PASSAIC COUNTY, AND PASSAIC VALLEY, NEW JERSEY.—The project described in subsection (c)(9), modified to include drainage facilities to alleviate flooding problems on Getty Avenue in the vicinity of St. Joseph's Hospital for the

city of Paterson, New Jersey, and Passaic County, New Jersey, and innovative facilities to manage and treat additional flows in the Passaic Valley, Passaic River basin, New Jersey.

(3) NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—$20,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the city of Nashua, New Hampshire.

(4) FALL RIVER AND NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—$35,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the cities of Fall River and New Bedford, Massachusetts.

(5) FINDLAY TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$11,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Findlay Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

(6) DILLSBURG BOROUGH AUTHORITY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Franklin Township, York County, Pennsylvania.

(7) HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$3,000,000 for water, sewer, and storm sewer improvements in Hampden Township, Pennsylvania.

(8) TOWAMENCIN TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$1,500,000 for sanitary sewer and water and wastewater infrastructure in Towamencin Township, Pennsylvania.

(9) DAUPHIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows and water system rehabilitation for the city of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

(10) EASTERN SHORE AND SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—$52,000,000 for water supply, wastewater infrastructure, and environmental restoration projects in the counties of Accomack, Northampton, Lee, Norton, Wise, Scott, Russell, Dickenson, Buchanan, and Tazewell, Virginia.

(B) CREDIT.—The Secretary shall credit, in accordance with section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b), toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project the cost of work carried out by the non-Federal interest for the project before the date of the partnership agreement for the project.

(11) NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA.—$70,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply in the counties of Lackawanna, Lycoming, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Pike, Wayne, Sullivan, Bradford, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Luzerne, and Monroe, Pennsylvania, including assistance for the Mountoursville Regional Sewer Authority, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

(12) CALUMET REGION, INDIANA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—$125,000,000 for water related infrastructure projects in the counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter, Indiana.

(B) CREDIT.—The Secretary shall credit, in accordance with section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b), toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project the cost of planning and design work carried out by the non-Federal interest for the project before the date of the partnership agreement for the project.

(13) CLINTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,000,000 for water related infrastructure in Clinton County, Pennsylvania.

(14) PATTON TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$1,400,000 for water related infrastructure in Patton Township, Pennsylvania.

(15) NORTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$500,000 for water related infrastructure in North Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

(16) SPRINGDALE BOROUGH, PENNSYLVANIA.—$500,000 for water related infrastructure in Springdale Borough, Pennsylvania.

(17) ROBINSON TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$1,200,000 for water related infrastructure in Robinson Township, Pennsylvania.

(18) UPPER ALLEN TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$3,400,000 for water related infrastructure in Upper Allen Township, Pennsylvania.

(19) JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, GREENE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$1,000,000 for water related infrastructure in Jefferson Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania.

(20) LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA.—$1,700,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure projects in Lumberton, North Carolina.

(21) BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.—$100,000,000 for water related infrastructure for the parishes of East Baton Rouge, Ascension, and Livingston, Louisiana.

(22) EAST SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—$25,000,000 for ground water recharge and conjunctive use projects in Stockton East Water District, California.

(B) CREDIT.—The Secretary shall credit, in accordance with section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b), toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project the cost of design and construction work carried out by the non-Federal interest for the project before the date of the partnership agreement for the project.

(C) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The non-Federal interest may provide any portion of the non-Federal share of the cost of the project in the form of in-kind services and materials.

(23) SACRAMENTO AREA, CALIFORNIA.— $45,000,000 for regional water conservation, recycling, reliability, and resiliency projects in Placer, El Dorado, and Sacramento Counties and the San Juan Water District, California.

(24) CUMBERLAND COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$5,000,000 for water supply projects in Cumberland County, Tennessee.

(25) LAKES MARION AND MOULTRIE, SOUTH CAROLINA.—**[**$235,000,000**]** *$295,000,000* for wastewater treatment and water supply treatment and distribution projects in the counties of Berkeley, Calhoun, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, and Orangeberg, South Carolina.

(26) BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.—$10,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

(27) HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—$10,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the city of Hartford, Connecticut.

(28) NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.—$10,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the city of New Haven, Connecticut.

(29) OAKLAND COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—$20,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the cities of Berkley, Ferndale, Madison Heights, Royal Oak, Birmingham, Hazel Park, Oak Park, Southfield, Clawson, Huntington Woods, Pleasant Ridge, and Troy, and the village of Beverly Hills, and the Charter Township of Royal Oak, Michigan.

(30) DESOTO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—[$170,000,000] *$175,000,000* for a wastewater infrastructure project in the county of DeSoto, Mississippi.

(31) KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.—$15,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the city of Kansas City, Missouri.

(32) ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.—$100,000,000 for projects to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the city of St. Louis and St. Louis County, Missouri.

(33) ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the city of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

(34) NORTH HUDSON, NEW JERSEY.—$20,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows for the North Hudson Sewerage Authority, New Jersey.

(35) INNER HARBOR PROJECT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK.—$15,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows for the inner harbor project, New York, New York.

(36) OUTER HARBOR PROJECT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK.—$15,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows for the outer harbor project, New York, New York.

(37) LEBANON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—$8,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the city of Lebanon, New Hampshire.

(38) ASTORIA, OREGON.—$5,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the city of Astoria, Oregon.

(39) CACHE COUNTY, UTAH.—$5,000,000 for a wastewater infrastructure project for Cache County, Utah.

(40) LAWTON, OKLAHOMA.—$5,000,000 for a wastewater infrastructure project for the city of Lawton, Oklahoma.

(41) LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA.—$1,500,000 for a project to provide water facilities for the Fox Field Industrial Corridor, Lancaster, California.

(42) SAN RAMON VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—$15,000,000 for a project for recycled water for San Ramon Valley, California.

(43) HARBOR/SOUTH BAY, CALIFORNIA.—$70,000,000 for an industrial water reuse project for the Harbor/South Bay area, California.

(45) WASHINGTON, D.C., AND MARYLAND.—$15,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(1), modified to include measures to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the Anacostia River watershed.

(46) DUCK RIVER, CULLMAN, ALABAMA.—$5,000,000 for water supply infrastructure, Duck River, Cullman, Alabama.

(47) UNION COUNTY, ARKANSAS.—$52,000,000 for water supply infrastructure, including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution, Union County, Arkansas.

(48) CAMBRIA, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—[$10,300,000] *$17,800,000* for *water and wastewater infrastructure,* desalination infrastructure, Cambria, California.

(B) CREDIT.—The Secretary shall credit, in accordance with section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b), toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project not to exceed $3,000,000 for the cost of planning and design work carried out by the non-Federal interest for the project before the date of the partnership agreement for the project.

(49) LOS ANGELES HARBOR/TERMINAL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.—$6,500,000 for wastewater recycling infrastructure, Los Angeles Harbor/Terminal Island, California.

(50) NORTH VALLEY REGION, LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA.—$24,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, North Valley Region, Lancaster, California.

(51) SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water-related infrastructure, San Diego County, California.

(52) SOUTH PERRIS, CALIFORNIA.—$100,000,000 for water supply desalination infrastructure, South Perris, California.

(53) AURORA, ILLINOIS.—$8,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure to reduce or eliminate combined sewer overflows, Aurora, Illinois.

(54) COOK COUNTY AND LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—[$149,000,000] *$249,000,000* for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, and other water-related infrastructure and resource protection and development, Cook County and Lake County, Illinois.

(55) MADISON AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.—$150,000,000 for water and wastewater assistance (including stormwater management), Madison and St. Clair Counties, Illinois.

(56) IBERIA PARISH, LOUISIANA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Iberia Parish, Louisiana.

(57) KENNER, LOUISIANA.—$5,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Kenner, Louisiana.

(58) BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN.—$1,500,000 for water-related infrastructure, City of Benton Harbor, Michigan.

(59) GENESEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—$6,700,000 for wastewater infrastructure assistance to reduce or eliminate sewer overflows, Genesee County, Michigan.

(60) NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.—$10,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure assistance, City of Negaunee, Michigan.

(61) GARRISON, CROW WING COUNTY, MILLE LACS COUNTY, MILLE LACS INDIAN RESERVATION, AND KATHIO TOWNSHIP, MIN-

NESOTA.—$17,000,000 for a wastewater infrastructure project for the city of Garrison, Crow Wing County, Mille Lacs County, Mille Lacs Indian Reservation established by the treaty of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat. 1165), and Kathio Township, Minnesota. Such assistance shall be provided directly to the Garrison-Kathio-West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary District, Minnesota, except for assistance provided directly to the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe at the discretion of the Secretary.

(62) NEWTON, NEW JERSEY.—$7,000,000 for water filtration infrastructure, Newton, New Jersey.

(63) LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK.—$2,000,000 for water infrastructure, including a pump station, Liverpool, New York.

(64) STANLY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$8,900,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Stanly County, North Carolina.

(65) YUKON, OKLAHOMA.—$5,500,000 for water-related infrastructure, including wells, booster stations, storage tanks, and transmission lines, Yukon, Oklahoma.

(66) ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—$30,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, and other water-related environmental infrastructure, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

(B) CREDIT.—The Secretary shall credit, in accordance with section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b), toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project the cost of work carried out by the non-Federal interest for the project before the date of the partnership agreement for the project.

(67) MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP AND CONEWAGO TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$8,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Mount Joy Township and Conewago Township, Pennsylvania.

(68) PHOENIXVILLE BOROUGH, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater infrastructure and water supply, Phoenixville Borough, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

(69) TITUSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.—$7,300,000 for storm water separation and treatment plant upgrades, Titusville, Pennsylvania.

(70) WASHINGTON, GREENE, WESTMORELAND, AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.—$8,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Washington, Greene, Westmoreland, and Fayette Counties, Pennsylvania.

(71) CORONADO, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) $10,000,000 is authorized for wastewater infrastructure, Coronado, California.

(B) The Federal Share may be in the form of grants or reimbursements of project costs incurred by the non-Federal sponsor for work performed by the non-Federal sponsor before or after the execution of a project cooperation agreement, if the Secretary determines that such work is integral to the project.

(C) The Secretary is authorized to credit towards the non-Federal share of project costs the costs incurred by the

non-Federal sponsor for work performed by the non-Federal sponsor before or after the execution of a project cooperation agreement, if the Secretary determines that such work is integral to the project.

(72) CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$10,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including wastewater collection systems, and stormwater system improvements, Charleston, South Carolina.

(73) PLACER AND EL DORADO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.—$35,000,000 to improve the efficiency and use of existing water supplies in Placer and El Dorado Counties, California, through water and wastewater projects, programs, and infrastructure.

(74) LASSEN, PLUMAS, BUTTE, SIERRA, AND NEVADA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.—$25,000,000 to improve the efficiency and use of existing water supplies in the counties of Lassen, Plumas, Butte, Sierra, and Nevada, California, through water and waste water projects, programs, and infrastructure.

(75) INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.—$6,430,000 for environmental infrastructure for Indianapolis, Indiana.

(76) ST. CROIX FALLS, WISCONSIN.—$5,000,000 for waste water infrastructure, St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin.

(77) ALPINE, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 is authorized for a water transmission main, Alpine, CA.

(78) ST. CLAIR COUNTY, BLOUNT COUNTY, AND CULLMAN COUNTY, ALABAMA.—$5,000,000 for water related infrastructure, St. Clair County, Blount County, and Cullman County, Alabama.

(79) CRAWFORD COUNTY, ARKANSAS.—$35,000,000 for water supply infrastructure, Crawford County, Arkansas.

(80) ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.—$45,000,000 for recycled water treatment facilities within the East Bay Municipal Utility District service area, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California.

(81) ALISO CREEK, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for water related infrastructure, Aliso Creek, Orange County, California.

(82) AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$3,000,000 for wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure, Amador County, California.

(83) ARCADIA, SIERRA MADRE, AND UPLAND, CALIFORNIA.—$33,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Arcadia, Sierra Madre, and Upland, California, including $13,000,000 for stormwater infrastructure for Upland, California.

(84) BIG BEAR AREA REGIONAL WASTEWATER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.—$15,000,000 for water reclamation and distribution infrastructure, Big Bear Area Regional Wastewater Agency, California.

(85) BRAWLEY COLONIA, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$1,400,000 for water infrastructure to improve water quality in the Brawley Colonia Water District, Imperial County, California.

(86) CALAVERAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—**[**$16,300,000**]** *$27,000,000* for water supply and wastewater infrastructure improvement projects in Calaveras County, California, including wastewater reclamation, recycling, and conjunctive use projects.

(87) CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$80,000,000, of which not less than $23,000,000 shall be for water and wastewater infrastructure for the Contra Costa Water District service area, and of which not less than $57,000,000 shall be for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, within the service areas for the Delta Diablo Sanitation District and the Ironhouse Sanitary District, Contra Costa County, California.

(88) EAST BAY, SAN FRANCISCO, AND SANTA CLARA AREAS, CALIFORNIA.—$4,000,000 for a desalination project to serve the East Bay, San Francisco, and Santa Clara areas, California.

(89) EAST PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA.—[$4,000,000] *$37,000,000* for [a new pump station and stormwater management and drainage system] *water and wastewater infrastructure, including water storage, water supply, and stormwater management*, East Palo Alto, California.

(90) IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including a wastewater disinfection facility and polishing system, to improve water quality in the vicinity of Calexico, California, on the southern New River, Imperial County, California.

(91) LA HABRA, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for wastewater and water related infrastructure, city of La Habra, California.

(92) LA MIRADA, CALIFORNIA.—$4,000,000 for the planning, design, and construction of a stormwater program in La Mirada, California.

(93) LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$128,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, Diamond Bar, La Habra Heights, Dominguez Channel, Santa Clarita Valley, and Rowland Heights, Los Angeles County, California.

(94) LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for the planning, design, and construction of water related infrastructure for Santa Monica Bay and the coastal zone of Los Angeles County, California.

(95) MALIBU, CALIFORNIA.—$3,000,000 for municipal wastewater and recycled water infrastructure, Malibu Creek Watershed Protection Project, Malibu, California.

(96) MONTEBELLO, CALIFORNIA.—$4,000,000 for water infrastructure improvements in south Montebello, California.

(97) NEW RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure to improve water quality in the New River, California.

(98) ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—[$10,000,000] *$18,000,000* for wastewater and water related infrastructure *and environmental restoration*, *including water supply,* Anaheim, Brea, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, and Yorba Linda, Orange County, California.

(99) PORT OF STOCKTON, STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure projects for Rough and Ready Island and vicinity, Stockton, California.

(100) PERRIS, CALIFORNIA.—[$3,000,000] *$28,000,000* for [recycled water transmission infrastructure] *water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and*

recycled water, Eastern Municipal Water District, Perris, California.

(101) SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—**[**$24,000,000**]** *$84,000,000* for wastewater and water related infrastructure, *including water supply and stormwater management,* Chino and Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.

(102) SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$5,500,000 for an advanced recycling water treatment plant in Santa Clara County, California.

(103) SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA.—**[**$3,000,000**]** *$15,000,000* for **[**improving**]** *water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and improvements to* water system reliability, Santa Monica, California.

(104) SOUTHERN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$15,000,000 for environmental infrastructure for the groundwater basin optimization pipeline, Southern Los Angeles County, California.

(105) STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.—$33,000,000 for water treatment and distribution infrastructure, Stockton, California.

(106) SWEETWATER RESERVOIR, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$375,000 to improve water quality and remove nonnative aquatic nuisance species from the Sweetwater Reservoir, San Diego County, California.

(107) WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA.—$8,000,000 for water, wastewater, and water related infrastructure, Whittier, California.

(108) ARKANSAS VALLEY CONDUIT, COLORADO.—$10,000,000 for the Arkansas Valley Conduit, Colorado.

(109) BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, Boulder County, Colorado.

(110) MONTEZUMA AND LA PLATA COUNTIES, COLORADO.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater related infrastructure for the Ute Mountain project, Montezuma and La Plata Counties, Colorado.

(111) OTERO, BENT, CROWLEY, KIOWA, AND PROWERS COUNTIES, COLORADO.—$35,000,000 for water transmission infrastructure, Otero, Bent, Crowley, Kiowa, and Prowers Counties, Colorado.

(112) PUEBLO AND OTERO COUNTIES, COLORADO.—$34,000,000 for water transmission infrastructure, Pueblo and Otero Counties, Colorado.

(113) ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT.—$1,000,000 for infiltration and inflow correction, Enfield, Connecticut.

(114) LEDYARD AND MONTVILLE, CONNECTICUT.—$7,113,000 for water infrastructure, Ledyard and Montville, Connecticut.

(115) NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.—$300,000 for stormwater system improvements, New Haven, Connecticut.

(116) NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.—$3,000,000 for the Keeler Brook Storm Water Improvement Project, Norwalk, Connecticut.

(117) PLAINVILLE, CONNECTICUT.—$6,280,000 for wastewater treatment, Plainville, Connecticut.

(118) SOUTHINGTON, CONNECTICUT.—$9,420,000 for water supply infrastructure, Southington, Connecticut.

(119) ANACOSTIA RIVER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND MARYLAND.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development to enhance water quality and living resources in the Anacostia River watershed, District of Columbia and Maryland.

(120) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—$35,000,000 for implementation of a combined sewer overflow long-term control plan in the District of Columbia.

(121) CHARLOTTE COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$33,000,000 for wastewater and water supply infrastructure, Charlotte County, Florida.

(122) CHARLOTTE, LEE, AND COLLIER COUNTIES, FLORIDA.—$20,000,000 for water supply interconnectivity infrastructure, Charlotte, Lee, and Collier Counties, Florida.

(123) COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure to improve water quality in the vicinity of the Gordon River, Collier County, Florida.

(124) HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$6,250,000 for water infrastructure and supply enhancement, Hillsborough County, Florida.

(125) JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—$25,000,000 for wastewater related infrastructure, including septic tank replacements, Jacksonville, Florida.

(126) SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA.—[$10,000,000] *$50,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure in Sarasota County, Florida.

(127) SOUTH SEMINOLE AND NORTH ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$30,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure for the South Seminole and North Orange Wastewater Transmission Authority, Florida.

(128) MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$190,250,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including water reuse supply and a water transmission pipeline, Miami-Dade County, Florida.

(129) PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$57,500,000 for water infrastructure, Palm Beach County, Florida.

(130) ALBANY, GEORGIA.—$109,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), Albany, Georgia.

(131) BANKS COUNTY, GEORGIA.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure improvements, Banks County, Georgia.

(132) BERRIEN COUNTY, GEORGIA.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure improvements, Berrien County, Georgia.

(133) CHATTOOGA COUNTY, GEORGIA.—$8,000,000 for wastewater and drinking water infrastructure improvement, Chattooga County, Georgia.

(134) CHATTOOGA, FLOYD, GORDON, WALKER, AND WHITIFIELD COUNTIES, GEORGIA.—$10,000,000 for water infrastructure improvements, Armuchee Valley, Chattooga, Floyd, Gordon, Walker, and Whitifield Counties, Georgia.

(135) DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure improvements, Dahlonega, Georgia.

(136) EAST POINT, GEORGIA.—[$20,000,000] *$24,000,000* for stormwater management*, water supply,* and other water infrastructure improvements, city of East Point, Georgia.

(137) FAYETTEVILLE, GRANTVILLE, LAGRANGE, PINE MOUNTAIN (HARRIS COUNTY), DOUGLASVILLE, AND CARROLLTON, GEORGIA.—$24,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Fayetteville, Grantville, LaGrange, Pine Mountain (Harris County), Douglasville, and Carrollton, Georgia.

(138) MERIWETHER AND SPALDING COUNTIES, GEORGIA.—$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Meriwether and Spalding Counties, Georgia.

(139) MOULTRIE, GEORGIA.—$5,000,000 for water supply infrastructure, Moultrie, Georgia.

(140) STEPHENS COUNTY/CITY OF TOCCOA, GEORGIA.—$8,000,000 water infrastructure improvements, Stephens County/city of Toccoa, Georgia.

(141) NORTH VERNON AND BUTLERVILLE, INDIANA.—$1,700,000 for wastewater infrastructure, North Vernon and Butlerville, Indiana.

(142) SALEM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, INDIANA.—$3,200,000 for water supply infrastructure, Salem, Washington County, Indiana.

(143) ATCHISON, KANSAS.—$20,000,000 to address combined sewer overflows, Atchison, Kansas.

(144) CENTRAL KENTUCKY.—$10,000,000 for water related infrastructure and resource protection and development, Scott, Franklin, Woodford, Anderson, Fayette, Mercer, Jessamine, Boyle, Lincoln, Garrard, Madison, Estill, Powell, Clark, Montgomery, and Bourbon Counties, Kentucky.

(145) LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA.—$1,200,000 for water and wastewater improvements, Lafayette, Louisiana.

(146) LAFOURCHE PARISH, LOUISIANA.—$7,300,000 for measures to prevent the intrusion of saltwater into the freshwater system, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

(147) LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater improvements, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

(148) NORTHWEST LOUISIANA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, LOUISIANA.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater improvements, Northwest Louisiana Council of Governments, Louisiana.

(149) OUACHITA PARISH, LOUISIANA.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater improvements, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

(150) PLAQUEMINE, LOUISIANA.—$7,000,000 for sanitary sewer and wastewater infrastructure, Plaquemine, Louisiana.

(151) RAPIDES AREA PLANNING COMMISSION, LOUISIANA.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater improvements, Rapides, Louisiana.

(152) SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.—$20,000,000 for water supply infrastructure in Shreveport, Louisiana.

(153) SOUTH CENTRAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION, LOUISIANA.—$17,500,000 for water and wastewater improvements, South Central Planning and Development Commission, Louisiana.

(154) UNION-LINCOLN REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT, LOUISIANA.—$2,000,000 for the Union-Lincoln Regional Water Supply project, Louisiana.

(155) CHESAPEAKE BAY IMPROVEMENTS, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—$30,000,000 for environmental in-

frastructure projects to benefit the Chesapeake Bay, including the nutrient removal project at the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment facility in the District of Columbia.

(156) CHESAPEAKE BAY REGION, MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.—$40,000,000 for water pollution control, Chesapeake Bay Region, Maryland and Virginia.

(157) MICHIGAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—**[**$160,000,000**]** *$225,000,000* for correction of combined sewer overflows, Michigan.

(B) ADDITIONAL PROJECTS.—Amounts made available under subparagraph (A) may be used for design and construction projects for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Michigan, including for projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities *(including stormwater management)*, water supply and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development.

(158) CENTRAL IRON RANGE SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT, MINNESOTA.—$12,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure for the Central Iron Range Sanitary Sewer District to serve the cities of Hibbing, Chisholm, Buhl, and Kinney, and Balkan and Great Scott Townships, Minnesota.

(159) CENTRAL LAKE REGION SANITARY DISTRICT, MINNESOTA.—$2,000,000 for sanitary sewer and wastewater infrastructure for the Central Lake Region Sanitary District, Minnesota, to serve Le Grande and Moe Townships, Minnesota.

(160) GOODVIEW, MINNESOTA.—$3,000,000 for water quality infrastructure, Goodview, Minnesota.

(161) GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA.—$5,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

(162) WILLMAR, MINNESOTA.—$15,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Willmar, Minnesota.

(163) BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.—**[**$10,000,000**]** *$48,000,000* for water and wastewater related infrastructure, *including stormwater management and water supply,* city of Biloxi, Mississippi.

(164) CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,500,000 for a surface water program, city of Corinth, Mississippi.

(165) GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater related infrastructure, city of Gulfport, Mississippi.

(166) HARRISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—**[**$5,000,000**]** *$8,000,000* for water and wastewater related infrastructure, *including stormwater management, drainage systems, and surface water protection,* Harrison County, Mississippi.

(167) JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.—**[**$139,000,000**]** *$154,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including *water supply, stormwater management, and* resilience activities for such infrastructure, Jackson, Mississippi.

(168) CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA.—$30,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Clark County, Nevada.

(169) CLEAN WATER COALITION, NEVADA.—$50,000,000 for the Systems Conveyance and Operations Program, Clark County, Henderson, Las Vegas, and North Las Vegas, Nevada.

(170) GLENDALE DAM DIVERSION STRUCTURE, NEVADA.—$10,000,000 for water system improvements to the Glendale Dam Diversion Structure for the Truckee Meadows Water Authority, Nevada.

(171) HENDERSON, NEVADA.—$13,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Henderson, Nevada.

(172) INDIAN SPRINGS, NEVADA.—$12,000,000 for construction of wastewater system improvements for the Indian Springs community, Nevada.

(173) RENO, NEVADA.—$13,000,000 for construction of a water conservation project for the Highland Canal, Mogul Bypass in Reno, Nevada.

(174) WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.—$14,000,000 for construction of water infrastructure improvements to the Huffaker Hills Reservoir Conservation Project, Washoe County, Nevada.

(175) CRANFORD TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.—$6,000,000 for storm sewer improvements, Cranford Township, New Jersey.

(176) MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.—$1,100,000 for storm sewer improvements, Middletown Township, New Jersey.

(177) PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.—$35,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Paterson, New Jersey.

(178) RAHWAY VALLEY, NEW JERSEY.—$25,000,000 for sanitary sewer and storm sewer improvements in the service area of the Rahway Valley Sewerage Authority, New Jersey.

(179) BABYLON, NEW YORK.—$5,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Town of Babylon, New York.

(180) ELLICOTTVILLE, NEW YORK.—$2,000,000 for water supply, water, and wastewater infrastructure in Ellicottville, New York.

(181) ELMIRA, NEW YORK.—$5,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Elmira, New York.

(182) ESSEX HAMLET, NEW YORK.—$5,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Essex Hamlet, New York.

(183) FLEMING, NEW YORK.—$5,000,000 for drinking water infrastructure, Fleming, New York.

(184) KIRYAS JOEL, NEW YORK.—[$25,000,000] *$S30,000,000* for drinking water infrastructure, village of Kiryas Joel, New York.

(185) NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK.—$5,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Niagara Falls Water Board, New York.

(186) PATCHOGUE, NEW YORK.—$5,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, village of Patchogue, New York.

(187) SENNETT, NEW YORK.—$1,500,000 for water infrastructure, town of Sennett, New York.

(188) SPRINGPORT AND FLEMING, NEW YORK.—$10,000,000 for water related infrastructure, including water mains, pump stations, and water storage tanks, Springport and Fleming, New York.

(189) WELLSVILLE, NEW YORK.—$2,000,000 for water supply, water, and wastewater infrastructure in Wellsville, New York.

(190) YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$5,000,000 for drinking water infrastructure, Yates County, New York.

(191) CABARRUS COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$4,500,000 for water related infrastructure, Cabarrus County, North Carolina.

(192) CARY, WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$4,000,000 for a water reclamation facility, Cary, Wake County, North Carolina.

(193) CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.—$14,000,000 for the Briar Creek Relief Sewer project, city of Charlotte, North Carolina.

(194) FAYETTEVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$6,000,000 for water and sewer upgrades, city of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina.

(195) MOORESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—[$4,000,000] *$20,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure improvements, town of Mooresville, North Carolina.

(196) NEUSE REGIONAL WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$4,000,000 for the Neuse regional drinking water facility, Kinston, North Carolina.

(197) RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$13,500,000 for water related infrastructure, Richmond County, North Carolina.

(198) UNION COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$6,000,000 for water related infrastructure, Union County, North Carolina.

(199) WASHINGTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Washington County, North Carolina.

(200) WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA.—$3,000,000 for stormwater upgrades, city of Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

(201) NORTH DAKOTA.—$15,000,000 for water-related infrastructure, North Dakota.

(202) DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA.—$15,000,000 for water supply infrastructure, Devils Lake, North Dakota.

(203) SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.—$20,000,000 for water related infrastructure, Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands.

(204) AKRON, OHIO.—$5,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Akron, Ohio.

(205) BURR OAK REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT, OHIO.—$4,000,000 for construction of a water line to extend from a well field near Chauncey, Ohio, to a water treatment plant near Millfield, Ohio.

(206) CINCINNATI, OHIO.—$31,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Cincinnati, Ohio.

(207) CLEVELAND, OHIO.—$25,500,000 water and wastewater infrastructure, city of Cleveland, Ohio.

(208) COLUMBUS, OHIO.—$4,500,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Columbus, Ohio.

(209) DAYTON, OHIO.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Dayton, Ohio.

(210) DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO.—$1,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Defiance County, Ohio.

(211) FOSTORIA, OHIO.—$2,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Fostoria, Ohio.

(212) FREMONT, OHIO.—$2,000,000 for construction of offstream water supply reservoir, Fremont, Ohio.

(213) LAKE COUNTY, OHIO.—$1,500,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Lake County, Ohio.

(214) LAWRENCE COUNTY, OHIO.—$5,000,000 for Union Rome wastewater infrastructure, Lawrence County, Ohio.

(215) MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO.—$1,000,000 to extend the Tupper Plains Regional Water District water line to Meigs County, Ohio.

(216) MENTOR-ON-LAKE, OHIO.—$625,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Mentor-on-Lake, Ohio.

(217) VINTON COUNTY, OHIO.—$1,000,000 to construct water lines in Vinton and Brown Townships, Ohio.

(218) WILLOWICK, OHIO.—$665,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Willowick, Ohio.

(219) ADA, OKLAHOMA.—$1,700,000 for sewer improvements and other water infrastructure, city of Ada, Oklahoma.

(220) ALVA, OKLAHOMA.—$250,000 for wastewater infrastructure improvements, city of Alva, Oklahoma.

(221) ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA.—$1,900,000 for water and sewer infrastructure improvements, city of Ardmore, Oklahoma.

(222) BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA.—$2,500,000 for water supply infrastructure, city of Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

(223) BETHANY, OKLAHOMA.—$1,500,000 for water improvements and water related infrastructure, city of Bethany, Oklahoma.

(224) CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA.—$650,000 for industrial park sewer infrastructure, city of Chickasha, Oklahoma.

(225) DISNEY AND LANGLEY, OKLAHOMA.—$2,500,000 for water and sewer improvements and water related infrastructure, cities of Disney and Langley, Oklahoma.

(226) DURANT, OKLAHOMA.—$3,300,000 for bayou restoration and water related infrastructure, city of Durant, Oklahoma.

(227) EASTERN OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY, WILBERTON, OKLAHOMA.—$1,000,000 for sewer and utility upgrades and water related infrastructure, Eastern Oklahoma State University, Wilberton, Oklahoma.

(228) GUYMON, OKLAHOMA.—$16,000,000 for water and wastewater related infrastructure, city of Guymon, Oklahoma.

(229) KONAWA, OKLAHOMA.—$500,000 for water treatment infrastructure improvements, city of Konawa, Oklahoma.

(230) LUGERT-ALTUS IRRIGATION DISTRICT, ALTUS, OKLAHOMA.—$5,000,000 for water related infrastructure improvements, Lugert-Altus Irrigation District, Altus, Oklahoma.

(231) MIDWEST CITY, OKLAHOMA.—**[**$15,000,000**]** *$20,000,000* for **[**improvements to water related infrastructure**]** *water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply*, the City of Midwest City, Oklahoma.

(232) MUSTANG, OKLAHOMA.—$3,325,000 for water improvements and water related infrastructure, city of Mustang, Oklahoma.

(233) NORMAN, OKLAHOMA.—$10,000,000 for water related infrastructure, Norman, Oklahoma.

(234) OKLAHOMA PANHANDLE STATE UNIVERSITY, GUYMON, OKLAHOMA.—$275,000 for water testing facility and water related infrastructure development, Oklahoma Panhandle State University, Guymon, Oklahoma.

(235) WEATHERFORD, OKLAHOMA.—$500,000 for arsenic program and water related infrastructure, city of Weatherford, Oklahoma.

(236) WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.—$3,000,000 for water improvements and water related infrastructure, Woodward, Oklahoma.

(237) ALBANY, OREGON.—$35,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure to improve habitat restoration, Albany, Oregon.

(238) BEAVER CREEK RESERVOIR, PENNSYLVANIA.—$3,000,000 for projects for water supply and related activities, Beaver Creek Reservoir, Clarion County, Beaver and Salem Townships, Pennsylvania.

(239) HATFIELD BOROUGH, PENNSYLVANIA.—$3,000,000 for wastewater related infrastructure for Hatfield Borough, Pennsylvania.

(240) LEHIGH COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$5,000,000 for stormwater control measures and storm sewer improvements, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

(241) NORTH WALES BOROUGH, PENNSYLVANIA.—$1,516,584 for wastewater related infrastructure for North Wales Borough, Pennsylvania.

(242) PEN ARGYL, PENNSYLVANIA.—$5,250,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania.

(243) PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—**[**$3,000,000**]** *$53,000,000* for water supply and wastewater related infrastructure for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(244) STOCKERTON BOROUGH, TATAMY BOROUGH, AND PALMER TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$10,000,000 for stormwater control measures, particularly to address sinkholes, in the vicinity of Stockerton Borough, Tatamy Borough, and Palmer Township, Pennsylvania.

(245) VERA CRUZ, PENNSYLVANIA.—$5,500,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Vera Cruz, Pennsylvania.

(246) COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO.—**[**$35,000,000**]** *$75,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure*, including stormwater management, surface water protection, and environmental restoration,* in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(247) CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$4,000,000 for stormwater control measures and storm sewer improvements, Spring Street/Fishburne Street drainage project, Charleston, South Carolina.

(248) CHARLESTON AND WEST ASHLEY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$6,000,000 for wastewater tunnel replacement, Charleston and West Ashley, South Carolina.

(249) CROOKED CREEK, MARLBORO COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$25,000,000 for a project for water storage and water supply infrastructure on Crooked Creek, Marlboro County, South Carolina.

(250) MYRTLE BEACH AND VICINITY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$31,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including ocean outfalls, Myrtle Beach and vicinity, South Carolina.

(251) NORTH MYRTLE BEACH AND VICINITY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$74,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including ocean outfalls, North Myrtle Beach and vicinity, South Carolina.

(252) SURFSIDE, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$11,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including stormwater system improvements and ocean outfalls, Surfside, South Carolina.

(253) CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX RESERVATION (DEWEY AND ZIEBACH COUNTIES) AND PERKINS AND MEADE COUNTIES, SOUTH DAKOTA.—$65,000,000 for water related infrastructure, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation (Dewey and Ziebach counties) and Perkins and Meade Counties, South Dakota.

(254) ATHENS, TENNESSEE.—$16,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, Athens, Tennessee.

(255) BLAINE, TENNESSEE.—$500,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, Blaine, Tennessee.

(256) CLAIBORNE COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$1,250,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, Claiborne County, Tennessee.

(257) GILES COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$2,000,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, county of Giles, Tennessee.

(258) GRAINGER COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$1,250,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, Grainger County, Tennessee.

(259) HAMILTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$500,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

(260) HARROGATE, TENNESSEE.—$2,000,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, city of Harrogate, Tennessee.

(261) JOHNSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$600,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, Johnson County, Tennessee.

(262) KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.—$5,000,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, city of Knoxville, Tennessee.

(263) NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.—$5,000,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, Nashville, Tennessee.

(264) LEWIS, LAWRENCE, AND WAYNE COUNTIES, TENNESSEE.—$2,000,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, counties of Lewis, Lawrence, and Wayne, Tennessee.

(265) OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE.—$4,000,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, city of Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

(266) PLATEAU UTILITY DISTRICT, MORGAN COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$1,000,000 for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, Morgan County, Tennessee.

(267) SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$4,000,000 for water related environmental infrastructure, county of Shelby, Tennessee.

(268) CENTRAL TEXAS.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Bosque, Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Hill, Hood, Johnson, Madison, McLennan, Limestone, Robertson, and Somervell Counties, Texas.

(269) EL PASO COUNTY, TEXAS.—$75,000,000 for water related infrastructure and resource protection, including stormwater management, and development, El Paso County, Texas.

(270) FT. BEND COUNTY, TEXAS.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Ft. Bend County, Texas.

(271) DUCHESNE, IRON, AND UINTAH COUNTIES, UTAH.—$10,800,000 for water related infrastructure, Duchesne, Iron, and Uintah Counties, Utah.

(272) NORTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Hancock, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Doddridge, Monongalia, Marion, Harrison, Taylor, Barbour, Preston, Tucker, Mineral, Grant, Gilmer, Brooke, and Ritchie Counties, West Virginia.

(B) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), at the request of a non-Federal interest for a project or a separable element of a project that receives assistance under this paragraph, the Secretary may enter into an agreement developed in accordance with section 571(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 371) for the project or separable element.

(273) UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS.—$25,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure for the St. Croix Anguilla wastewater treatment plant and the St. Thomas Charlotte Amalie wastewater treatment plant, United States Virgin Islands.

(274) ALABAMA.—$85,000,000 for water, wastewater, and other environmental infrastructure in Alabama.

(275) CHANDLER, ARIZONA.—$18,750,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Chandler, Arizona.

(276) PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Pinal County, Arizona.

(277) TEMPE, ARIZONA.—$37,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation and groundwater recharge, for the City of Tempe, Arizona.

(278) ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—[$20,000,000] *$116,000,000* for environmental infrastructure, *including water supply,* in Alameda County, California.

(279) BELL GARDENS, CALIFORNIA.—$12,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water recycling and water supply, in the city of Bell Gardens, California.

(280) CALIMESA, CALIFORNIA.—$3,500,000 for stormwater management and water supply infrastructure, including groundwater recharge and water recycling, in the city of Calimesa, California.

(281) COMPTON CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—$6,165,000 for stormwater management infrastructure in the vicinity of Compton Creek, city of Compton, California.

(282) DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA.—$100,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Downey, California.

(283) EAST COUNTY, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$70,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water recycling and water supply, in East County, San Diego County, California.

(284) EASTERN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$25,000,000 for the planning, design, and construction of water and wastewater infrastructure, including water recycling and water supply, for the cities of Azusa, Baldwin Park, Covina, Duarte, El Monte, Glendora, Industry, Irwindale, La Puente,

La Verne, Monrovia, San Dimas, and West Covina, and for Avocado Heights, Bassett, and Valinda, California.

(285) ESCONDIDO CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—$34,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the vicinity of Escondido Creek, city of Escondido, California.

(286) FONTANA, CALIFORNIA.—[$16,000,000] *$56,000,000* for [stormwater management infrastructure] *wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, and water supply and distribution systems* in the city of Fontana, California.

(287) HEALDSBURG, CALIFORNIA.—$23,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water recycling and water supply, in the city of Healdsburg, California.

(288) INLAND EMPIRE, CALIFORNIA.—[$60,000,000] *$65,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Riverside County and San Bernardino County, California.

(289) LOMITA, CALIFORNIA.—$4,716,600 for stormwater management infrastructure in the city of Lomita, California.

(290) MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$28,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Marin County, California.

(291) MAYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the city of Maywood, California.

(292) MONTEREY PENINSULA, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, and water supply, on the Monterey Peninsula, California.

(293) NORTH RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA.—$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including coastal flooding resilience measures for such infrastructure, in North Richmond, California.

(294) ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA.—$40,700,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water recycling and water supply, in the city of Ontario, California.

(295) PARAMOUNT, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Paramount, California.

(296) PETALUMA, CALIFORNIA.—$13,700,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water recycling, in the city of Petaluma, California.

(297) PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$21,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, in Placer County, California.

(298) RIALTO, CALIFORNIA.—$27,500,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the city of Rialto, California.

(299) RINCON RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA.—$38,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure on the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians reservation, California.

(300) SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA, CALIFORNIA.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), water supply and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water protection and development, including flooding resilience measures for such infrastructure, in Contra Costa County, San Joaquin County, Solano County, Sacramento County, and Yolo County, California.

(301) SAN JOAQUIN AND STANISLAUS, CALIFORNIA.—$200,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, and water supply, in San Joaquin County and Stanislaus County, California.

(302) SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA.—$19,400,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the city of Santa Rosa California.

(303) SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, and water supply, including earthquake resilience measures for such infrastructure and water supply, in the city of Sierra Madre, California.

(304) SMITH RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—$25,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in Howonquet Village and Resort and Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation, Smith River, California.

(305) SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—$270,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water recycling, at the San Francisco International Airport, California.

(306) TEMECULA, CALIFORNIA.—$18,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, in the city of Temecula, California.

(307) TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA.—**[**$100,000,000**]** *$133,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including groundwater recharge and water supply, in the city of Torrance, California.

(308) WESTERN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$15,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the cities of Pinole, San Pablo, and Richmond, and in El Sobrante, California.

(309) YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$6,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, in Yolo County, California.

(310) HEBRON, CONNECTICUT.—$3,700,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Hebron, Connecticut.

(311) NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.—$16,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the town of Bozrah and the City of Norwich, Connecticut.

(312) WINDHAM, CONNECTICUT.—$18,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Windham, Connecticut.

(313) KENT, DELAWARE.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water storage and treatment systems, and environmental restoration, in Kent County, Delaware.

(314) NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water storage and treatment systems, and environmental restoration, in New Castle County, Delaware.

(315) SUSSEX, DELAWARE.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water storage and treatment systems, and environmental restoration, in Sussex County, Delaware.

(316) WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—**[**$1,000,000**]** *$201,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management *distribution systems*, in Washington, District of Columbia.

(317) LONGBOAT KEY, FLORIDA.—$12,750,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Longboat Key, Florida.

(318) MARTIN, ST. LUCIE, AND PALM BEACH COUNTIES, FLORIDA.—$100,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, to improve water quality in the St. Lucie River, Indian River Lagoon, and Lake Worth Lagoon in Martin County, St. Lucie County, and Palm Beach County, Florida.

(319) POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$10,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Polk County, Florida.

(320) OKEECHOBEE COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$20,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in Okeechobee County, Florida.

(321) ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA.—**[**$50,000,000**]** *$125,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation*, stormwater management,* and water supply, in Orange County, Florida.

(322) GEORGIA.—**[**$75,000,000**]** *$125,000,000* for environmental infrastructure in Baldwin County, Bartow County, Floyd County, Haralson County, Jones County, Gilmer County, Towns County, Warren County, Lamar County, Lowndes County, Troup County, Madison County, Toombs County, Dade County, Bulloch County, Gordon County, Walker County, Dooly County, Butts County, Clarke County, Crisp County, Newton County, Bibb County, Baker County, Barrow County, Oglethorpe County, Peach County, Brooks County, Carroll County, Worth County, Jenkins County, Wheeler County, Calhoun County, Randolph County, Wilcox County, Stewart County, Telfair County, Clinch County, Hancock County, Ben Hill County, Jeff Davis County, Chattooga County, Lanier County, Brantley County, Charlton County, Tattnall County, Emanuel County, Mitchell County, Turner County, Bacon County, Terrell County, Macon County, Ware County, Bleckley County, Colquitt County, Washington County, Berrien County, Coffee County, Pulaski County, Cook County, Atkinson County, Candler County, Taliaferro County, Evans County, Johnson County, Irwin County, Dodge County, Jefferson County, Appling County, Taylor County, Wayne County, Clayton County, Decatur County, Schley County, Sumter County, Early County, Webster County, Clay County, Upson County, Long County, Twiggs County, Dougherty County, Quitman County, Meriwether County, Stephens County, Wilkinson County, Murray County, Wilkes County, Elbert County, McDuffie County, Heard County, Marion County, Talbot County, Laurens County, Montgomery County, Echols County, Pierce County, Richmond County, Chattahoochee County, Screven County, Habersham County, Lincoln County, Burke County, Liberty County, Tift County, Polk County, Glascock County, Grady County, Jasper County, Banks County, Franklin County, Whitfield County, Treutlen County, Crawford County, and Hart County, Georgia.

(323) GUAM.—**[**$35,000,000**]** *$45,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure in Guam.

(324) STATE OF HAWAII.—$75,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure (including urban stormwater conveyance), resource protection and development, water supply, environmental restoration, and surface water protection and development, in the State of Hawaii.

(325) COUNTY OF HAWAIʻI, HAWAII.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the County of Hawaiʻi, Hawaii.

(326) HONOLULU, HAWAII.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii.

(327) KAUAʻI, HAWAII.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the County of Kauaʻi, Hawaii.

(328) MAUI, HAWAII.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the County of Maui, Hawaii.

(329) DIXMOOR, ILLINOIS.—$15,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the village of Dixmoor, Illinois.

(330) FOREST PARK, ILLINOIS.—$50,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Forest Park, Illinois.

(331) LEMONT, ILLINOIS.—$3,135,000 for water infrastructure in the village of Lemont, Illinois.

(332) LOCKPORT, ILLINOIS.—$6,550,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Lockport, Illinois.

(333) SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Montgomery County, Christian County, Fayette County, Shelby County, Jasper County, Richland County, Crawford County, and Lawrence County, Illinois.

(334) WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—$36,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Will County, Illinois.

(335) ORLEANS PARISH, LOUISIANA.—$100,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

(336) FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS.—$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the city of Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

(337) HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.—**[**$30,000,000**]** *$50,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the city of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

(338) LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.—$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the city of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

(339) LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.—**[**$30,000,000**]** *$40,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts.

(340) METHUEN, MASSACHUSETTS.—$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater manage-

ment (including combined sewer overflows), in the city of Methuen, Massachusetts.

(341) MARYLAND.—[$100,000,000] *$225,000,000* for water, wastewater, and other environmental infrastructure, Maryland.

(342) BOONSBORO, MARYLAND.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of Boonsboro, Maryland.

(343) BRUNSWICK, MARYLAND.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Brunswick, Maryland.

(344) CASCADE CHARTER TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN.—$7,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Cascade Charter Township, Michigan.

(345) MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—$90,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Macomb County, Michigan.

(346) NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA.—$33,450,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Northfield, Minnesota.

(347) CENTERTOWN, MISSOURI.—$15,900,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the village of Centertown, Missouri.

(348) CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.—$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of St. Louis, Missouri.

(349) ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI.—$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in St. Louis County, Missouri.

(350) CLINTON, MISSISSIPPI.—$13,600,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, in the city of Clinton, Mississippi.

(351) MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—$24,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, in Madison County, Mississippi.

(352) MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.—[$26,000,000] *$50,000,000* for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, in the city of Meridian, Mississippi.

(353) OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.—[$10,000,000] *$25,000,000* for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, in the City of Oxford, Mississippi.

(354) RANKIN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—$24,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, in Rankin County, Mississippi.

(355) MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the city of Manchester, New Hampshire.

(356) BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.—$825,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the city of Bayonne, New Jersey.

(357) CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.—$143,800,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Camden, New Jersey.

(358) ESSEX AND SUSSEX COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY.—[$60,000,000] *$85,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Essex County and Sussex County, New Jersey.

(359) FLEMINGTON, NEW JERSEY.—$4,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the Borough of Flemington, New Jersey.

(360) JEFFERSON, NEW JERSEY.—$90,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Jefferson Township, New Jersey.

(361) KEARNY, NEW JERSEY.—$69,900,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the town of Kearny, New Jersey.

(362) LONG HILL, NEW JERSEY.—$7,500,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Long Hill Township, New Jersey.

(363) MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—[$30,000,000] *$55,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure in Morris County, New Jersey.

(364) PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY.—$1,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Passaic County, New Jersey.

(365) PHILLIPSBURG, NEW JERSEY.—$2,600,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

(366) RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY.—$3,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Rahway, New Jersey.

(367) ROSELLE, NEW JERSEY.—$5,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the Borough of Roselle, New Jersey.

(368) SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE, NEW JERSEY.—$7,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the Township of South Orange Village, New Jersey.

(369) SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY.—$1,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Summit, New Jersey.

(370) WARREN, NEW JERSEY.—$4,550,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Warren Township, New Jersey.

(371) ESPAÑOLA, NEW MEXICO.—$21,995,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Española, New Mexico.

(372) FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO.—[$15,500,000] *$17,500,000* for water infrastructure, including water supply *and stormwater management*, in the city of Farmington, New Mexico.

(373) MORA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—$2,874,000 for wastewater infrastructure in Mora County, New Mexico.

(374) SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.—$20,700,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, in the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

(375) CLARKSTOWN, NEW YORK.—$14,600,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Clarkstown, New York.

(376) GENESEE, NEW YORK.—$85,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, in Genesee County, New York.

(377) QUEENS, NEW YORK.—[$190,000,000] *$261,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in Queens, New York.

(378) YORKTOWN, NEW YORK.—$40,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Yorktown, New York.

(379) BRUNSWICK, OHIO.—$4,510,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Brunswick, Ohio.

(380) BROOKINGS, OREGON.—$2,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the City of Brookings and the Port of Brookings Harbor, Oregon.

(381) MONROE, OREGON.—$6,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Monroe, Oregon.

(382) NEWPORT, OREGON.—$60,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water storage, in the city of Newport, Oregon.

(383) LANE COUNTY, OREGON.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and storage, distribution, and treatment systems, in Lane County, Oregon.

(384) PALMYRA, PENNSYLVANIA.—$36,300,000 for wastewater infrastructure in Palmyra Township, Pennsylvania.

(385) PIKE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$10,000,000 for water and stormwater management infrastructure, including water supply, in Pike County, Pennsylvania.

(386) PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.—$20,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

(387) POCONO, PENNSYLVANIA.—$22,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Pocono Township, Pennsylvania.

(388) WESTFALL, PENNSYLVANIA.—$16,880,000 for wastewater infrastructure in Westfall Township, Pennsylvania.

(389) WHITEHALL, PENNSYLVANIA.—$6,000,000 for stormwater management infrastructure in Whitehall Township and South Whitehall Township, Pennsylvania.

(390) BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$7,462,000 for stormwater management infrastructure in Beaufort County, South Carolina.

(391) CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$25,583,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Charleston, South Carolina.

(392) HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$19,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including ocean outfalls, in Horry County, South Carolina.

(393) MOUNT PLEASANT, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$20,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

(394) PORTLAND, TENNESSEE.—[$1,850,000] *$19,850,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply *and stormwater management*, in the city of Portland, Tennessee.

(395) SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$69,500,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Smith County, Tennessee.

(396) TROUSDALE, MACON, AND SUMNER COUNTIES, TENNESSEE.—$178,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Trousdale County, Macon County, and Sumner County, Tennessee.

(397) UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS.—$1,584,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the United States Virgin Islands.

(398) BONNEY LAKE, WASHINGTON.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Bonney Lake, Washington.

(399) BURIEN, WASHINGTON.—$5,000,000 for stormwater management infrastructure in the city of Burien, Washington.

(400) ELLENSBURG, WASHINGTON.—$3,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Ellensburg, Washington.

(401) NORTH BEND, WASHINGTON.—$30,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of North Bend, Washington.

(402) PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON.—[$7,500,000] *$12,000,000* for wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the City and Port of Port Angeles, Washington.

(403) SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON.—$56,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Snohomish County, Washington.

(405) MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.—$11,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), and resource protection and development, in the Milwaukee metropolitan area, Wisconsin.

(406) BUCKEYE, ARIZONA.—$12,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Buckeye, Arizona.

(407) FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.—[$5,000,000] *$13,888,889* for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for water reclamation, withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Flagstaff, Arizona.

(408) GLENDALE, ARIZONA.—$5,200,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Glendale, Arizona.

(409) PAGE, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Page, Arizona.

(410) SAHUARITA, ARIZONA.—$4,800,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, in the town of Sahuarita, Arizona.

(411) TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Tohono O'odham Nation, Arizona.

(412) TUCSON, ARIZONA.—[$30,000,000] *$57,013,889* for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water reclamation and recycled water systems), Tucson, Arizona.

(413) WINSLOW, ARIZONA.—[$3,000,000] *$9,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Winslow, Arizona.

(414) ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the City of Adelanto, California.

(415) APTOS, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Aptos, California.

(416) SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS, BAY-DELTA, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, San Francisco Bay–Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta watershed, California.

(417) BISHOP, CALIFORNIA.—$2,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Bishop, California.

(418) BLOOMINGTON, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Bloomington, California.

(419) BUTTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water supply, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection in Butte County, California.

(420) CALIFORNIA CITY, CALIFORNIA.—$1,902,808 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of California City, California.

(421) CARSON, CALIFORNIA.—$11,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the City of Carson, California.

(422) CEDAR GLEN, CALIFORNIA.—$35,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water storage, in Cedar Glen, California.

(423) CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in City of Culver City, California.

(424) COLTON, CALIFORNIA.—[$20,000,000] *$40,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Colton, California.

(425) EAST SAN FERNANDO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—[$50,000,000] *$72,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, drinking water, and water supply, in the City of Los Angeles, California, including Sun Valley.

(426) FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, including stormwater man-

agement, surface water resource protection, and environmental restoration, in Fresno County, California.

(427) GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.—$20,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water storage, for communities served by the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, California.

(428) GRAND TERRACE, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Grand Terrace, California.

(429) HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in the city of Hayward, California.

(430) HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Hollister, California.

(431) KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$50,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in Kern County, California.

(432) LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—[$20,000,000] *$30,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Lake County, California.

(433) LAKE TAHOE BASIN.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the communities within the Lake Tahoe Basin in Nevada and California.

(434) LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the City of La Quinta, California.

(435) LAKEWOOD, CALIFORNIA.—$8,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Lakewood, California.

(436) LAWNDALE, CALIFORNIA.—$6,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, and environmental infrastructure, in the city of Lawndale, California.

(437) LONE PINE, CALIFORNIA.—$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Lone Pine, California.

(438) LOMITA, CALIFORNIA.—$5,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in the city of Lomita, California.

(439) LOS BANOS, CALIFORNIA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Los Banos, California.

(440) LOS OLIVOS, CALIFORNIA.—[$4,000,000] *$30,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Los Olivos, California.

(441) LYNWOOD, CALIFORNIA.—$12,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of Lynwood, California.

(442) MADERA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$27,500,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in Madera County, California.

(443) MILPITAS, CALIFORNIA.—$15,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of Milpitas, California.

(444) MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA.—$18,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in the town of Montecito, California.

(445) OAKLAND-ALAMEDA ESTUARY, CALIFORNIA.—$30,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management),

drainage systems and water quality enhancement, Oakland-Alameda Estuary, Oakland and Alameda Counties, California.

(446) OXNARD, CALIFORNIA.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, conservation, water reuse and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection, in the city of Oxnard, California.

(447) PATTERSON, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and environmental restoration, in the city of Patterson, California.

(448) POMONA, CALIFORNIA.—$35,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in Pomona, California.

(449) ROHNERT PARK, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of Rohnert Park, California.

(450) SALINAS, CALIFORNIA.—[$20,000,000] *$25,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply *and stormwater management*, in the city of Salinas, California.

(451) SAN BENITO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in San Benito County, California.

(452) SAN BUENAVENTURA, CALIFORNIA.—$18,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of San Buenaventura, California.

(453) SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—[$200,000,000] *$211,500,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in San Diego County, California.

(454) SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA.—[$5,000,000] *$6,000,000* for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of South Gate, California.

(455) SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water supply, in San Luis Obispo County, California.

(456) STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in Stanislaus County, California.

(457) TIJUANA RIVER VALLEY WATERSHED, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Tijuana River Valley Watershed, California.

(458) TULARE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, including stormwater management, surface water resource protection, and environmental restoration, in Tulare County, California.

(459) WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA.—$28,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Watsonville, California.

(460) YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in Yolo County, California.

(461) YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.—$6,500,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in communities served by the Yorba Linda Water District, California.

(462) EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and stormwater management, El Paso County, Colorado.

(463) FREMONT COUNTY, COLORADO.—$50,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, in Fremont County, Colorado.

(464) EAST HAMPTON, CONNECTICUT.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of East Hampton, Connecticut.

(465) EAST LYME, CONNECTICUT.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of East Lyme, Connecticut.

(466) REHOBOTH BEACH, LEWES, DEWEY, BETHANY, SOUTH BETHANY, FENWICK ISLAND, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Rehoboth Beach, Lewes, Dewey, Bethany, South Bethany, and Fenwick Island, Delaware.

(467) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Wilmington, Delaware.

(468) PICKERING BEACH, KITTS HUMMOCK, BOWERS BEACH, SOUTH BOWERS BEACH, SLAUGHTER BEACH, PRIME HOOK BEACH, MILTON, MILFORD, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Pickering Beach, Kitts Hummock, Bowers Beach, South Bowers Beach, Slaughter Beach, Prime Hook Beach, Milton, and Milford, Delaware.

(469) BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$50,000,000 for water and water-related infrastructure, including stormwater management, water storage and treatment, surface water protection, and environmental restoration, in Broward County, Florida.

(470) DELTONA, FLORIDA.—**[**$31,200,000**]** *$50,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure in the City of Deltona, Florida.

(471) LONGBOAT KEY, FLORIDA.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the Town of Longboat Key, Florida.

(472) MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA.—**[**$10,000,000**]** *$20,500,000* for water and water supply infrastructure, including water supply, in Marion County, Florida.

(473) OVIEDO, FLORIDA.—**[**$10,000,000**]** *$15,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water storage and treatment, in the city of Oviedo, Florida.

(474) OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, and environmental restoration, in Osceola County, Florida.

(475) CENTRAL FLORIDA.—$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Brevard County, Orange County, and Osceola County, Florida.

(476) COASTAL GEORGIA, GEORGIA.—$50,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management and water supply), in Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, and McIntosh Counties, Georgia.

(477) MUSCOGEE, HENRY, AND CLAYTON COUNTIES, GEORGIA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), Muscogee, Henry, and Clayton Counties, Georgia.

(478) COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Cobb County, Georgia.

(479) DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in DeKalb County, Georgia.

(480) PORTERDALE, GEORGIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water supply, and environmental restoration in the city of Porterdale, Georgia.

(481) BURLEY, IDAHO.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water treatment, in the city of Burley, Idaho.

(482) BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.—$17,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Belvidere, Illinois.

(483) CALUMET CITY, ILLINOIS.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Calumet City, Illinois.

(484) DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in the village of Clarendon Hills, Illinois.

(485) FOX RIVER, ILLINOIS.—$9,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water storage and treatment, in the villages of Lakemoor, Island Lake, and Volo, and McHenry County, Illinois.

(486) GERMAN VALLEY, ILLINOIS.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in the village of German Valley, Illinois.

(487) LASALLE, ILLINOIS.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, drinking water, water treatment, and environmental restoration, in the city of LaSalle, Illinois.

(488) ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.—**[**$4,000,000**]** *$7,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in the city of Rockford, Illinois.

(489) SAVANNA, ILLINOIS.—$2,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, including drinking water, in the city of Savanna, Illinois.

(490) SHERRARD, ILLINOIS.—$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in the village of Sherrard, Illinois.

(491) WYANDOTTE COUNTY AND KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.—$35,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas.

(492) BROWNSVILLE, KENTUCKY.—$14,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in the city of Brownsville, Kentucky.

(493) MONROE, LOUISIANA.—$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management,

water supply, and drinking water, in the city of Monroe, Louisiana.

(494) POINTE CELESTE, LOUISIANA.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including pump stations, in Pointe Celeste, Louisiana.

(495) EASTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including wastewater treatment plant outfalls), Easthampton, Massachusetts.

(496) FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Franklin, Massachusetts.

(497) NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including pump stations, Hockanum Road, Northampton, Massachusetts.

(498) WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Winthrop, Massachusetts.

(499) MILAN, MICHIGAN.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in the city of Milan, Michigan.

(500) SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN.—**[**$58,000,000**]** *$93,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, in Genesee, Macomb, Oakland, Wayne, and Washtenaw Counties, Michigan.

(501) ELYSIAN, MINNESOTA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Elysian, Minnesota.

(502) LE SUEUR, MINNESOTA.—$3,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Le Sueur, Minnesota.

(503) BYRAM, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Byram, Mississippi.

(504) COLUMBIA, MISSISSIPPI.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water quality enhancement and water supply, in the city of Columbia, Mississippi.

(505) DIAMONDHEAD, MISSISSIPPI.—**[**$7,000,000**]** *$10,000,000* for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and drainage systems, Diamondhead, Mississippi.

(506) HANCOCK COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Hancock County, Mississippi.

(507) LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Laurel, Mississippi.

(508) MADISON, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Madison, Mississippi.

(509) MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI.—$11,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Moss Point, Mississippi.

(510) OLIVE BRANCH, MISSISSIPPI.—[$10,000,000] *$20,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water quality enhancement, and water supply, in the city of Olive Branch, Mississippi.

(511) PEARL, MISSISSIPPI.—[$7,000,000] *$14,000,000* for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, *water supply, water storage,* and water quality enhancement, Pearl, Mississippi.

(512) PICAYUNE, MISSISSIPPI.—[$5,000,000] *$8,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Picayune, Mississippi.

(513) STARKVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.—[$6,000,000] *$10,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water, water treatment, water quality enhancement, and water supply, in the city of Starkville, Mississippi.

(514) LAUGHLIN, NEVADA.—$29,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of Laughlin, Nevada.

(515) NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water wellfield and pipeline in the Pahrump Valley), Nye County, Nevada.

(516) PAHRUMP, NEVADA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Pahrump, Nevada.

(517) STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Storey County, Nevada.

(518) NEW HAMPSHIRE.—[$25,000,000] *$106,000,000* for environmental infrastructure, [including water and wastewater infrastructure] *including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water supply and stormwater management), environmental restoration, drought resiliency, and surface water protection*, New Hampshire.

(519) BELMAR, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure and stormwater management in Belmar Township, New Jersey.

(520) CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—$40,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water supply, desalination, and facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Cape May County, New Jersey.

(521) COLESVILLE, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Colesville, New Jersey.

(522) DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Deptford Township, New Jersey.

(523) LACEY TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure and stormwater management, in Lacey Township, New Jersey.

(524) MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY.—$18,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Merchantville, New Jersey.

(525) PARK RIDGE, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Park Ridge, New Jersey.

(526) WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.—$3,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Washington Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey.

(527) BERNALILLO, NEW MEXICO.—$20,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the town of Bernalillo, New Mexico.

(528) BOSQUE FARMS, NEW MEXICO.—$10,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the village of Bosque Farms, New Mexico.

(529) CARMEL, NEW YORK.—$3,450,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Carmel, New York.

(530) DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK.—**[**$10,000,000**]** *$15,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure in Dutchess County, New York.

(531) KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$100,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in Kings County, New York.

(532) MOHAWK RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NEW YORK.—$100,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, surface water resource protection, environmental restoration, and related infrastructure, in the vicinity of the Mohawk River and tributaries, including the counties of Albany, Delaware, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Otsego, Saratoga, Schoharie, and Schenectady, New York.

(533) MOUNT PLEASANT, NEW YORK.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Mount Pleasant, New York.

(534) NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), New Rochelle, New York.

(535) NEWTOWN CREEK, NEW YORK.—**[**$25,000,000**]** *$75,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the vicinity of Newtown Creek, New York City, New York.

(536) NEW YORK COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$60,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in New York County, New York.

(537) ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK.—**[**$10,000,000**]** *$15,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure in Orange County, New York.

(538) SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW YORK.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Sleepy Hollow, New York.

(539) ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.—[$10,000,000] *$15,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure in Ulster County, New York.

(540) RAMAPO, NEW YORK.—$4,000,000 for water infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in the town of Ramapo, New York.

(541) RIKERS ISLAND, NEW YORK.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows) on Rikers Island, New York.

(542) YORKTOWN, NEW YORK.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Yorktown, New York.

(543) CANTON, NORTH CAROLINA.—$41,025,650 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Canton, North Carolina.

(544) FAIRMONT, NORTH CAROLINA.—$7,137,500 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the town of Fairmont, North Carolina.

(545) MURPHY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$1,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of Murphy, North Carolina.

(546) ROBBINSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—$3,474,350 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Robbinsville, North Carolina.

(547) WEAVERVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Weaverville, North Carolina.

(548) CITY OF AKRON, OHIO.—$5,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including drainage systems), City of Akron, Ohio.

(549) APPLE CREEK, OHIO.—$350,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Apple Creek, Ohio.

(550) ASHTABULA COUNTY, OHIO.—$1,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water supply and water quality enhancement), Ashtabula County, Ohio.

(551) BLOOMINGBURG, OHIO.—$6,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Bloomingburg, Ohio.

(552) BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OHIO.—$170,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Brooklyn Heights, Ohio.

(553) CHAGRIN FALLS REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM, OHIO.—$3,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the villages of Bentleyville, Chagrin Falls, Moreland Hills, and South Russell, and the Townships of Bainbridge, Chagrin Falls, and Russell, Ohio.

(554) CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.—$11,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including combined sewer overflows), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

(555) EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO.—$13,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infra-

structure (including stormwater management), East Cleveland, Ohio.

(556) ERIE COUNTY, OHIO.—$16,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows) in Erie County, Ohio.

(557) HURON, OHIO.—$7,100,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Huron, Ohio.

(558) KELLEYS ISLAND, OHIO.—[$1,000,000] *$16,500,000* for wastewater infrastructure in the village of Kelleys Island, Ohio.

(559) NORTH OLMSTED, OHIO.—$1,175,165 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of North Olmsted, Ohio.

(560) PAINESVILLE, OHIO.—$11,800,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the City of Painesville, Ohio.

(561) SOLON, OHIO.—$14,137,341 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the city of Solon, Ohio.

(562) SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO.—[$25,000,000] *$50,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in Summit County, Ohio.

(563) STARK COUNTY, OHIO.—[$24,000,000] *$49,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in Stark County, Ohio.

(564) STRUTHERS, OHIO.—$500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including wastewater infrastructure, stormwater management, and sewer improvements), Struthers, Ohio.

(565) TOLEDO AND OREGON, OHIO.—[$10,500,000] *$45,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure*, including stormwater management, water supply, and environmental restoration,* in the cities of Toledo and Oregon, Ohio.

(566) VERMILION, OHIO.—$15,400,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the city of Vermilion, Ohio.

(567) WESTLAKE, OHIO.—$750,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Westlake, Ohio.

(568) STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA.—$30,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and water supply infrastructure (including facilities for water storage, withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), in the city of Stillwater, Oklahoma.

(569) BEAVERTON, OREGON.—$10,000,000 for water supply in the city of Beaverton, Oregon.

(570) CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including combined sewer overflows, in Clackamas County, Oregon.

(571) WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON.—$50,000,000 for water infrastructure and water supply in Washington County, Oregon.

(572) PENNSYLVANIA.—$38,600,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Pennsylvania.

(573) BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply,

stormwater management, drinking water, and water treatment, in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

(574) CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—[$7,000,000] *$20,500,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, drinking water, and water treatment, in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

(575) FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Franklin Township, Pennsylvania.

(576) INDIAN CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.—$50,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the boroughs of Telford, Franconia, and Lower Safford, Pennsylvania.

(577) PEN ARGYL, PENNSYLVANIA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania.

(578) CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure and other environmental infrastructure (including stormwater management), Chesterfield County, South Carolina.

(579) CHERAW, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$8,800,000 for water, wastewater, and other environmental infrastructure in the town of Cheraw, South Carolina.

(580) FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—[$40,000,000] *$75,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure*, including water supply,* in Florence County, South Carolina.

(581) LAKE CITY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management in the city of Lake City, South Carolina.

(582) TIPTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—[$35,000,000] *$85,000,000* for wastewater infrastructure and water supply infrastructure, including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution, Tipton County, Tennessee.

(583) TIPTON, HAYWOOD, AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, TENNESSEE.—[$50,000,000] *$100,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure and water supply, in Tipton, Haywood, and Fayette Counties, Tennessee.

(584) AUSTIN, TEXAS.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Austin, Texas.

(585) AMARILLO, TEXAS.—[$38,000,000] *$56,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water storage and treatment systems, in the City of Amarillo, Texas.

(586) BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.—[$40,000,000] *$42,300,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, *including regional water and water reuse infrastructure,* in the City of Brownsville, Texas.

(587) CLARENDON, TEXAS.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water storage, in the city of Clarendon, Texas.

(588) QUINLAN, TEXAS.—$1,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Quinlan, Texas.

(589) RUNAWAY BAY, TEXAS.—$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water storage and treatment systems, in the city of Runaway Bay, Texas.

(590) WEBB COUNTY, TEXAS.—$20,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure and water supply in Webb County, Texas.

(591) ZAPATA COUNTY, TEXAS.—[$20,000,000] *$30,000,000* for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply *and distribution systems*, in Zapata County, Texas.

(592) KING WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—$1,300,000 for wastewater infrastructure in King William County, Virginia.

(593) POTOMAC RIVER, VIRGINIA.—$1,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, environmental infrastructure, and water quality improvements, in the vicinity of the Potomac River, Virginia.

(594) CHELAN, WASHINGTON.—$9,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, storage, and distribution, in the city of Chelan, Washington.

(595) COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and storage, in the city of College Place, Washington.

(596) FERNDALE, WASHINGTON.—$4,000,000 for water, wastewater, and environmental infrastructure, in the city of Ferndale, Washington.

(597) LYNDEN, WASHINGTON.—$4,000,000 for water, wastewater, and environmental infrastructure, in the city of Lynden, Washington.

(598) OTHELLO, WASHINGTON.—$14,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water supply, storage, and treatment, and aquifer storage and recovery), in the city of Othello, Washington.

(599) AUBURN, ALABAMA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Auburn, Alabama.

(600) EDWARDSVILLE, ALABAMA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Edwardsville, Alabama.

(601) GADSDEN, ALABAMA.—$12,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Gadsden, Alabama.

(602) LOWER ALABAMA, ALABAMA.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, environmental restoration, and surface water protection, in Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Conecuh, Crenshaw, Macon, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike, Russell, and Washington Counties, Alabama.

(603) MOBILE, ALABAMA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including ecosystem restoration and resiliency, in the city of Mobile, Alabama.

(604) SOUTHSIDE, ALABAMA.—$4,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, in the city of Southside, Alabama.

(605) NELSON LAGOON, ALASKA.—$3,300,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and storage, in the Native Village of Nelson Lagoon, Alaska.

(606) SITKA, ALASKA.—$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including reclamation and storage, in the city and borough of Sitka, Alaska.

(607) SOLDOTNA, ALASKA.—$1,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation and storage, in the city of Soldotna, Alaska.

(608) LEE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Lee County, Arkansas.

(609) COTTONWOOD, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, distribution systems, and stormwater management, in the city of Cottonwood, Arizona.

(610) GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA.—$24,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, treatment, and distribution systems, in Gila County, Arizona.

(611) GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and conservation, in the Gila River Indian Community, Arizona.

(612) MARICOPA, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, distribution systems, and stormwater management, in the city of Maricopa, Arizona.

(613) PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA.—$7,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation and distribution systems and environmental restoration, in Pima County, Arizona.

(614) SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA.—$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation and distribution systems and environmental restoration, in Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

(615) ARTESIA, CALIFORNIA.—$1,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental infrastructure, in the city of Artesia, California.

(616) ATASCADERO, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Atascadero, California.

(617) BELMONT, SAN CARLOS, REDWOOD CITY, AND WEST BAY SANITARY DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.—$9,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including environmental restoration, in the cities of Belmont, San Carlos, and Redwood City and the West Bay Sanitary District, California.

(618) BURBANK, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water distribution systems, in the city of Burbank, California.

(619) BUTTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Butte County, California.

(620) CERRITOS, CALIFORNIA.—$16,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Cerritos, California.

(621) COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Coachella, California.

(622) CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$6,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Contra Costa County, California.

(623) EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA.—$18,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of El Monte, California.

(624) EL SEGUNDO, CALIFORNIA.—$1,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of El Segundo, California.

(625) ELSINORE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Lake Elsinore, California.

(626) ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA.—$44,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, drainage systems, and environmental restoration, in the city of Encinitas, California.

(627) IRVINE, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Irvine, California.

(628) LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE, CALIFORNIA.—$29,024,625 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and storage capacity, in the city of La Cañada Flintridge, California.

(629) LAGUNA BEACH, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in the city of Laguna Beach, California.

(630) LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA.—$6,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Lompoc, California.

(631) MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIFORNIA.—$2,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of Manhattan Beach, California.

(632) MISSION VIEJO, RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA, AND SAN CLEMENTE, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, water recycling, and stormwater management in the cities of Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, and San Clemente, California.

(633) MODESTO, CALIFORNIA.—$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including facility relocation, in the city of Modesto, California.

(634) MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$27,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Monterey County, California.

(635) MORGAN HILL, CALIFORNIA.—$17,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Morgan Hill, California.

(636) OJAI, CALIFORNIA.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Ojai, California.

(637) REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Redwood City, California.

(638) SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN, CALIFORNIA.—$155,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including environmental restoration and surface water protection in the Sacramento River Basin, California, including the counties of

Shasta, Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, and Yolo, California.

(639) SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.—$67,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, distribution systems, stormwater management, and environmental restoration, in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

(640) SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA.—$28,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of San Fernando, California.

(641) SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$30,665,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water reuse and related facilities, in San Mateo County, California.

(642) SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$3,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Santa Barbara County, California.

(643) SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA.—$3,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, distribution systems, and supply, in the city of Santa Cruz, California.

(644) SEASIDE, CALIFORNIA.—$14,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, and water reclamation and distribution systems, in the city of Seaside, California.

(645) SOLVANG, CALIFORNIA.—$2,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, including distribution systems, in the city of Solvang, California.

(646) SONOMA AND MARIN COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.—$60,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, surface water protection, and environmental restoration, in Sonoma and Marin Counties, California.

(647) SUTTER, CALIFORNIA.—$3,350,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the county of Sutter, California.

(648) TURLOCK, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Turlock, California.

(649) VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$23,459,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and water storage, in Ventura County, California.

(650) WEST COVINA, CALIFORNIA.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of West Covina, California.

(651) AURORA, COLORADO.—$15,600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Aurora, Colorado.

(652) CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO.—$20,000,000 for water and water infrastructure, including water supply, in Custer County, Colorado.

(653) NORTHERN COLORADO.—$22,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and environmental restoration, in Boulder, Broomfield, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Sedgwick, Washington, and Weld Counties, Colorado.

(654) CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, CONNECTICUT.—$12,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including

stormwater management and environmental restoration, in the towns of Andover, Avon, Berlin, Bloomfield, Bolton, Canton, Columbia, Coventry, East Granby, East Hartford, East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Hebron, Manchester, Mansfield, Marlborough, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, Somers, South Windsor, Southington, Stafford, Suffield, Tolland, Vernon, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Willington, Windsor, and Windsor Locks, and the cities of Hartford and New Britain, Connecticut.

(655) DANBURY, CONNECTICUT.—$32,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water storage and distribution systems, in the city of Danbury, Connecticut.

(656) HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Hartford, Connecticut.

(657) LOWER CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, CONNECTICUT.—$12,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental restoration, in the towns of Chester, Clinton, Cromwell, Deep River, Durham, East Haddam, East Hampton, Essex, Haddam, Killingworth, Lyme, Middlefield, Old Lyme, Old Saybrook, Portland, and Westbrook, and the city of Middletown, Connecticut.

(658) NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of New Britain, Connecticut.

(659) NORTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT.—$12,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental restoration, in the towns of Ashford, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Killingly, Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam, Scotland, Sterling, Thompson, Union, Voluntown, and Woodstock, Connecticut.

(660) SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT.—$12,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental restoration, in the towns of Bozrah, Colchester, East Lyme, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Lebanon, Ledyard, Lisbon, Montville, North Stonington, Preston, Salem, Sprague, Stonington, Waterford, and Windham, the boroughs of Jewett City and Stonington, and cities of Groton, New London, and Norwich, Connecticut.

(661) THOMASTON, CONNECTICUT.—$8,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Thomaston, Connecticut.

(662) WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Waterbury, Connecticut.

(663) ALTAMONTE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, and water reclamation, in the city of Altamonte Springs, Florida.

(664) BUNNELL, FLORIDA.—$16,600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Bunnell, Florida.

(665) COLUMBIA AND SUWANNEE COUNTIES, FLORIDA.—$39,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Columbia and Suwannee Counties, Florida.

(666) ESCAMBIA, WALTON, OKALOOSA, AND SANTA ROSA COUNTIES, FLORIDA.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Escambia, Walton, Okaloosa, and Santa Rosa Counties, Florida.

(667) GILCHRIST COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Gilchrist County, Florida.

(668) HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$29,600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental restoration, in Hernando County, Florida.

(669) HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA.—$46,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Hollywood, Florida.

(670) NORTH MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, monitoring infrastructure, stormwater management, and environmental restoration, in the cities of Aventura, Miami Gardens, North Miami Beach, and Sunny Isles Beach, the town of Golden Beach, and Miami-Dade County, Florida.

(671) PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$400,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, in Pasco County, Florida.

(672) RIVIERA BEACH, FLORIDA.—$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, distribution systems, and stormwater management, in the city of Riviera Beach, Florida.

(673) SANFORD, FLORIDA.—$3,800,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Sanford, Florida.

(674) TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA.—$100,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties and the cities of New Port Richey, St. Petersburg, and Tampa, Florida.

(675) WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Winter Park, Florida.

(676) AVONDALE ESTATES, GEORGIA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Avondale Estates, Georgia.

(677) FAIRBURN, GEORGIA.—$5,670,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Fairburn, Georgia.

(678) GARDEN CITY, GEORGIA.—$4,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Garden City, Georgia.

(679) NEWTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.—$23,900,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Newton County, Georgia.

(680) ADDISON, ILLINOIS.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Addison, Illinois.

(681) EAST MOLINE, ILLINOIS.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of East Moline, Illinois.

(682) PORT BYRON, ILLINOIS.—$1,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the village of Port Byron, Illinois.

(683) SHANNON, ILLINOIS.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, in the village of Shannon, Illinois.

(684) SOUTH PEKIN, ILLINOIS.—$8,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the village of South Pekin, Illinois.

(685) BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland.

(686) HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Holyoke, Massachusetts.

(687) BAY REGION, MICHIGAN.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, and surface water protection, in Bay, Midland, Saginaw, Genesee, and Tuscola Counties, Michigan.

(688) KENT COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and surface water resource protection, in Kent County, Michigan.

(689) LAPEER, MACOMB, OAKLAND, AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, MICHIGAN.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Lapeer, Macomb, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties, Michigan.

(690) MUSKEGON COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and surface water resource protection, in Muskegon County, Michigan.

(691) OTTAWA COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and surface water resource protection, in Ottawa County, Michigan.

(692) OWOSSO, MICHIGAN.—$47,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and desalination, in the city of Owosso, Michigan.

(693) WESTPHALIA, MICHIGAN.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the village of Westphalia, Michigan.

(694) COKATO, MINNESOTA.—$4,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Cokato, Minnesota.

(695) NORWOOD YOUNG AMERICA, MINNESOTA.—$21,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Norwood Young America, Minnesota.

(696) SARTELL, MINNESOTA.—$24,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, and surface water protection, in the city of Sartell, Minnesota.

(697) BRANDON, MISSISSIPPI.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Brandon, Mississippi.

(698) CHOCTAW COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Choctaw County, Mississippi.

(699) FOREST, MISSISSIPPI.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Forest, Mississippi.

(700) GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI.—$3,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Grenada, Mississippi.

(701) LUCEDALE, MISSISSIPPI.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Lucedale, Mississippi.

(702) SARDIS, MISSISSIPPI.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Sardis, Mississippi.

(703) WEST POINT, MISSISSIPPI.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of West Point, Mississippi.

(704) KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.—$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, in Kansas City, Missouri.

(705) NEW LONDON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—$15,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of New London, New Hampshire.

(706) SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—$1,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in Sullivan County, New Hampshire.

(707) BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Bergen County, New Jersey.

(708) CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including environmental restoration, in Camden County, New Jersey.

(709) DEMAREST, NEW JERSEY.—$2,310,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the borough of Demarest, New Jersey.

(710) JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.—$1,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, in Jersey City, New Jersey.

(711) PALMYRA, NEW JERSEY.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Palmyra, New Jersey.

(712) DOÑA ANA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—$25,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and desalination, in Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

(713) LOS ALAMOS COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—$1,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in Los Alamos County, New Mexico.

(714) VALENCIA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Valencia County, New Mexico.

(715) BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$90,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Bronx County, New York.

(716) BROOKHAVEN, NEW YORK.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Brookhaven, New York.

(717) FREEPORT, NEW YORK.—$3,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Freeport, New York.

(718) GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK.—$11,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the village of Garden City, New York.

(719) LAWRENCE, NEW YORK.—$130,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Lawrence, New York.

(720) LONG BEACH, NEW YORK.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Long Beach, New York.

(721) LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.—$65,570,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York.

(722) NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water reclamation, and environmental restoration, in Nassau County, New York.

(723) NORTH SALEM AND LEWISBORO, NEW YORK.—$600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the towns of North Salem and Lewisboro, New York.

(724) OSSINING, NEW YORK.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the village of Ossining, New York.

(725) PORT JEFFERSON, NEW YORK.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Port Jefferson, New York.

(726) RICHMOND COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Richmond County, New York.

(727) WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$49,400,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and storage, in Westchester County, New York.

(728) ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—$50,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Asheville, North Carolina.

(729) DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Durham, North Carolina.

(730) GRANVILLE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$6,350,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Granville County, North Carolina.

(731) HARNETT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$35,670,500 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Harnett County, North Carolina.

(732) HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.—$6,820,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the town of Hillsborough, North Carolina.

(733) JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$7,979,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Johnston County, North Carolina.

(734) PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Pitt County, North Carolina.

(735) WHITE LAKE, NORTH CAROLINA.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of White Lake, North Carolina.

(736) CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Clermont County, Ohio.

(737) JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO.—$8,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Jackson County, Ohio.

(738) LYNCHBURG, OHIO.—$6,380,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the village of Lynchburg, Ohio.

(739) NEW HOLLAND, OHIO.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the village of New Holland, Ohio.

(740) WAVERLY, OHIO.—$12,995,750 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the village of Waverly, Ohio.

(741) CHICKASAW NATION, OKLAHOMA.—$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma.

(742) KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON.—$37,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water recycling and reuse systems, in Klamath County, Oregon.

(743) MILTON-FREEWATER, OREGON.—$13,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Milton-Freewater, Oregon.

(744) SALEM, OREGON.—$75,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, distribution systems, and environmental restoration, in the city of Salem, Oregon.

(745) BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

(746) BLAIR COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Blair County, Pennsylvania.

(747) CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$3,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

(748) CARBON AND SCHUYLKILL COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and water storage, in Carbon and Schuylkill Counties, Pennsylvania.

(749) CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.—$12,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

(750) JIM THORPE, PENNSYLVANIA.—$5,175,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the borough of Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania.

(751) LAUREL MOUNTAIN, PENNSYLVANIA.—$4,500,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the borough of Laurel Mountain, Pennsylvania.

(752) MCCALMONT TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$60,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the McCalmont Township, Pennsylvania.

(753) MERCERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.—$3,375,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

(754) MEYERSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the borough of Meyersdale, Pennsylvania.

(755) MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and environmental restoration, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

(756) PAINT BOROUGH, PENNSYLVANIA.—$600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Paint Borough, Pennsylvania.

(757) PUNXSUTAWNEY, PENNSYLVANIA.—$1,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the borough of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania.

(758) SHIPPENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,400,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

(759) SPRINGHILL TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Springhill Township, Pennsylvania.

(760) WINDBER, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the borough of Windber, Pennsylvania.

(761) COROZAL, PUERTO RICO.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the municipality of Corozal.

(762) BURRILLVILLE, RHODE ISLAND.—$10,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the town of Burrillville, Rhode Island.

(763) COVENTRY, RHODE ISLAND.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the town of Coventry, Rhode Island.

(764) NARRAGANSETT, RHODE ISLAND.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Narragansett, Rhode Island.

(765) NORTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, in the town of North Kingstown, Rhode Island.

(766) PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND.—$16,600,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

(767) WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including distribution systems, in the city of Warwick, Rhode Island.

(768) BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$6,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the City of Beaufort, South Carolina.

(769) BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$14,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Berkeley County, South Carolina.

(770) GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$4,275,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Georgetown, South Carolina.

(771) HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

(772) ISLE OF PALMS, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Isle of Palms, South Carolina.

(773) BRAZORIA, FORT BEND, AND GALVESTON COUNTIES, TEXAS.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in Brazoria, Fort Bend, and Galveston Counties, Texas.

(774) BURLESON, TEXAS.—$12,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Burleson, Texas.

(775) GRANBURY, TEXAS.—$8,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Granbury, Texas.

(776) GRANDVIEW, TEXAS.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Grandview, Texas.

(777) HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Harris County, Texas.

(778) JIM HOGG COUNTY, TEXAS.—$7,500,000 for water infrastructure, including distribution systems, in Jim Hogg County, Texas.

(779) KEMAH, TEXAS.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Kemah, Texas.

(780) KINGSVILLE, TEXAS.—$19,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Kingsville, Texas.

(781) LAREDO, TEXAS.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, storage, distribution systems, environmental restoration, and stormwater management, in the city of Laredo, Texas.

(782) MERCEDES, TEXAS.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and reuse systems, in the city of Mercedes, Texas.

(783) MIDLAND COUNTY, TEXAS.—$25,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in Midland County, Texas.

(784) ODESSA, TEXAS.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and storage, in the city of Odessa, Texas.

(785) PORT OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.—$18,700,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and water reuse systems, in the Port of Brownsville, Texas.

(786) STARR COUNTY, TEXAS.—$7,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Starr County, Texas.

(787) CENTERVILLE, UTAH.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Centerville, Utah.

(788) EPHRAIM, UTAH.—$20,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Ephraim, Utah.

(789) FAIRFAX AND PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES, VIRGINIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water reclamation infrastructure, in Fairfax and Prince William Counties, Virginia.

(790) HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—$25,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Henrico County, Virginia.

(791) ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in Orange County, Virginia.

(792) ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Arlington, Washington.

(793) MOSES LAKE, WASHINGTON.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and distribution systems, in the city of Moses Lake, Washington.

(g) FORM OF FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of any project, or separable element of a project, for which assistance is provided under this section may be provided in the form of reimbursement of project costs incurred by the non-Federal interest, subject to funds being made available for such project.

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TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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SEC. 313. SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCE PROTECTION DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a pilot program for providing environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in south central Pennsylvania. Such assistance may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in south central Pennsylvania, including projects for waste water treatment and related facilities, water supply, storage, treatment, and distribution facilities, and surface water resource protection and development.

(b) PUBLIC OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(c) CONSULTATION WITH SARCD COUNCIL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall consult the SARCD Council.

(d) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing assistance under this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a local cooperation agreement with a non-Federal interest to provide for design and construction of the project to be carried out with such assistance.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) PLAN.—Development by the Secretary, in consultation with the SARCD Council and other appropriate Federal and State officials, of a facilities or resource protection and development plan, including appropriate engineering plans and specifications.

(B) LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES.—Establishment of each such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to assure the effective long-term operation of the project by the non-Federal interest.

(3) COST-SHARING.—Total project costs under each local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall be shared at 75 percent Federal and 25 percent non-Federal. The non-Federal interest shall receive credit for lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations toward its share of project costs but not to exceed 25 percent of total project costs. Operation and maintenance costs shall be 100 percent non-Federal.

(e) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as waiving, limiting, or otherwise affecting the applicability of any provision of Federal or State law which would otherwise apply to a project to be carried out with assistance provided under this section.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 1998, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress a report on the results of the pilot program carried out under this section, together with recommendations concerning whether or not such program should be implemented on a national basis.

(g) AUTHORIZATION AND ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section **[**$410,000,000**]** *$415,000,000* for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1992. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

(2) ALLOCATION.—Funds appropriated to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 1993 through 1998 shall be expended as follows: 50 percent for providing assistance in the Chesapeake Bay watershed area of south central Pennsylvania and 50 percent for providing assistance in the Ohio River watershed area of south central Pennsylvania.

(3) TRANSFERS.—The Secretary may expend up to 20 percent of the amounts required to be expended under paragraph (2) for providing assistance in a watershed area for providing assistance in the other watershed area referred to in paragraph (2); except that the aggregate amount expended for providing assistance in the Chesapeake Bay watershed area for fiscal years 1993 through 1998 shall be 50 percent of the aggregate of the ftnds appropriated to carry out this section for such fiscal years.

(4) CORP OF ENGINEERS EXPENSES.—10 percent of the amounts appropriated to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2002 may be used by the Corps of Engineers district offices to administer and implement projects under this section at 100 percent Federal expense.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) SARCD COUNCIL.—-.—he term "SARCD Council" meansthe Southern Allegheny Resource Conservation and Development Council.

(2) SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.—The term "south central Pennsylvania" means Allegheny, Armstrong, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Somerset, Washington, Beaver, Jefferson, and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania.

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CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

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DIVISION C—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

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TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE — CIVIL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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SEC. 108. LAKE TAHOE BASIN RESTORATION, NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "Lake Tahoe Basin" means the entire watershed drainage of Lake Tahoe including that portion of the Truckee River 1,000 feet downstream from the United States Bureau of Reclamation dam in Tahoe City California.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish a program for providing environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Lake Tahoe Basin.

(c) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under this section may be in the form of planning, design, and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Lake Tahoe Basin—

(1) urban stormwater conveyance, treatment and related facilities;

(2) watershed planning, science and research;

(3) environmental restoration; [and]

(4) surface water resource protection and development[.]*; and*

(5) aquatic invasive species identification, containment, mitigation, and eradication.

(d) PUBLIC OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(e) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing assistance under this section, the Secretary shall enter into a local cooperation agreement with a non-Federal interest to provide for design and construction of the project to be carried out with the assistance.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) PLAN.—Development by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal and State and Regional officials, of appropriate environmental documentation, engineering plans and specifications.

(B) LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES.—Establishment of such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to ensure the effective long-term operation of the project by the non-Federal interest.

(3) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of project costs under each local cooperation agreement entered into under

this subsection shall be 75 percent. The Federal share may be in the form of grants or reimbursements of project costs.

(B) CREDIT FOR DESIGN WORK.—The non-Federal interest shall receive credit for the reasonable costs of planning and design work completed by the non-Federal interest before entering into a local cooperation agreement with the Secretary for a project.

(C) LAND, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND RELOCATIONS.—The non-Federal interest shall receive credit forland, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations provided by the non-Federal interest toward the non-Federal share of project costs (including all reasonable costs associated with obtaining permits necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project on publicly owned or controlled land), but not to exceed 25 percent of total project costs.

(D) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs for projects constructed with assistance provided under this section shall be 100 percent.

(f) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS.—Nothing in this section waives, limits, or otherwise affects the applicability of any provision of Federal or State law that would otherwise apply to a project to be carried out with assistance provided under this section.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section for the period beginning with fiscal year 2005, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2018

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TITLE I—WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

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Subtitle B—Studies and Reports

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SEC. 1222. FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS.

(a) REPORT ON FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of completion of the forecast-informed reservoir operations research study pilot program at Coyote Valley Dam, Russian River Basin, California (authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 177)), the Secretary shall issue a report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Envi-

ronment and Public Works of the Senate on the results of the study pilot program.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The Secretary shall include in the report issued under subsection (a)—

(1) an analysis of the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations at Coyote Valley Dam, California;

(2) an assessment of the viability of using forecast-informed reservoir operations at other dams owned or operated by the Secretary;

(3) an identification of other dams owned or operated by the Secretary where forecast-informed reservoir operations may assist the Secretary in the optimization of future reservoir operations; and

(4) any additional areas for future study of forecast-informed reservoir operations.

(c) ADDITIONAL UTILIZATION OF FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on any additional opportunities identified for utilizing forecast-informed reservoir operations across the United States, including an assessment of the viability of forecast-informed reservoir operations in the Upper Missouri River Basin, the North Platte River Basin, [and the Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint River Basin] *the Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint River Basin, and the Pend Oreille River Basin*.

(2) FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION.—If the Secretary determines, and includes in the report submitted under paragraph (1), that forecast-informed reservoir operations are viable at a reservoir in the Upper Missouri River Basin, the North Platte River Basin, [or the Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint River Basin] *the Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint River Basin, or the Pend Oreille River Basin*, including a reservoir for which the Secretary has flood control responsibilities under section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 709), the Secretary is authorized to carry out forecast-informed reservoir operations at such reservoir.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, if the Secretary determines, and includes in the report submitted under paragraph (1), that forecast-informed reservoir operations are viable in the Upper Missouri River Basin, the North Platte River Basin, [or the Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint River Basin] *the Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint River Basin, or the Pend Oreille River Basin*, the Secretary shall carry out forecast-informed reservoir operations at not fewer than one reservoir in such basin.

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SECTION 206 OF THE FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1960

SEC. 206. INFORMATION ON FLOODS AND FLOOD DAMAGE.

(a) COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In recognition of the increasing use and development of the flood plains of the rivers of the United States and of the need for information on flood hazards to serve as a guide to such development, and as a basis for avoiding future flood hazards by regulation of use by States and political subdivisions thereof, and to assure that Federal departments and agencies may take proper cognizance of flood hazards, the Secretary of the Army, through the Chief of Engineers, is hereby authorized to compile and disseminate information on floods and flood damages, including identification of areas subject to inundation by floods of various magnitudes and frequencies, identificationof areas subject to floods due to accumulated snags andother debris, and general criteria for guidance of Federal and non-Federal interests and agencies in the use of flood plain areas; [and to provide advice] *to support State efforts to establish and implement integrated floodplain management programs that both reduce flood risk and protect and restore floodplain functions; and to provide advice* to other Federal agencies and local interests for their use in planning to ameliorate the flood hazard, to avoid repetitive flooding impacts, to anticipate, prepare, and adapt to changing climatic conditions and extreme weather events, and to withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruption due to the flood hazards.

(2) SURVEYS AND GUIDES.—Surveys and guides will be made for States and political subdivisions thereof only upon the request of a State or a political subdivision thereof, and upon approval by the Chief of Engineers, and such information and advice provided them only upon such request and approval.

(3) IDENTIFICATION OF ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent practicable, in providing assistance under this subsection, the Secretary shall identify and communicate to States and non-Federal interests specific opportunities to partner with the Corps of Engineers to address flood hazards.

(B) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate activities under this paragraph with activities described in section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–16).

(b) FLOOD PREVENTION COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the heads of other Federal agencies to ensure that flood control projects and plans are complementary and integrated to the extent practicable and appropriate.

(c) FEES.—The Secretary of the Army is authorized to establish and collect fees from Federal agencies and private persons for the purpose of recovering the cost of providing services pursuant to this section. Funds collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the account of the Treasury of the United States entitled "Contributions and Advances, Rivers and Harbor, Corps of Engineers (8862)" and shall be available until expended to carry out this sec-

tion. No fees shall be collected from State, regional, or local governments or other non-Federal public agencies for services provided pursuant to this section, but the Secretary of the Army may accept funds voluntarily contributed by such entities for the purpose of expanding the scope of the services requested by the entities.

(d) INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding section 4141 of title 10, United States Code, in carrying out this section, the Secretary may work with an institution of higher education, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(e) [The Secretary of the Army is authorized to expend not to exceed] *AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated* $50,000,000 per fiscal year for the compilation and dissemination of information under this section.

SECTION 22 OF THE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974

SEC. 22. (a) FEDERAL STATE COOPERATION.—

(1) COMPREHENSIVE PLANS.—The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized to cooperate with any State, group of States, non-Federal interest working with a State or group of States, local government, or regional coalition of governmental entities in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development, utilization, and conservation of the water and related resources of drainage basins, watersheds, or ecosystems located within the boundaries of such State, interest, local government, or entity, including plans to comprehensively address water resources challenges, and to submit to Congress reports and recommendations with respect to appropriate Federal participation in carrying out such plans.

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a governmental agency or non-Federal interest, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to such agency or non-Federal interest in managing water resources.

[(B) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—Technical assistance under this paragraph may include provision and integration of hydrologic, economic, and environmental data and analyses and title research for abandoned structures.]

(B) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—Technical assistance under this paragraph may include—

(i) provision and integration of hydrologic, economic, and environmental data and analyses;

(ii) assessment of the structural integrity of a water resources development project;

(iii) development of integrated floodplain management programs that both reduce flood risk and protect and restore floodplain functions; and

(iv) title research for abandoned structures.

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding section 4141 of title 10, United States Code, in carrying out this subsection, the Secretary may work with an institution of higher education, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(4) PRIORITIZATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall prioritize the provision of assistance under this subsection to address both inland and coastal life safety risks.

(b) FEES.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENANT AND COLLECTION.—For the purpose of recovering 50 percent of the total cost of providing assistance pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of the Army is authorized to establish appropriate fees, as determined by the Secretary, and to collect such fees from States and other non-Federal public bodies to whom assistance is provided under subsection (a).

(2) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may accept and expend funds in excess of the fees established under paragraph (1) that are provided by a State or other non-Federal interest for assistance under this section.

(3) IN-KIND SERVICES.—The non-Federal contribution for preparation of a plan subject to the cost sharing program under this subsection may be made by the provision of services, materials, supplies, or other in-kind services necessary to prepare the plan.

(4) DEPOSIT AND USE.—Fees collected under this subsectionshall be deposited into the account in the Treasury of theUnited States entitled, "Contributions and Advances, Rivers and Harbors, Corps of Engineers (8862)" and shall be available untilexpended to carry out this section.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) FEDERAL AND STATE COOPERATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $30,000,000 annually to carry out subsection (a)(1), except that not more than $5,000,000 in Federal funds shall be expended in any one year in any one State. The Secretary may allow 2 or more States to combine allor a portion of the funds that the Secretary makes availableto the States in carrying out subsection (a)(1).

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—There is authorized to be appropriated $30,000,000 annually to carry out subsection (a)(2), of which not more than $2,000,000 annually may be used by the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations to provide assistance to rural and small communities.

(d) ANNUAL SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES.—Concurrent with the President's submission to Congress of the President's request for appropriations for the Civil Works Program for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report describing the individual activities proposed for funding under subsection (a)(1) for that fiscal year.

(e) For the purposes of this section, the term "State" means theseveral States of the United States, Indian tribes, the Commonwealth of PuertoRico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealthof the Northern Marianas, and the Trust Territory of thePacific Islands.

(f) SPECIAL RULE.—

(1) TRIBES AND TERRITORIES.—The cost-share for assistance under this section provided to Indian tribes, the Common-

wealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be as provided under section 1156 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2310).

(2) ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—Notwithstanding subsection (b)(1) and the limitation in section 1156 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as applicable pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary is authorized to waive the collection of fees for any local government to which assistance is provided under subsection (a) that the Secretary determines is an economically disadvantaged community, as defined by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note) (including economically disadvantaged communities located in urban and rural areas).

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000

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TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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SEC. 506. GREAT LAKES FISHERY AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Great Lakes comprise a nationally and internationally significant fishery and ecosystem;

(2) the Great Lakes fishery and ecosystem should be developed and enhanced in a coordinated manner; and

(3) the Great Lakes fishery and ecosystem provides a diversity of opportunities, experiences, and beneficial uses.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) GREAT LAKE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "Great Lake" means Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron (including Lake St. Clair), Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario (including the St. Lawrence River to the 45th parallel of latitude).

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "Great Lake" includes any connecting channel, historically connected tributary, and basin of a lake specified in subparagraph (A).

(2) GREAT LAKES COMMISSION.—The term "Great Lakes Commission" means the Great Lakes Commission established by the Great Lakes Basin Compact (82 Stat. 414).

(3) GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION.—The term "Great Lakes Fishery Commission" has the meaning given the term "Commission" in section 2 of the Great Lakes Fishery Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 931).

(4) GREAT LAKES STATE.—The term "Great Lakes State" means each of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin.

(c) GREAT LAKES FISHERY AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—

(1) SUPPORT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after December 11, 2000, the Secretary shall develop a plan for activities of the Corps of Engineers that support the management of Great Lakes fisheries.

(B) USE OF EXISTING DOCUMENTS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the plan shall make use of and incorporate documents that relate to the Great Lakes and are in existence on December 11, 2000, such as lakewide management plans and remedial action plans.

(C) COOPERATION.—The Secretary shall develop the plan in cooperation with—

(i) the signatories to the Joint Strategic Plan for Management of the Great Lakes Fisheries; and

(ii) other affected interests.

(2) RECONNAISSANCE STUDIES.—Before planning, designing, or constructing a project under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall carry out a reconnaissance study—

(A) to identify methods of restoring the fishery, ecosystem, and beneficial uses of the Great Lakes; and

(B) to determine whether planning of a project under paragraph (3) should proceed.

(3) PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall plan, design, and construct projects to support the restoration of the fishery, ecosystem, and beneficial uses of the Great Lakes.

(4) EVALUATION PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop a program to evaluate the success of the projects carried out under paragraph (3) in meeting fishery and ecosystem restoration goals.

(B) STUDIES.—Evaluations under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in consultation with the Great Lakes Fishery Commission and appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies.

(5) RECREATION FEATURES.—A project carried out pursuant to this subsection may include compatible recreation features as determined by the Secretary, except that the Federal costs of such features may not exceed 10 percent of the Federal ecosystem restoration costs of the project.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Great Lakes Commission or any other agency established to facilitate active State participation in management of the Great Lakes.

(e) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER GREAT LAKES ACTIVITIES.—No activity under this section shall affect the date of completion of any other activity relating to the Great Lakes that is authorized under other law.

(f) COST SHARING.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN.—The Federal share of the cost of development of the plan under subsection (c)(1) of this section shall be 65 percent.

(2) PROJECT PLANNING, DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND EVALUATION.—Except for reconnaissance studies, the Federal share of the cost of planning, design, construction, and evaluation of a project under paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (c) of this section shall be 65 percent.

(3) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

(A) CREDIT FOR LAND, EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The Secretary shall credit the non-Federal interest for the value of any land, easement, right-of-way, dredged material disposal area, or relocation provided for carrying out a project under subsection (c)(3).

(B) FORM.—The non-Federal interest may provide up to 100 percent of the non-Federal share required under paragraphs (1) and (2) in the form of services, materials, supplies, or other in-kind contributions.

(4) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of projects carried out under this section shall be a non-Federal responsibility.

(5) NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.—In accordance with section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b), for any project carried out under this section, a non-Federal interest may include a private interest and a nonprofit entity.

(g) LIMITATION.—The total Federal amount expended for a project carried out under this section shall be not more than $20,000,000.

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SEC. 544. PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS RESTORATION, WASHINGTON.

(a) DEFINITION OF CRITICAL RESTORATION PROJECT.—In this section, the term "critical restoration project" means a project that will produce, consistent with Federal programs, projects, and activities, immediate and substantial ecosystem restoration, preservation, and protection benefits.

(b) CRITICAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.—The Secretary may participate in critical restoration projects in the area of Puget Sound, Washington, and adjacent waters, including—

(1) the watersheds that drain directly into Puget Sound;

(2) Admiralty Inlet;

(3) Hood Canal;

(4) Rosario Strait; and

(5) the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Cape Flattery.

(c) PROJECT SELECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may identify critical restoration projects in the area described in subsection (b) based on—

(A) studies to determine the feasibility of carrying out the critical restoration projects; and

(B) analyses conducted before the date of enactment of this Act by non-Federal interests.

(2) CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of the State of Washington, tribal governments, and the heads of other appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, the Secretary may develop criteria and procedures for prioritizing projects identified under paragraph (1).

(B) CONSISTENCY WITH FISH RESTORATION GOALS.—The criteria and procedures developed under subparagraph (A) shall be consistent with fish restoration goals of the Na-

tional Marine Fisheries Service and the State of Washington.

(C) USE OF EXISTING STUDIES AND PLANS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall use, to the maximum extent practicable, studies and plans in existence on the date of enactment of this Act to identify project needs and priorities.

(3) LOCAL PARTICIPATION.—In prioritizing projects for implementation under this section, the Secretary shall consult with, and consider the priorities of, public and private entities that are active in watershed planning and ecosystem restoration in Puget Sound watersheds, including—

(A) the Salmon Recovery Funding Board;

(B) the Northwest Straits Commission;

(C) the Hood Canal Coordinating Council;

(D) county watershed planning councils; and

(E) salmon enhancement groups.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary may carry out projects identified under subsection (c) after entering into an agreement with an appropriate non-Federal interest in accordance with section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b) and this section.

(e) COST SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before carrying out any project under this section, the Secretary shall enter into a binding agreement with the non-Federal interest that shall require the non-Federal interest—

(A) to pay 35 percent of the total costs of the project;

(B) to provide any land, easements, rights-of-way, dredged material disposal areas and relocations necessary to carry out the project;

(C) to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs associated with the project; and

(D) to hold the United States harmless from any claim or damage that may arise from carrying out the project, except any claim or damage that may arise from the negligence of the Federal Government or a contractor of the Federal Government.

(2) CREDIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall credit the non-Federal interest for the value of any land, easement, right-of-way, dredged material disposal area, or relocation provided for carrying out the project.

(B) FORM.—The non-Federal interest may provide up to 50 percent of the non-Federal share in the form of services, materials, supplies, or other in-kind contributions.

[(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $60,000,000, of which not more than $10,000,000 may be used to carry out any 1 critical restoration project.]

(f) LIMITATION.—The total Federal amount expended for a critical restoration project under this section (including a critical restoration project for which an agreement was entered into pursuant to this section before the date of enactment of the Water Resources De-

velopment Act of 2026 and construction is not complete as of such date of enactment) shall not be more than $20,000,000.

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NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM ACT

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SEC. 8. NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in consultation with ICODS and State dam safety agencies, and the Board shall establish and maintain, in accordance with this section, a coordinated national dam safety program. The Program shall—

(1) be administered by FEMA to achieve the objectives set forth in subsection (c);

(2) involve, to the extent appropriate, each Federal agency; and

(3) include—

(A) each of the components described in subsection (d);

(B) the strategic plan described in subsection (b); and

(C) assistance for State dam safety programs described in subsection (e).

(b) DUTIES.—The Administrator shall prepare a strategic plan—

(1) to establish goals, priorities, performance measures, and target dates toward effectively administering this Act in order to improve the safety of dams in the United States; and

(2) to the extent feasible, to establish cooperation and coordination with, and assistance to, interested governmental entities in all States.

(c) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the Program are to—

(1) ensure that new and existing dams are safe through the development of technologically and economically feasible programs and procedures for national dam safety hazard reduction;

(2) encourage acceptable engineering policies and procedures to be used for dam site investigation, design, construction, operation and maintenance, and emergency preparedness;

(3) encourage the establishment and implementation of effective dam safety programs in each State based on State standards;

(4) develop and implement a comprehensive dam safety hazard education and public awareness initiative to assist the public in preparing for, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from dam incidents;

(5) develop technical assistance materials for Federal and non-Federal dam safety programs;

(6) develop mechanisms with which to provide Federal technical assistance for dam safety to the non-Federal sector; and

(7) develop technical assistance materials, seminars, and guidelines to improve security for dams in the United States.

(d) COMPONENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Program shall consist of—

(A) a Federal element and a non-Federal element; and

(B) leadership activity, technical assistance activity, and public awareness activity.

(2) ELEMENTS.—

(A) FEDERAL.—The Federal element shall incorporate the activities and practices carried out by Federal agencies under section 7 to implement the Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety.

(B) NON-FEDERAL.—The non-Federal element shall consist of—

(i) the activities and practices carried out by States, local governments, and the private sector to safely build, regulate, operate, and maintain dams; and

(ii) Federal activities that foster State efforts to develop and implement effective programs for the safety of dams.

(3) FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES.—

(A) LEADERSHIP.—The leadership activity shall be the responsibility of FEMA and shall be exercised by chairing the Board to coordinate national efforts to improve the safety of the dams in the United States.

(B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The technical assistance activity shall consist of the transfer of knowledge and technical information among the Federal and non-Federal elements described in paragraph (2).

(C) PUBLIC AWARENESS.—The public awareness activity shall provide for the education of the public, including State and local officials, in the hazards of dam failure, methods of reducing the adverse consequences of dam failure, and related matters.

(e) ASSISTANCE FOR STATE DAM SAFETY PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To encourage the establishment and maintenance of effective State programs intended to ensure dam safety, to protect human life and property, and to improve State dam safety programs, the Administrator shall provide assistance with amounts made available under section 13 to assist States in establishing, maintaining, and improving dam safety programs in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraph (2).

(2) CRITERIA AND BUDGETING REQUIREMENT.—For a State to be eligible for assistance under this subsection, a State dam safety program must be working toward meeting the following criteria and budgeting requirement:

(A) CRITERIA.—A State dam safety program must be authorized by State legislation to include, at a minimum—

(i) the authority to review and approve plans and specifications to construct, enlarge, modify, remove, and abandon dams;

(ii) the authority to perform periodic inspections during dam construction to ensure compliance with approved plans and specifications;

(iii) a requirement that, on completion of dam construction, State approval must be given before operation of the dam;

(iv) the authority to require or perform periodic evaluations of all dams and reservoirs to determine the extent of the threat to human life and property in case of failure;

(v)(I) the authority to require or perform the inspection, at least once every 5 years, of all dams and reservoirs that would pose a significant threat to human life and property in case of failure to determine the continued safety of the dams and reservoirs; and

(II) a procedure for more detailed and frequent safety inspections;

(vi) a requirement that all inspections be performed under the supervision of a State-registered professional engineer with related experience in dam design and construction;

(vii) the authority to issue notices, when appropriate, to require owners of dams to perform necessary maintenance or remedial work, install and monitor instrumentation, improve security, revise operating procedures, or take other actions, including breaching dams when necessary;

(viii) regulations for carrying out the legislation of the State described in this subparagraph;

(ix) provision for necessary funds—

(I) to ensure timely repairs or other changes to, or removal of, a dam in order to protect human life and property; and

(II) if the owner of the dam does not take action described in subclause (I), to take appropriate action as expeditiously as practicable;

(x) a system of emergency procedures to be used if a dam fails or if the failure of a dam is imminent; and

(xi) an identification of—

(I) each dam the failure of which could be reasonably expected to endanger human life;

(II) the maximum area that could be flooded if the dam failed; and

(III) necessary public facilities that would be affected by the flooding.

(B) BUDGETING REQUIREMENT.—For a State to be eligible for assistance under this subsection, State appropriations must be budgeted to carry out the legislation of the State under subparagraph (A).

(3) WORK PLANS.—The Administrator shall enter into a agreement with each State receiving assistance under paragraph (2) to develop a work plan necessary for the State dam safety program to reach a level of program performance specified in the agreement.

(4) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—Assistance may not be provided to a State under this subsection for a fiscal year unless the State enters into such agreement with the Administrator as the Administrator requires to ensure that the State will maintain the aggregate expenditures of the State from all other sources for programs to ensure dam safety for the protection of human life and property at or above a level equal to the average annual level of such expenditures for the [2] *7* fiscal years preceding the fiscal year.

(5) APPROVAL OF PROGRAMS.—

(A) SUBMISSION.—For a State to be eligible for assistance under this subsection, a plan for a State dam safety program shall be submitted to the Administrator for approval.

(B) APPROVAL.—A State dam safety program shall be deemed to be approved 120 days after the date of receipt by the Administrator unless the Administrator determines within the 120-day period that the State dam safety program fails to meet the requirements of paragraphs (1) through (3).

(C) NOTIFICATION OF DISAPPROVAL.—If the Administrator determines that a State dam safety program does not meet the requirements for approval, the Administrator shall immediately notify the State in writing and provide the reasons for the determination and the changes that are necessary for the plan to be approved.

(6) REVIEW OF STATE DAM SAFETY PROGRAMS.—Using the expertise of the Board, the Administrator shall periodically review State dam safety programs. If the Board finds that a State dam safety program has proven inadequate to reasonably protect human life and property and the Administrator concurs, the Administrator shall revoke approval of the State dam safety program, and withhold assistance under this subsection, until the State dam safety program again meets the requirements for approval.

(f) BOARD.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish an advisory board to be known as the "National Dam Safety Review Board" to monitor the safety of dams in the United States, to monitor State implementation of this section, and to advise the Administrator on national dam safety policy.

(2) AUTHORITY.—The Board may use the expertise of Federal agencies and enter into contracts for necessary studies to carry out this section.

(3) VOTING MEMBERSHIP.—The Board shall consist of 11 voting members selected by the Administrator for expertise in dam safety, of whom—

(A) 1 member shall represent the Department of Agriculture;

(B) 1 member shall represent the Department of Defense;

(C) 1 member shall represent the Department of the Interior;

(D) 1 member shall represent FEMA;

(E) 1 member shall represent the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;

(F) 5 members shall be selected by the Administrator from among State dam safety officials; and

(G) 1 member shall be selected by the Administrator to represent the private sector.

(4) NONVOTING MEMBERSHIP.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Board, may invite a representative of the National Laboratories of the Department of Energy and may invite representatives from Federal or State agencies, rep-

resentatives from nongovernmental organizations, or dam safety experts, as needed, to participate in meetings of the Board.

(5) DUTIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall encourage the establishment and maintenance of effective programs, policies, and guidelines to enhance dam safety for the protection of human life and property throughout the United States.

(B) COORDINATION AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE AMONG AGENCIES.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Board shall encourage coordination and information exchange among Federal and State dam safety agencies that share common problems and responsibilities for dam safety, including planning, design, construction, operation, emergency action planning, inspections, maintenance, regulation or licensing, technical or financial assistance, research, and data management.

(6) WORK GROUPS.—The Administrator may establish work groups under the Board to assist the Board in accomplishing its goals. The work groups shall consist of members of the Board and other individuals selected by the Administrator.

(7) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—

(A) FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Each member of the Board who is an officer or employee of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to compensation received for the services of the member as an officer or employee of the United States.

(B) OTHER MEMBERS.—Each member of the Board who is not an officer or employee of the United States shall serve without compensation.

(8) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—

(A) REPRESENTATIVES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—To the extent amounts are made available in advance in appropriations Acts, each member of the Board who represents a Federal agency shall be reimbursed of appropriations for travel expenses by his or her agency, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of services for the Board.

(B) OTHER INDIVIDUALS.—To the extent amounts are made available in advance in appropriations Acts, each member of the Board who represents a State agency, the member of the Board who represents the private sector, and each member of a work group created under paragraph (1) shall be reimbursed for travel expenses by FEMA, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from home or regular place of business of the member in performance of services for the Board.

(9) APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply to the Board.

SEC. 8A. REHABILITATION OF HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall establish, within FEMA, a program to provide technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants to States with dam safety programs for rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams.

(b) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—A grant awarded under this section to a State may be used by the State to award grants to eligible subrecipients for—

(1) repair;

(2) removal; or

(3) any other structural or nonstructural measures to rehabilitate an eligible high hazard potential dam.

(c) AWARD OF GRANTS.—

(1) APPLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A State interested in receiving a grant under this section may submit to the Administrator an application for the grant.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—An application submitted to the Administrator under this section shall be submitted at such time, be in such form, and contain such information as the Administrator may prescribe by regulation.

(2) GRANT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may make a grant in accordance with this section for rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams to a State that submits an application for the grant in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Administrator.

(B) GRANT AGREEMENT.—The Administrator shall enter into a grant agreement with the State to establish the terms of the grant and the projects for which the grant is awarded, including the amount of the grant.

(C) GRANT ASSURANCE.—As part of a grant agreement under subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall require that each eligible subrecipient to which the State awards a grant under this section provides an assurance from the dam owner, with respect to the dam to be rehabilitated, that the dam owner will carry out a plan for maintenance of the dam during the expected life of the dam.

(D) LIMITATION.—A State may not award a grant to an eligible subrecipient under this section that exceeds, for any 1 dam, the lesser of—

(i) 12.5 percent of the total amount of funds made available to carry out this section; or

(ii) $7,500,000.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) APPROVAL.—A grant awarded under this section to an eligible subrecipient for a project shall be approved by the relevant State dam safety agency.

(2) ELIGIBLE SUBRECIPIENT REQUIREMENTS.—To receive a grant under this section, an eligible subrecipient shall, with respect to the dam to be rehabilitated by the eligible subrecipient—

(A) demonstrate that the community in which the dam is located participates in, and complies with, all applicable

Federal flood insurance programs, including demonstrating that such community is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program, and is not on probation, suspended, or withdrawn from such Program;

(B) beginning not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator publishes criteria for hazard mitigation plans under paragraph (3), demonstrate that the Tribal or local government with jurisdiction over the area in which the dam is located has in place a hazard mitigation plan that—

(i) includes all dam risks; and

(ii) complies with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–390; 114 Stat. 1552);

(C) for a project not including removal, obtain a commitment from the dam owner to provide operation and maintenance of the project for the expected life of the dam following completion of rehabilitation;

(D) comply with such minimum eligibility requirements as the Administrator may establish to ensure that each owner and operator of a dam under a participating State dam safety program and that receives assistance under this section—

(i) acts in accordance with the State dam safety program; and

(ii) carries out activities relating to the public in the area around the dam in accordance with the hazard mitigation plan described in subparagraph (B); and

(E) comply with section 611(j)(9) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196(j)(9)) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this section) with respect to projects receiving assistance under this section in the same manner as recipients are required to comply in order to receive financial contributions from the Administrator for emergency preparedness purposes.

(3) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN CRITERIA.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Administrator, in consultation with the Board, shall publish criteria for hazard mitigation plans required under paragraph (2)(B).

(e) FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receipt of assistance under this section, an eligible subrecipient shall demonstrate that a floodplain management plan to reduce the impacts of future flood events from a controlled or uncontrolled release from the dam or management of water levels in the area impacted by the dam—

(A) for a removal—

(i) is in place; and

(ii) identifies areas that would be impacted by the removal of the dam and includes a communication and outreach plan for the project and the impact of the project on the affected communities; or

(B) for a project not including removal—

(i) is in place; or

(ii) will be—

(I) developed not later than 2 years after the date of execution of a project agreement for assistance under this section; and

(II) implemented not later than 2 years after the date of completion of construction of the project.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In the case of a plan for a removal, the Administrator may not impose any additional requirements or conditions other than the requirements in paragraph (1)(A).

(3) INCLUSIONS.—A plan under paragraph (1)(B) shall address—

(A) potential measures, practices, and policies to reduce loss of life, injuries, damage to property and facilities, public expenditures, and other adverse impacts of flooding in the area protected or impacted by the dam;

(B) plans for flood fighting and evacuation; and

(C) public education and awareness of flood risks.

(4) PLAN CRITERIA AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Board, shall provide criteria, and may provide technical support, for the development and implementation of floodplain management plans prepared under this subsection.

(f) PRIORITY SYSTEM.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Board, shall develop a risk-based priority system for use in identifying eligible high hazard potential dams for which grants may be made under this section.

(g) FUNDING.—

(1) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), any assistance provided under this section for a project shall be subject to a non-Federal cost-sharing requirement of not less than 35 percent.

(B) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The non-Federal share under subparagraph (A) may be provided in the form of in-kind contributions.

(C) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a project carried out by or for the benefit of an underserved community.

(2) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—The total amount of funds made available to carry out this section for each fiscal year shall be distributed as follows:

(A) EQUAL DISTRIBUTION.—⅓ shall be distributed equally among the States in which the projects for which applications are submitted under subsection (c)(1) are located.

(B) NEED-BASED.—⅔ shall be distributed among the States in which the projects for which applications are submitted under subsection (c)(1) are located based on the proportion that—

(i) the number of eligible high hazard potential dams in the State; bears to

(ii) the number of eligible high hazard potential dams in all such States.

(h) USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds provided in the form of a grant or otherwise made available under this section shall be used—

(1) to rehabilitate a Federal dam;
(2) to perform routine operation or maintenance of a dam;
(3) to modify a dam to produce hydroelectric power;
(4) to increase water supply storage capacity; or
(5) to make any other modification to a dam that does not also improve the safety of the dam.

(i) CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), as a condition on the receipt of a grant under this section of an amount greater than $1,000,000, an eligible subrecipient that receives the grant shall require that each contract and subcontract for program management, construction management, planning studies, feasibility studies, architectural services, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping, and related services entered into using funds from the grant be awarded in the same manner as a contract for architectural and engineering services is awarded under—

(A) chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code; or

(B) an equivalent qualifications-based requirement prescribed by the relevant State.

(2) NO PROPRIETARY INTEREST.—A contract awarded in accordance with paragraph (1) shall not be considered to confer a proprietary interest upon the United States.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

(1) $10,000,000 for fiscal years 2017 and 2018;
(2) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2019;
(3) $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and
(4) $60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through [2026] *2031*.

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SEC. 14. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM.—

(1) ANNUAL AMOUNTS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to FEMA to carry out sections 7, 8, and 12 (in addition to any amounts made available for similar purposes included in any other Act and amounts made available under subsections (b) through (e)), $9,200,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2028, to remain available until expended.

(2) ALLOCATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), for each fiscal year, amounts made available under this subsection to carry out section 8 shall be allocated among the States as follows:

(i) One-third among States that qualify for assistance under section 8(e).

(ii) Two-thirds among States that qualify for assistance under section 8(e), to each such State in proportion to—

(I) the number of dams in the State that are listed as State-regulated dams on the inventory of dams [and low-head dams] maintained under section 6; as compared to

(II) the number of dams in all States that are listed as State-regulated dams on the inventory of dams [and low-head dams] maintained under section 6.

(B) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ALLOCATION.—The amount of funds allocated to a State under this paragraph for a fiscal year may not exceed the amount that is equal to 4 times the amount of funds committed by the State to implement dam safety activities for that fiscal year.

(C) DETERMINATION.—The Administrator and the Board shall determine the amount allocated to States.

(b) NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DAMS AND LOW-HEAD DAMS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 6 $500,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(c) PUBLIC AWARENESS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 11 $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(d) RESEARCH.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 9 $1,450,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2028, to remain until expended.

(e) DAM SAFETY TRAINING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 10 $750,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(f) STAFF.—There is authorized to be appropriated to FEMA for the employment of such additional staff personnel as are necessary to carry out sections 8 through 10 $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(g) LIMITATION ON USE OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts made available under this Act may not be used to construct or repair any Federal or non-Federal dam.

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