

119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5746

To require the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish an assessment program for commercial-scale offshore aquaculture through demonstration projects, to establish Aquaculture Centers of Excellence, to support aquaculture workforce development and working waterfronts, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 14, 2025

Mr. EZELL (for himself, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CASE, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. WEBER of Texas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## A BILL

To require the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish an assessment program for commercial-scale offshore aquaculture through demonstration projects, to establish Aquaculture Centers of Excellence, to support aquaculture workforce development and working waterfronts, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the  
 3 “Marine Aquaculture Research for America Act of 2025”  
 4 or the “MARA Act of 2025”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.  
 Sec. 2. Purposes.  
 Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—OFFICE OF AQUACULTURE

Sec. 101. Office of Aquaculture.

TITLE II—COMMERCIAL-SCALE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Sec. 201. Assessment program for offshore aquaculture.  
 Sec. 202. Permits for demonstration projects for offshore aquaculture facilities.  
 Sec. 203. Coordination of permit reviews for demonstration projects.  
 Sec. 204. Reporting by assessment program participants.  
 Sec. 205. Rule of construction; savings provisions.

TITLE III—WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, FINANCING, AND OTHER  
 SUPPORT

Sec. 301. General support for industry.  
 Sec. 302. Aquaculture centers of excellence.  
 Sec. 303. Working waterfronts preservation grant program.  
 Sec. 304. Outreach on sustainable offshore aquaculture.

TITLE IV—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Sec. 401. Study on offshore aquaculture by ocean studies board of the national  
 academies of sciences, engineering, and medicine.  
 Sec. 402. Report on offshore aquaculture by government accountability office.

7 **SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

8 The purposes of this Act are—

9 (1) to authorize the National Oceanic and At-  
 10 mospheric Administration to establish and study  
 11 commercial-scale demonstration projects to answer  
 12 scientific questions needed to safely and sustainably  
 13 regulate offshore aquaculture in the United States;

1           (2) to commission a study and report to assess  
2           the environmental and regulatory viability of a  
3           United States offshore aquaculture industry;

4           (3) to support aquaculture workforce develop-  
5           ment and working waterfronts by creating new jobs  
6           and to support existing jobs and businesses within  
7           the seafood industry of the United States, including  
8           jobs and businesses for traditional participants in  
9           the fishing industry;

10          (4) to establish Aquaculture Centers of Excel-  
11          lence to meet the needs of the growing domestic sus-  
12          tainable aquaculture industry; and

13          (5) to reduce the United States seafood trade  
14          deficit by expanding the domestic supply of seafood  
15          through the production of sustainable offshore aqua-  
16          culture.

17 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

18       In this Act:

19           (1) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The term “Administra-  
20           tion” means the National Oceanic and Atmospheric  
21           Administration.

22           (2) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Adminis-  
23           trator” means the Administrator of the Administra-  
24           tion.

1           (3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CON-  
2       GRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Con-  
3       gress” means—

4           (A) the Committee on Commerce, Science,  
5       and Transportation, the Committee on Environ-  
6       ment and Public Works, and the Committee on  
7       Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Sen-  
8       ate; and

9           (B) the Committee on Natural Resources,  
10      the Committee on Agriculture, and the Com-  
11      mittee on Transportation and Infrastructure of  
12      the House of Representatives.

13       (4) AQUACULTURE.—The term “aqua-  
14      culture”—

15           (A) means any activity involved in the  
16      propagation, rearing, or attempted propagation  
17      or rearing, of cultured species, including the  
18      capture and rearing of broodstock; and

19           (B) does not include the practice of—

20           (i) capturing juvenile finfish to rear to  
21      maturity in an aquaculture facility for sub-  
22      sequent commercial sale; or

23           (ii) the practice of rearing and releas-  
24      ing cultured species for the purpose of en-  
25      hancing wild populations.

1           (5) AQUACULTURE STAKEHOLDER.—The term  
2           “aquaculture stakeholder” means—

3                   (A) an owner or operator of an offshore  
4           aquaculture facility;

5                   (B) a Regional Fishery Management Coun-  
6           cil established under section 302(a) of the Mag-  
7           nuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Man-  
8           agement Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(a));

9                   (C) an interstate fisheries commission;

10                  (D) a conservation organization;

11                  (E) a fisheries association;

12                  (F) a State or county government;

13                  (G) an Indian Tribe;

14                  (H) a Native Hawaiian organization;

15                  (I) a Native Hawaiian community;

16                  (J) a Tribal or Indigenous community;

17                  (K) a Federal or State agency with inter-  
18           ests in aquaculture; or

19                  (L) any other interested party.

20           (6) COASTAL STATE.—The term “coastal  
21           State” has the meaning given the term “coastal  
22           state” in section 304(4) of the Coastal Zone Man-  
23           agement Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453(4)).

24           (7) CULTURED SPECIES.—The term “cultured  
25           species”—

1 (A) means any species propagated and  
2 reared for marine aquaculture;

3 (B) includes larval marine shellfish species  
4 that self-recruit in the offshore environment;  
5 and

6 (C) excludes any member of the class Aves,  
7 Reptilia, or Mammalia.

8 (8) ESCAPE.—The term “escape” means the es-  
9 cape of juvenile-or adult-farmed organisms, viable  
10 gametes, or fertilized eggs spawned by farmed orga-  
11 nisms from offshore aquaculture facilities.

12 (9) EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.—

13 (A) IN GENERAL.—Unless otherwise speci-  
14 fied by the President in the public interest in  
15 a writing published in the Federal Register, the  
16 term “exclusive economic zone” means a zone,  
17 the outer boundary of which—

18 (i) except as provided by clause (ii), is  
19 200 nautical miles from the baseline from  
20 which the breadth of the territorial sea is  
21 measured; or

22 (ii)(I) if an applicable maritime  
23 boundary treaty is in force or is being pro-  
24 visionally applied by the United States, is  
25 established by that treaty; or

1 (II) in the absence of such a  
2 treaty and in a case in which the dis-  
3 tance between the United States and  
4 another country is less than 400 nau-  
5 tical miles, is a line equidistant be-  
6 tween the United States and the other  
7 country.

8 (B) INNER BOUNDARY.—Without affecting  
9 any Presidential proclamation with regard to  
10 the establishment of the United States terri-  
11 torial sea or exclusive economic zone, the inner  
12 boundary of the exclusive economic zone is—

13 (i) in the case of the coastal States, a  
14 line coterminous with the seaward bound-  
15 ary of each such State, as described in sec-  
16 tion 4 of the Submerged Lands Act (43  
17 U.S.C. 1312);

18 (ii) in the case of the Commonwealth  
19 of Puerto Rico, a line 9 nautical miles  
20 from the coastline of the Commonwealth of  
21 Puerto Rico;

22 (iii) in the case of American Samoa,  
23 the United States Virgin Islands, or Guam,  
24 a line 3 geographic miles from the coast-  
25 lines of American Samoa, the United

1 States Virgin Islands, or Guam, respec-  
2 tively; or

3 (iv) in the case of the Commonwealth  
4 of the Northern Mariana Islands—

5 (I) the coastline of the Common-  
6 wealth of the Northern Mariana Is-  
7 lands, until the Commonwealth of the  
8 Northern Mariana Islands is granted  
9 authority by the United States to reg-  
10 ulate all fishing to a line seaward of  
11 its coastline; and

12 (II) upon the United States  
13 grant of such authority, the line es-  
14 tablished by such grant of authority.

15 (C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in  
16 this paragraph may be construed to diminish  
17 the authority of the Department of Defense, the  
18 Department of the Interior, or any other Fed-  
19 eral agency.

20 (10) FISHERY STAKEHOLDERS.—The term  
21 “fishery stakeholders” means—

22 (A) subsistence fishery participants and  
23 their dependents;

24 (B) fishing vessel crews;



1 (C) fish processor and distribution work-  
2 ers;

3 (D) recreational fisheries;

4 (E) Tribal fisheries; and

5 (F) territorial fishing communities, includ-  
6 ing such communities in American Samoa,  
7 Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern  
8 Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the United  
9 States Virgin Islands.

10 (11) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe”  
11 has the meaning given that term in section 4 of the  
12 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance  
13 Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

14 (12) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—  
15 The term “institution of higher education” has the  
16 meaning given that term in section 201 of the High-  
17 er Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

18 (13) NATIVE HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY.—The  
19 term “Native Hawaiian community” means the dis-  
20 tinct Native Hawaiian indigenous political commu-  
21 nity that Congress, exercising its plenary power over  
22 Native American affairs, has recognized and with  
23 which Congress has implemented a special political  
24 and trust relationship.

1           (14) NATIVE HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION.—The  
2           term “Native Hawaiian organization” has the mean-  
3           ing given that term in section 6207 of the Elemen-  
4           tary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20  
5           U.S.C. 7517) and includes the Department of Ha-  
6           waiian Home Lands and the Office of Hawaiian Af-  
7           fairs.

8           (15) NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PRO-  
9           GRAM.—The term “national sea grant college pro-  
10          gram” means the program maintained under section  
11          204(a) of the National Sea Grant College Program  
12          Act (33 U.S.C. 1123(a)).

13          (16) OFFSHORE AQUACULTURE.—The term  
14          “offshore aquaculture” means aquaculture con-  
15          ducted in the exclusive economic zone.

16          (17) OFFSHORE AQUACULTURE FACILITY.—The  
17          term “offshore aquaculture facility” means—

18                 (A) an installation or structure used, in  
19                 whole or in part, for offshore aquaculture; or

20                 (B) an area of the seabed, water column,  
21                 or the sediment used for offshore aquaculture.

22          (18) STATE.—The term “State” means each of  
23          the several States, the District of Columbia, and  
24          each commonwealth, territory, or possession of the  
25          United States.

1           (19) TRIBAL FISHERY.—The term “Tribal fish-  
2       ery” means a fishery that is—

3                   (A) owned, operated, or managed by a  
4       Tribal or Indigenous community; or

5                   (B) located in an area—

6                           (i) that is subject to the jurisdiction  
7       of an Indian Tribe; and

8                           (ii) for which the Indian Tribe has  
9       sovereign authority over fishing activity in  
10      the area.

11           (20) TRIBAL LAND.—The term “Tribal land”  
12      means land that is subject to the jurisdiction of an  
13      Indian Tribe.

14           (21) TRIBAL OR INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY.—  
15      The term “Tribal or Indigenous community” means  
16      a population of people who are—

17                   (A) enrolled members of an Indian Tribe;

18                   (B) members of an Alaska Native or Na-  
19      tive Hawaiian community or organization; or

20                   (C) members of any other community of  
21      Indigenous people located in a State.

# **TITLE I—OFFICE OF AQUACULTURE**

## **SEC. 101. OFFICE OF AQUACULTURE.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the headquarters of the National Marine Fisheries Service of the Administration the Office of Aquaculture (in this section referred to as the “Office”).

(b) RESOURCES.—The Administrator shall ensure the Office is provided with sufficient resources to carry out the duties of the Office under subsection (d).

(c) REPRESENTATION AT REGIONAL FISHERIES OFFICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall provide for representation of the Office in each of the regional fisheries offices of the Administration.

(2) MINIMUM PRESENCE.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator—

(A) shall provide for the placement of at least one regional aquaculture coordinator from the Office in each regional fisheries office;

(B) shall otherwise ensure that the representation of the Office at a regional fisheries office is, at a minimum, sufficient to permit the Office to fulfill the duties of the Office under subsection (d); and

1 (C) may increase that representation to the  
2 extent warranted by the activity and interest of  
3 aquaculture stakeholders in the region.

4 (d) DUTIES.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Office shall—

6 (A) coordinate the implementation of this  
7 Act, including administration of—

8 (i) the aquaculture research program  
9 established under subsection (e);

10 (ii) the offshore aquaculture assess-  
11 ment program established under section  
12 201; and

13 (iii) the issuance of permits under sec-  
14 tion 202;

15 (B) coordinate regulatory, scientific, out-  
16 reach, and international issues related to aqua-  
17 culture within the Administration;

18 (C) collaborate with and leverage existing  
19 efforts by the national sea grant college pro-  
20 gram—

21 (i) to conduct outreach, education, ex-  
22 tension services, and training efforts for  
23 aquaculture and offshore aquaculture; and

24 (ii) to engage with aquaculture stake-  
25 holders and, from time to time, convene

1 conferences for aquaculture stakeholders to  
2 exchange information and ideas;

3 (D) maintain aquaculture capacity in the  
4 regions covered by the regional fisheries offices  
5 of the Administration;

6 (E) develop recommendations for perform-  
7 ance standards for offshore aquaculture oper-  
8 ations that, at a minimum—

9 (i) encourage development of offshore  
10 aquaculture in a manner that complies  
11 with environmental law;

12 (ii) are based on the best scientific in-  
13 formation available;

14 (iii) take into account traditional  
15 knowledge of Tribal and Indigenous com-  
16 munities as appropriate to the region;

17 (iv) are adaptive to offshore aqua-  
18 culture developments, such as updates in  
19 technology and changes in environmental  
20 conditions; and

21 (v) prefer species that are native or  
22 historically naturalized to the region; and

23 (F) prioritize the health of cultured spe-  
24 cies.

25 (2) AGREEMENTS WITH STATES.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—Upon request of the  
2 Governor of a coastal State, the Office shall  
3 enter into an agreement with the State to allow  
4 the State, and aquaculture stakeholders in the  
5 State as appropriate, to participate in the ac-  
6 tivities authorized under sections 201 and 203  
7 and titles III and IV, as though—

8 (i) the aquaculture conducted in the  
9 State’s coastal waters were offshore aqua-  
10 culture; and

11 (ii) facilities for aquaculture in the  
12 State’s coastal waters were offshore aqua-  
13 culture facilities.

14 (B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in  
15 this paragraph or in any agreement entered  
16 into under this paragraph shall be construed to  
17 affect the authority of the Administrator to  
18 issue permits for or regulate aquaculture in  
19 State waters, except as expressly provided in  
20 such an agreement.

21 (e) AQUACULTURE RESEARCH PROGRAM AND DU-  
22 TIES.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall es-  
24 tablish, and provide resources (in addition to the re-  
25 sources required under subsection (b)) for, an aqua-

1 culture research program that draws upon the sci-  
2 entific capacity of programs of the Administration,  
3 such as the Fisheries Science Centers, the national  
4 sea grant college program, and the National Centers  
5 for Coastal Ocean Science, to support the efforts of  
6 the Office to implement this Act.

7 (2) FUNCTIONS.—As part of the aquaculture  
8 research program established under paragraph (1),  
9 the Office shall—

10 (A) ensure that commercial-scale offshore  
11 aquaculture demonstration projects for which  
12 permits are issued under section 202 are sci-  
13 entifically monitored to support the implemen-  
14 tation of this Act;

15 (B) evaluate data;

16 (C) conduct additional research to support  
17 the development of sustainable offshore aqua-  
18 culture;

19 (D) administer support for industry under  
20 section 301;

21 (E) administer the Aquaculture Centers of  
22 Excellence under section 302;

23 (F) administer the contract to conduct the  
24 study described in section 401; and



1 (G) coordinate the engagement of the Ad-  
 2 ministration with the Comptroller General of  
 3 the United States as the Comptroller General  
 4 prepares the report required by section 402.

5 (f) BUDGET REQUEST.—The Administrator shall in-  
 6 clude, in the budget justification materials submitted to  
 7 Congress in support of the budget of the President for  
 8 a fiscal year pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United  
 9 States Code, a request for funding for the Office as a sep-  
 10 arate line item with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

## 11 **TITLE II—COMMERCIAL-SCALE** 12 **DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS**

### 13 **SEC. 201. ASSESSMENT PROGRAM FOR OFFSHORE AQUA-** 14 **CULTURE.**

15 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Not later than  
 16 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the  
 17 Administrator shall establish an assessment program (in  
 18 this section referred to as the “assessment program”) with  
 19 the objective of assessing the viability of offshore aqua-  
 20 culture—

21 (1) in light of changing circumstances and ad-  
 22 vances in technology; and

23 (2) using the best available science, information  
 24 from aquaculture stakeholders, and information de-

1        developed from demonstration projects for which per-  
2        mits are issued under section 202.

3        (b) ELEMENTS.—At a minimum, the assessment pro-  
4        gram shall examine the following in order to determine  
5        the viability of offshore aquaculture:

6                (1) The ability of different commercial-scale fa-  
7        cility designs and operational methods—

8                (A) to survive various atmospheric and  
9                ocean conditions to the extent possible, includ-  
10              ing high wind speeds or high-energy ocean con-  
11              ditions associated with severe weather, or tidal  
12              or tsunami activity, without—

13                      (i) escapes;

14                      (ii) loss of or damage to infrastruc-  
15                      ture; or

16                      (iii) wildlife entanglement resulting  
17                      from loss or damaged infrastructure;

18                (B) to prevent adverse wildlife impacts to  
19                the extent possible, including entanglements of  
20                large whales, sea turtles, and other species pro-  
21                tected under—

22                      (i) the Endangered Species Act of  
23                      1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

24                      (ii) the Marine Mammal Protection  
25                      Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.);

1 (C) to prevent adverse impacts on the ma-  
2 rine environment to the extent possible, includ-  
3 ing impacts to habitat, water chemistry, and  
4 wildlife; and

5 (D) to prevent adverse impacts on naviga-  
6 tion and safety, to the extent possible, to exist-  
7 ing ocean users due to offshore aquaculture fa-  
8 cilities, including requirements for operations,  
9 navigation, and transit associated with such fa-  
10 cilities.

11 (2) The ability of different technologies to pro-  
12 vide reliable and timely data on offshore aquaculture  
13 facilities, including visual data and other relevant  
14 data types, on a regular basis to enable the Adminis-  
15 trator to monitor—

16 (A) the compliance of demonstration  
17 projects for which permits are issued under sec-  
18 tion 202 with the requirements under sub-  
19 section (b) of such section;

20 (B) impacts on the marine environment;  
21 and

22 (C) interference with existing uses of the  
23 water bodies in which demonstration projects  
24 for which permits are issued under section 202  
25 are located.

1           (3) The relative risks, benefits, and costs of  
2       various types of offshore aquaculture, including dif-  
3       ferent species of finfish in different geographies and  
4       under varying climactic and ecological conditions.

5       (c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 2 years  
6       after the date on which the Administrator establishes the  
7       assessment program, the Administrator shall publish,  
8       make available to the public, and submit to the National  
9       Academy of Sciences and the Comptroller General of the  
10      United States, a report that includes the following:

11           (1) A description of each demonstration project  
12      for which a permit is issued under section 202, in-  
13      cluding documentation supporting the issuance of  
14      the permit.

15           (2) A summary of the information submitted to  
16      the Administrator for each such demonstration  
17      project.

18           (3) A description of the progress made toward  
19      meeting the objective described in subsection (a).

20   **SEC. 202. PERMITS FOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR**  
21                   **OFFSHORE AQUACULTURE FACILITIES.**

22       (a) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.—After the Administrator  
23      establishes the assessment program under section 201, the  
24      Administrator shall issue permits for demonstration

1 projects for proposed offshore aquaculture facilities in fur-  
2 therance of the assessment program.

3 (b) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible for  
4 the issuance of a permit under subsection (a), a dem-  
5 onstration project is required to—

6 (1) advance the objective described in section  
7 201(a);

8 (2) cultivate only native or historically natural-  
9 ized species that pose a minimal threat of harm to  
10 wildlife and the ecosystem in which the project is lo-  
11 cated;

12 (3) incorporate design and operational practices  
13 that minimize the risk of escape, wildlife entangle-  
14 ment, and adverse pollution impacts;

15 (4) develop an escape response and infrastruc-  
16 ture loss or damage plan that minimizes the impact  
17 of any escapes or infrastructure loss or damage on  
18 the marine environment and on other uses of the  
19 water body in which the project is located;

20 (5) comply with all applicable requirements  
21 of—

22 (A) the Federal Water Pollution Control  
23 Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) (commonly re-  
24 ferred to as the “Clean Water Act”);

1 (B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973  
2 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

3 (C) the Marine Mammal Protection Act of  
4 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.); and

5 (D) the National Environmental Policy Act  
6 of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

7 (6) maximize compatibility with, and prevent or  
8 minimize displacement of, existing uses and users of  
9 the marine environment in the near vicinity of where  
10 the project is located;

11 (7) conform to best practices to avoid or mini-  
12 mize the use of antibiotics and other pharma-  
13 ceuticals and minimize the release of such pharma-  
14 ceuticals into the environment; and

15 (8) be designed and managed in partnership  
16 with—

17 (A) a land-grant college or university (as  
18 defined in section 1404 of the National Agricul-  
19 tural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy  
20 Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3103));

21 (B) a historically Black college or univer-  
22 sity (as defined by the term “part B institu-  
23 tion” in section 322 of the Higher Education  
24 Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061));

1 (C) a 1994 Institution (as defined in sec-  
2 tion 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-  
3 Grant Status Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–  
4 382; 7 U.S.C. 301 note)); or

5 (D) a sea grant college (as defined in sec-  
6 tion 203 of the National Sea Grant College  
7 Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1122)).

8 (c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—A person that holds  
9 a permit for a demonstration project issued under sub-  
10 section (a) may conduct offshore aquaculture consistent  
11 with—

12 (1) this Act, including regulations prescribed to  
13 carry out this Act; and

14 (2) other applicable provisions of law, including  
15 regulations.

16 (d) APPLICATIONS.—A person seeking a permit for  
17 a demonstration project shall submit to the Administrator  
18 an application that specifies—

19 (1) the proposed location of the offshore aqua-  
20 culture facility and the location of on-shore facilities  
21 used for propagation or rearing of cultured species,  
22 such as hatcheries or research operations;

23 (2) the type of aquaculture operations that will  
24 be conducted at all facilities described in paragraph  
25 (1);

1           (3) the cultured species, or a specified range of  
2 species, to be propagated or reared, or both, at the  
3 offshore aquaculture facility;

4           (4)(A) the source of eggs, larvae, or juvenile  
5 cultured species that will be used in offshore aqua-  
6 culture operations;

7           (B) an analysis of the likely ecosystem im-  
8 pacts of such operations, such as the spread of  
9 pathogens; and

10          (C) the information upon which the anal-  
11 ysis was based;

12          (5) plans to respond to—

13               (A) a natural disaster;

14               (B) an escape;

15               (C) disease;

16               (D) loss or damage to infrastructure; and

17               (E) other circumstances designated by the  
18 Administrator; and

19          (6) such other design, construction, and oper-  
20 ational information as the Administrator may re-  
21 quire to ensure the integrity of the operations and  
22 contingency planning.

23          (e) NOTICE, PUBLIC COMMENT, AND OBJECTIONS.—

24               (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—



1 (A) not later than 90 days after receiving  
2 an application under this section, publish in the  
3 Federal Register a notice summarizing the ap-  
4 plication; and

5 (B) invite and consider public comments,  
6 and formal objections from any Governor or  
7 Tribal leader of a specially affected coastal ju-  
8 risdiction, on applications for permits under  
9 this section.

10 (2) SPECIALLY AFFECTED COASTAL JURISDIC-  
11 TION.—In this subsection, the term “specially af-  
12 fected coastal jurisdiction” means any coastal State  
13 or Indian Tribe—

14 (A) the land, Tribal land, or waters of  
15 which—

16 (i) are adjacent to the Federal waters  
17 in which the project will be conducted; and

18 (ii) are used, or are scheduled to be  
19 used, as a support base for the project;  
20 and

21 (B) for which there is a reasonable prob-  
22 ability of significant effect on uses of land,  
23 Tribal land, or water from the project.

24 (f) PRIORITY CONSIDERATION.—In considering ap-  
25 plications for permits for demonstration projects under

1 this section, the Administrator shall give priority consider-  
2 ation to applications for demonstration projects—

3           (1) owned or operated by applicants who can  
4       demonstrate that the demonstration project will di-  
5       rectly benefit individuals who are already partici-  
6       pating in the agricultural, wild-caught fishery, or  
7       aquaculture industries who have been negatively im-  
8       pacted by the COVID–19 pandemic, natural disas-  
9       ters, or major disasters declared under section 401  
10      of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emer-  
11      gency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170); or

12           (2) sited within an Aquaculture Opportunity  
13      Area identified by the Secretary of Commerce in ac-  
14      cordance with section 7 of Executive Order 13921  
15      (16 U.S.C. 1801 note; relating to promoting Amer-  
16      ican seafood competitiveness and economic growth).

17      (g) SOCIOECONOMIC DATA.—In considering applica-  
18      tions for permits for demonstration projects under this  
19      section, and to support the study described in section 401,  
20      the report required by section 402, and the assessment  
21      program established under section 201, the Administrator  
22      shall collect socioeconomic data associated with the owner  
23      or operator of, and communities employed or otherwise af-  
24      fected by, each demonstration project.

1 (h) DECISIONS WITH RESPECT TO ISSUANCE, DE-  
2 FERRAL, OR DENIAL.—

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after  
4 the conclusion of the period for public comments  
5 under subsection (e) with respect to an application  
6 for a permit for a demonstration project under this  
7 section, the Administrator shall—

8 (A) issue the permit, if the Administrator  
9 determines the application complies with the re-  
10 quirements of this Act, the National Environ-  
11 mental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et  
12 seq.), and other applicable law;

13 (B) if the Administrator determines that  
14 the application does not comply with the re-  
15 quirements described in subparagraph (A) and  
16 can be modified to comply with those require-  
17 ments—

18 (i) defer the decision on the permit;

19 and

20 (ii) provide to the applicant a notice  
21 that specifies modifications to the proposed  
22 demonstration project needed for a permit  
23 to be issued; or

24 (C) if the Administrator determines that  
25 the application does not comply with the re-

1           quirements described in subparagraph (A) and  
2           that the application cannot be modified to com-  
3           ply with such requirements, deny the permit  
4           and provide a justification for the denial.

5           (2) OTHER APPROVAL.—

6                 (A) IN GENERAL.—An application for a  
7           permit for a demonstration project under this  
8           section shall be considered approved, as if a  
9           permit for the application had been issued  
10          under paragraph (1)(A), if—

11                   (i) the Administrator does not take  
12           action under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C)  
13           of paragraph (1) within 90 days after the  
14           conclusion of the period for public com-  
15           ments under subsection (e) with respect to  
16           the application;

17                   (ii) no formal objection to the applica-  
18           tion has been received from the Governor  
19           or Tribal leader of a specially affected  
20           coastal jurisdiction (as defined in sub-  
21           section (e)); and

22                   (iii) the Administrator has determined  
23           that the application complies with the re-  
24           quirements described in paragraph (1)(A).

1 (B) PROCESS.—The Administrator shall  
2 establish a process for the approval of applica-  
3 tions under this paragraph.

4 (i) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—A permit for a demonstra-  
5 tion project issued under this section—

6 (1) shall be in effect during the 10-year period  
7 beginning on the date on which the project begins  
8 in-water operations; and

9 (2) may be renewed as provided by subsection  
10 (k).

11 (j) RENEWAL.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may  
13 renew a permit, that has not been revoked, for a  
14 demonstration project issued under this section for  
15 an additional 10-year period after the 10-year period  
16 described in subsection (i)(1) if—

17 (A) the owner or operator of the project  
18 submits to the Administrator a proposal for re-  
19 newal of the permit by a date determined by  
20 the Administrator; and

21 (B) the Administrator determines that the  
22 permit, as modified by the proposal, remains in  
23 compliance with the requirements described in  
24 subsection (j)(1).

1           (2) NOTICE AND PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Ad-  
2       ministrator shall—

3           (A) publish in the Federal Register a no-  
4       tice summarizing each proposal received under  
5       paragraph (1) with respect to the renewal of a  
6       permit;

7           (B) invite public comments for a period of  
8       not less than 60 days regarding each such pro-  
9       posal; and

10          (C) consider such comments in deter-  
11       mining whether to approve the renewal of the  
12       permit.

13       (k) AUTHORITY TO MODIFY OR TERMINATE PAR-  
14       TICIPATION OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS AND ORDER  
15       REMOVAL OF FACILITIES.—The Administrator may re-  
16       quire modifications to a demonstration project for which  
17       a permit is issued under this section, terminate such a  
18       permit, or order the removal of an offshore aquaculture  
19       facility authorized to operate under such a permit, if—

20           (1)(A) the project incurs an incident involving  
21       a death or serious personal injury and the Adminis-  
22       trator determines that negligence of the project op-  
23       erator was the cause of or a contributing factor to  
24       the incident;

1 (B) operation of the project results in a  
2 violation of—

3 (i) the Endangered Species Act of  
4 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); or

5 (ii) the Marine Mammal Protection  
6 Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.);

7 (C) the owner or operator of the project  
8 fails to comply with all of the terms and condi-  
9 tions of—

10 (i) the permit; or

11 (ii) modifications required by the Ad-  
12 ministrator under this subsection; or

13 (D) the Administrator determines that op-  
14 eration of the demonstration project would be  
15 unsafe or result in unacceptable negative im-  
16 pacts to—

17 (i) the marine environment;

18 (ii) nearby communities; or

19 (iii) other users of the water body in  
20 which the project is located; and

21 (2) before requiring a modification to the dem-  
22 onstration project, terminating the permit, or order-  
23 ing the removal of the offshore aquaculture facil-  
24 ity—

1 (A) the Administrator provides a warning  
2 notice to the owner or operator of the project;  
3 and

4 (B) the owner or operator is given an op-  
5 portunity to address the Administrator's con-  
6 cerns.

7 (l) COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT REVIEW.—  
8 The submission of an application for a permit for a dem-  
9 onstration project under this section shall trigger the right  
10 of review by a coastal State under the Coastal Zone Man-  
11 agement Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.).

12 **SEC. 203. COORDINATION OF PERMIT REVIEWS FOR DEM-**  
13 **ONSTRATION PROJECTS.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administration shall serve as  
15 the lead Federal agency for purposes of providing informa-  
16 tion on Federal permitting requirements for demonstra-  
17 tion projects under section 202.

18 (b) INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall con-  
20 vene representatives of the agencies described in  
21 paragraph (2) to provide prospective applicants for  
22 permits for demonstration projects under section  
23 202 an opportunity for informal consultation with  
24 such agencies.



1           (2) AGENCIES DESCRIBED.—The agencies de-  
2       scribed in this paragraph are the following:

3                   (A) The Department of Agriculture.

4                   (B) The Environmental Protection Agency.

5                   (C) The Army Corps of Engineers.

6                   (D) The Department in which the Coast  
7       Guard is operating.

8                   (E) The Department of Defense.

9                   (F) Any other agency the Administrator  
10      considers appropriate.

11           (3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this  
12      subsection shall preclude an applicant or a prospec-  
13      tive applicant from contacting Federal agencies di-  
14      rectly.

15      (c) ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS.—To the extent al-  
16      lowable under the National Environmental Policy Act of  
17      1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), any environmental analysis  
18      or environmental impact statement required under that  
19      Act for offshore aquaculture activities proposed to be car-  
20      ried out under a demonstration project under section 202  
21      shall be conducted through a single, consolidated environ-  
22      mental review and the Administration, through the Office  
23      of Aquaculture established by section 101, shall serve as  
24      the lead Federal agency.

1 (d) COORDINATION OF PERMIT REVIEWS.—To the  
2 extent practicable under this Act and all other applicable  
3 laws, including regulations, Federal agencies with permit-  
4 ting requirements applicable to offshore aquaculture ac-  
5 tivities proposed to be carried out under a demonstration  
6 project under section 202 shall coordinate their review  
7 processes in order to provide a timely response to an appli-  
8 cant not later than 180 days after the submission of the  
9 application.

10 **SEC. 204. REPORTING BY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM PARTICI-**  
11 **PANTS.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the  
13 date on which a demonstration project for which a permit  
14 is issued under section 202 commences, and annually  
15 thereafter until the demonstration project terminates, the  
16 owner or operator of the demonstration project shall sub-  
17 mit to the Administrator the following:

18 (1) Production data.

19 (2) Information on interactions with wild spe-  
20 cies, mitigation measures taken, and the results of  
21 such interactions and measures.

22 (3) Information on technology and operational  
23 practices used to measure and monitor—

24 (A) effluent;

1 (B) integrity of cage materials and other  
2 gear; and

3 (C) health of the cultivated species.

4 (4) Information on environmental and eco-  
5 system impacts.

6 (5) Data necessary for the Ocean Studies  
7 Board of the National Academies of Sciences, Engi-  
8 neering, and Medicine to complete the study de-  
9 scribed in section 401.

10 (6) Owner, operator, and employee demographic  
11 data and other relevant data as determined appro-  
12 priate by the Administrator for purposes of assess-  
13 ing—

14 (A) the direct benefits of the demonstra-  
15 tion project to fishery stakeholders; and

16 (B) the economic and social benefits of the  
17 demonstration project for nearby coastal com-  
18 munities.

19 (7) Information on navigation and safety im-  
20 pacts to existing ocean users.

21 (8) Such additional information as the Adminis-  
22 trator requires to fulfill the goals and objective of  
23 the assessment program established under section  
24 201.

1       (b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator  
2 shall, upon request, provide technical assistance to owners  
3 and operators of demonstration projects for which permits  
4 are issued under section 202 to comply with the reporting  
5 requirements of this section.

6       (c) EMERGENCY REPORTING.—The Administrator  
7 shall establish an emergency reporting process for each  
8 owner or operator of a demonstration project for which  
9 a permit is issued under section 202 to immediately report  
10 suspected or known interactions between project facilities  
11 or vessels and protected wild species.

12 **SEC. 205. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION; SAVINGS PROVISIONS.**

13       (a) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Any requirement in  
14 this title to identify or consider an impact or effect on  
15 human health or the environment shall be construed as  
16 including a requirement to make such identification or  
17 consideration while taking into account—

18               (1) the cumulative impact of such impact or ef-  
19 fect in the context of all sources of emissions, dis-  
20 charges, or releases from any source, past, present,  
21 or in the reasonably foreseeable future, on the af-  
22 fected environment and population;

23               (2) any characteristics of such environment and  
24 population that may heighten vulnerability to envi-  
25 ronmental pollution and related health risks; and

1           (3) any action or practice that, even if appear-  
 2           ing neutral, has the effect of subjecting individuals  
 3           to discrimination on the basis of race, color, or na-  
 4           tional origin.

5           (b) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—A permit for a  
 6           demonstration project issued under section 202 shall not  
 7           supersede or substitute for any other authorization re-  
 8           quired under Federal or State law.

9           (c) APPLICABILITY.—This title does not apply with  
 10          respect to applications for a permit in process on the date  
 11          of the enactment of this Act or permits that are in effect  
 12          on that date.

# 13   **TITLE III—WORKFORCE DEVEL-** 14   **OPMENT, FINANCING, AND** 15   **OTHER SUPPORT**

## 16   **SEC. 301. GENERAL SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY.**

17          (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall support  
 18          the development of offshore aquaculture consistent with  
 19          this Act and other applicable Federal law.

20          (b) MARKETING AND PROMOTION GRANTS.—The Ad-  
 21          ministrator, in consultation with private sector aqua-  
 22          culture stakeholders, shall establish and administer a  
 23          grant program to support the sale and public perception  
 24          of cultured species domestically and internationally.

25          (c) WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.—

1           (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in con-  
2           sultation with private sector operators of offshore  
3           aquaculture facilities, academic institutions, and the  
4           national sea grant college program, shall establish  
5           and administer a grant program to support the edu-  
6           cation and training of individuals with the skills  
7           needed to manage and operate offshore aquaculture  
8           facilities.

9           (2) AQUACULTURE CENTERS OF EXCEL-  
10          LENCE.—The Administrator may carry out para-  
11          graph (1) through the program established under  
12          section 302(b)(1).

13          (d) REGIONAL NETWORKS.—The Administrator,  
14          through each regional fisheries office of the Administra-  
15          tion, shall organize a network of—

16               (1) regional experts and Federal agency con-  
17               tacts, in coordination with relevant organizations, in-  
18               cluding the national sea grant college program, the  
19               Regional Aquaculture Centers of the Department of  
20               Agriculture, institutions of higher education, and the  
21               Cooperative Extension System of the Department of  
22               Agriculture, to provide technical expertise and exten-  
23               sion services for offshore aquaculture and informa-  
24               tion on Federal permit requirements for offshore  
25               aquaculture; and

1           (2) individuals and businesses interested in  
2       aquaculture operations and products to facilitate  
3       professional development, marketing, mentoring op-  
4       portunities, and agency outreach and education on  
5       aquaculture.

6       (e) AQUACULTURE DATABASE.—

7           (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall es-  
8       tablish and maintain an aquaculture database within  
9       the Office of Aquaculture established by section 101.

10          (2) INCLUSIONS.—The database required by  
11       paragraph (1) shall include information on research,  
12       technologies, monitoring techniques, best practices,  
13       and advisory board recommendations relating to  
14       aquaculture and offshore aquaculture.

15          (3) SAFEGUARDING OF INFORMATION.—The  
16       Administrator shall make the database required by  
17       paragraph (1) available in a manner that safeguards  
18       personally identifiable information and confidential  
19       business information.

20          (4) PATENTS.—The inclusion of information in  
21       the database required by paragraph (1) shall not be  
22       considered to be publication for purposes of sub-  
23       section (a) or (b) of section 102 of title 35, United  
24       States Code.

1       (f) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR OPERA-  
2 TORS.—

3           (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, through  
4 the Office of Aquaculture established by section 101  
5 and the regional aquaculture coordinators described  
6 in such section, shall organize a program in each re-  
7 gional fisheries office of the Administration to pro-  
8 vide technical assistance to operators of offshore  
9 aquaculture facilities.

10          (2) TAILORING.—The programs required by  
11 paragraph (1) shall be tailored to meet the unique  
12 needs of each region.

13          (3) CONSULTATIONS.—Under each program re-  
14 quired by paragraph (1), the regional aquaculture  
15 coordinators described in section 101 may conduct  
16 consultations with the operator of each offshore  
17 aquaculture facility in the region concerned on a  
18 regular basis—

19               (A) to assess the status of the operator's  
20 business; and

21               (B) if appropriate, to identify available re-  
22 sources to support the operator, such as re-  
23 gional experts, university extension agents, and  
24 grant opportunities.

25       (g) CAPITAL MARKETS.—



1           (1) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—In order to  
 2           enhance access to capital markets, the Administrator  
 3           shall provide financial institutions and investment  
 4           firms with objective, science-based information on  
 5           offshore aquaculture and the Federal regulatory re-  
 6           gime for offshore aquaculture.

7           (2) ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.—The Administrator  
 8           shall provide economic analysis to answer queries re-  
 9           garding the value of offshore aquaculture assets to  
 10          secure financing, such as equipment, governmental  
 11          permits, inventory, and intellectual property.

12          (3) COLLABORATION.—In order to achieve the  
 13          goals of this subsection, the Administrator is encour-  
 14          aged to collaborate with the Secretary of Agri-  
 15          culture, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the re-  
 16          gional networks established under subsection (d).

17 **SEC. 302. AQUACULTURE CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.**

18          (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

19           (1) COVERED INSTITUTION.—The term “cov-  
 20           ered institution” means—

- 21                   (A) a minority-serving institution;
- 22                   (B) a Native Hawaiian-serving institution;
- 23                   (C) an Alaska Native-serving institution;
- 24                   (D) a historically Black college or univer-
- 25                   sity; or

1 (E) a Tribal college or university.

2 (2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNI-  
3 VERSITY.—The term “historically Black college or  
4 university” has the meaning given the term “part B  
5 institution” in section 322 of the Higher Education  
6 Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

7 (3) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The  
8 term “minority-serving institution” means an eligi-  
9 ble institution described in paragraph (2), (4), (5),  
10 (6), or (7) of section 371(a) of the Higher Edu-  
11 cation Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

12 (4) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The  
13 term “Tribal college or university” means a Tribal  
14 College or University (as defined in section 316(b)  
15 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.  
16 1059c(b))) that is chartered by the governing body  
17 of the applicable Indian Tribe or by the Federal  
18 Government.

19 (b) AQUACULTURE CURRICULUM GRANTS.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after  
21 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-  
22 trator, in consultation with private sector aqua-  
23 culture stakeholders, academic institutions, and the  
24 national sea grant college program, shall establish a  
25 program to award grants to covered institutions to

1 assist in establishing or enhancing an aquaculture  
2 curriculum for undergraduate, graduate, or certifi-  
3 cate courses of study at such covered institutions.

4 (2) AQUACULTURE CENTERS OF EXCEL-  
5 LENCE.—A covered institution that receives a grant  
6 under this section shall be known as an “Aqua-  
7 culture Center of Excellence”.

8 (3) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a  
9 grant under this section, a covered institution shall  
10 submit to the Administrator an application that in-  
11 cludes any plans to partner with one or more other  
12 institutions of higher education as authorized under  
13 paragraph (5).

14 (4) USE OF GRANT AMOUNTS.—

15 (A) IN GENERAL.—A covered institution  
16 receiving a grant under this section shall use  
17 the grant amounts to establish or enhance an  
18 aquaculture curriculum for undergraduate,  
19 graduate, or certificate courses of study that  
20 may include the following:

21 (i) Training in various skills needed  
22 by successful aquaculture entrepreneurs,  
23 including—

24 (I) offshore aquaculture oper-  
25 ations;

1 (II) business management, stra-  
2 tegic planning, business plan develop-  
3 ment, capital financing and fund-  
4 raising, financial management and ac-  
5 counting, market analysis and com-  
6 petitive analysis, and market entry  
7 and strategy execution; and

8 (III) any other skill specific to  
9 the needs of the student population  
10 and the surrounding community, in-  
11 cluding with respect to social and en-  
12 vironmental sustainability, as deter-  
13 mined by the covered institution.

14 (ii) Natural and social science re-  
15 search programs in aquaculture and nat-  
16 ural fisheries, including offshore aqua-  
17 culture.

18 (iii) Development of extension pro-  
19 grams (or cooperation with existing exten-  
20 sion programs) that—

21 (I) educate and engage commu-  
22 nity members, including elementary  
23 and secondary school students, on  
24 aquaculture and aquaculture career  
25 pathways; and

1 (II) transfer newly developed  
2 techniques and research information  
3 developed or collated at the covered  
4 institution to aquaculture stake-  
5 holders.

6 (iv) Career development, such as the  
7 establishment of cooperatives, apprentice-  
8 ships, internships, practicums,  
9 mentorships, accelerators, or grant com-  
10 petitions.

11 (B) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF GRANT  
12 AMOUNTS.—Amounts from a grant awarded  
13 under this section may be used only for ex-  
14 penses directly related to the implementation of  
15 the curriculum or activities authorized under  
16 this section.

17 (5) PARTNERSHIPS.—In applying for grants  
18 and carrying out activities with grant amounts  
19 under this section, a covered institution may partner  
20 with one or more other institutions of higher edu-  
21 cation with established aquaculture programs, in-  
22 cluding institutions of higher education not other-  
23 wise eligible for grants under this section, to facili-  
24 tate the sharing of resources and knowledge nec-

1       essary for the development or enhancement of aqua-  
2       culture curriculum at the covered institution.

3       (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is  
4       authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section  
5       \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2030,  
6       to remain available until expended.

7       **SEC. 303. WORKING WATERFRONTS PRESERVATION GRANT**  
8                   **PROGRAM.**

9       The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16  
10      U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section  
11      306A (16 U.S.C. 1455a) the following:

12       “(c) WORKING WATERFRONTS GRANT PROGRAM.—

13               “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, in con-  
14      sultation with covered entities, Federal agencies the  
15      Secretary determines appropriate, and interested  
16      coastal stakeholders with expertise in working water-  
17      fronts planning, establish a regionally equitable and  
18      competitive grant program, to be known as the  
19      ‘Working Waterfronts Grant Program’.

20               “(2) USES.—The Secretary may award grants  
21      under this subsection to eligible covered entities—

22                   “(A) to implement or revise an approved  
23      working waterfronts plan of such eligible cov-  
24      ered entity, including—

1 “(i) acquiring a working waterfront or  
2 an interest in a working waterfront;

3 “(ii) making improvements to a work-  
4 ing waterfront, including constructing or  
5 repairing wharfs, boat ramps, or related  
6 facilities; or

7 “(iii) carrying out necessary climate  
8 adaptation mitigation activities for a work-  
9 ing waterfront; or

10 “(B) to develop a working waterfronts plan  
11 of such eligible covered entity under subsection  
12 (b).

13 “(3) APPLICATION.—

14 “(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible for a  
15 grant under this subsection, an eligible covered  
16 entity shall submit an application to the Sec-  
17 retary—

18 “(i) that, if applicable, is consistent  
19 with the management program of the eligi-  
20 ble covered entity approved under section  
21 306; and

22 “(ii) in such form, at such time, and  
23 containing such information as the Sec-  
24 retary determines appropriate.

1           “(B) DEADLINE.—Not later than 60 days  
2           after the date on which the Secretary receives  
3           an application for a grant under this para-  
4           graph, the Secretary shall approve or reject  
5           such application.

6           “(4) GUIDELINES.—The Secretary shall, in  
7           consultation with the entities described in paragraph  
8           (1), issue guidelines regarding the implementation of  
9           the grant program.

10          “(5) CRITERIA.—In awarding a grant to an eli-  
11          gible covered entity, the Secretary shall take into ac-  
12          count the following criteria:

13               “(A) The economic, cultural, and historical  
14               significance of working waterfronts to the eligi-  
15               ble covered entity.

16               “(B) The demonstrated working water-  
17               fronts needs of the eligible covered entity, as  
18               described in the approved working waterfronts  
19               plan of the eligible covered entity, if any.

20               “(C) The ability of the eligible covered en-  
21               tity to meet the matching requirement under  
22               paragraph (10).

23               “(D) The potential for rapid turnover in  
24               the ownership of relevant working waterfronts,  
25               and, if applicable, the need for the eligible cov-



1           ered entity to respond quickly when property in  
2           an existing or potential working waterfront area  
3           or public access area, as identified in the ap-  
4           proved working waterfronts plan of the eligible  
5           covered entity, if any, comes under threat of  
6           conversion to incompatible uses or becomes  
7           available for purchase.

8           “(E) As applicable, the impact of the ap-  
9           proved working waterfronts plan of the eligible  
10          covered entity, if any, on the coastal ecosystem  
11          and working waterfronts of the eligible covered  
12          entity and the users of the coastal ecosystem of  
13          the eligible covered entity.

14          “(6) OTHER TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL AS-  
15          SISTANCE.—

16          “(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of  
17          an eligible covered entity that is awarded a  
18          grant under this subsection, the Secretary shall  
19          provide to such eligible covered entity technical  
20          assistance—

21                  “(i) to identify and obtain sources of  
22                  Federal technical or financial assistance  
23                  other than that provided under this sub-  
24                  section to develop a working waterfronts  
25                  plan for approval under subsection (b) or

1 to implement or revise an approved work-  
2 ing waterfronts plan;

3 “(ii) to develop a working waterfronts  
4 plan for approval under subsection (b);

5 “(iii) to implement or revise an ap-  
6 proved working waterfronts plan;

7 “(iv) to integrate resilience planning  
8 into working waterfronts preservation ef-  
9 forts of such eligible covered entity;

10 “(v) to develop additional tools to pro-  
11 tect working waterfronts;

12 “(vi) regarding guidance for best  
13 storm water management practices with  
14 regard to working waterfronts; or

15 “(vii) to collect and disseminate best  
16 practices regarding working waterfronts  
17 and resilience planning.

18 “(B) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may  
19 use not more than 5 percent of the amounts  
20 made available under this subsection in each  
21 fiscal year to provide technical assistance under  
22 this paragraph.

23 “(7) PUBLIC ACCESS REQUIREMENT.—A  
24 project carried out with a grant awarded under this  
25 subsection, other than a project that involves com-

1       mercial fishing or other industrial access points to  
2       which the eligible covered entity determines public  
3       access would be unsafe, shall provide for the expan-  
4       sion, improvement, or preservation of reasonable and  
5       appropriate public access to coastal waters at or in  
6       the vicinity of working waterfronts.

7               “(8) LIMITATION ON ACQUISITION.—An eligible  
8       covered entity that is awarded a grant under this  
9       subsection, or any entity to which such eligible cov-  
10      ered entity allocates a portion of such grant under  
11      paragraph (9), may use such grant award to acquire  
12      title to or an interest in a working waterfront, in-  
13      cluding an easement, only—

14               “(A) for fair market value from a willing  
15      seller; or

16               “(B) for less than fair market value from  
17      a seller that certifies to the Secretary that the  
18      seller is willing and is not subject to coercion.

19               “(9) ALLOCATION.—

20               “(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible covered en-  
21      tity that is awarded a grant under this sub-  
22      section may allocate a portion of such grant  
23      award to a unit of State or local government,  
24      a nonprofit organization, a fishing cooperative,  
25      or any other appropriate entity for the purpose

of carrying out this subsection if such eligible covered entity ensures that any such allocated grant award is used consistently with this subsection.

“(B) IDENTIFIED WORKING WATERFRONTS.—The Secretary shall encourage each eligible covered entity that is awarded a grant under this subsection to equitably allocate such grant award among working waterfronts identified in the approved working waterfronts plan of each such eligible covered entity, if any.

“(10) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Federal share of a project carried out with a grant awarded under this subsection may not exceed 75 percent.

“(B) WAIVER OF MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may waive the application of subparagraph (A)—

“(i) with respect to an eligible covered entity that is awarded a grant under this subsection that has designated a qualified holder that is located within—

“(I) a disadvantaged community;

or

1                   “(II) a community that has an  
2                   inability to draw on other sources of  
3                   funding because of the small popu-  
4                   lation or low income of the commu-  
5                   nity; or

6                   “(ii) for any other reason the Sec-  
7                   retary determines appropriate.

8                   “(C) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—An eligible  
9                   covered entity that is awarded a grant under  
10                  this subsection may satisfy the non-Federal  
11                  share of a project carried out with a grant  
12                  awarded under this subsection through in-kind  
13                  contributions and other noncash support, in-  
14                  cluding the following:

15                  “(i) The value, as determined by an  
16                  appraisal performed at such time before  
17                  the award of the grant as the Secretary de-  
18                  termines appropriate, of a working water-  
19                  front or an interest in a working water-  
20                  front, including conservation and other  
21                  easements, that is held in perpetuity by a  
22                  qualified holder, if the working waterfront  
23                  or interest in a working waterfront—

24                  “(I) is identified in the grant ap-  
25                  plication; and

1 “(II) is acquired by the qualified  
2 holder not later than 3 years after—

3 “(aa) the grant award date;  
4 or

5 “(bb) the date of the sub-  
6 mission of such application and  
7 before the end of the initial 5-  
8 year period for which the ap-  
9 proved working waterfronts plan  
10 associated with the grant applica-  
11 tion, if any, is effective.

12 “(ii) The costs, including cash or in-  
13 kind contributions, associated with the ac-  
14 quisition, restoration, or enhancement of or  
15 making other improvements to a working  
16 waterfront or an interest in a working wa-  
17 terfront, if—

18 “(I) such costs are identified in  
19 the grant application; and

20 “(II) the costs are incurred—

21 “(aa) before the end of the  
22 initial 5-year period for which the  
23 approved working waterfronts  
24 plan associated with the grant  
25 application, if any, is effective; or

1                   “(bb) for working water-  
2                   fronts described in clause (i),  
3                   within the time limits described  
4                   in that clause.

5           “(11) WORKING WATERFRONT COVENANTS.—

6                   “(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible covered en-  
7                   tity that is awarded a grant under this sub-  
8                   section may use such grant award with respect  
9                   to a working waterfront only for which each  
10                  person other than the eligible covered entity  
11                  that holds title to or an interest in such work-  
12                  ing waterfront enters into a working waterfront  
13                  covenant.

14                  “(B) VIOLATION.—

15                       “(i) IN GENERAL.—An eligible covered  
16                       entity may determine, on the record after  
17                       an opportunity for a hearing, that a work-  
18                       ing waterfront covenant of the eligible cov-  
19                       ered entity has been violated.

20                       “(ii) REVERSION; CONVEYANCE;  
21                       RIGHT OF IMMEDIATE ENTRY.—If an eligi-  
22                       ble covered entity makes a determination  
23                       under clause (i) that a violation described  
24                       under that clause has occurred—

1                   “(I) all right, title, and interest  
2                   in and to the working waterfront cov-  
3                   ered by the violated working water-  
4                   front covenant shall revert to the eligi-  
5                   ble covered entity;

6                   “(II) the eligible covered entity  
7                   may convey the working waterfront or  
8                   interest in the working waterfront to  
9                   a qualified holder; and

10                  “(III) the eligible covered entity  
11                  shall have the right of immediate  
12                  entry onto the working waterfront  
13                  covered by the violated working water-  
14                  front covenant.

15                  “(12) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary  
16                  shall subject each grant awarded under this sub-  
17                  section to such terms and conditions as the Sec-  
18                  retary determines appropriate to ensure that each  
19                  such grant is used for purposes consistent with this  
20                  section.

21                  “(13) REPORT.—

22                  “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall  
23                  biennially submit to Congress a report regard-  
24                  ing the implementation of this subsection,  
25                  which shall include—



1 “(i) an evaluation, based on perform-  
2 ance measures developed by the Secretary,  
3 of the effectiveness of the grant program  
4 in accomplishing the purposes of this sub-  
5 section;

6 “(ii) an account of all expenditures  
7 under this subsection; and

8 “(iii) descriptions of each project car-  
9 ried out using a grant awarded under this  
10 section.

11 “(B) ALTERNATIVE MANNER OF SUBMIS-  
12 SION.—The Secretary may submit each report  
13 required under subparagraph (A) by including  
14 the information required under that subpara-  
15 graph in each report required under section  
16 316.

17 “(14) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The Sec-  
18 retary may use not more than 5 percent of the  
19 amounts made available under this subsection in  
20 each fiscal year to pay the administrative expenses  
21 necessary to carry out this subsection.

22 “(15) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—  
23 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-  
24 retary to carry out this subsection \$50,000,000 for  
25 each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.

1 “(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

2 “(1) APPROVED WORKING WATERFRONTS  
3 PLAN.—The term ‘approved working waterfronts  
4 plan’ means a working waterfronts plan that is ap-  
5 proved by the Secretary under subsection (b).

6 “(2) COASTAL INDIAN TRIBE.—The term  
7 ‘coastal Indian Tribe’ means an Indian Tribe with  
8 respect to which land owned by the Indian Tribe,  
9 held in trust by the United States for the Indian  
10 Tribe, or held by the Indian Tribe and subject to re-  
11 strictions on alienation imposed by the United  
12 States or the reservation of the Indian Tribe is lo-  
13 cated within a coastal state.

14 “(3) COASTAL USERS.—The term ‘coastal  
15 users’ means—

16 “(A) persons that engage in commercial or  
17 recreational fishing;

18 “(B) recreational fishing and boating busi-  
19 nesses; and

20 “(C) boatbuilding, aquaculture, and other  
21 water-dependent, coastal-related businesses.

22 “(4) COVERED ENTITY.—The term ‘covered en-  
23 tity’ means—

24 “(A) a coastal state;

25 “(B) a coastal Indian Tribe; or

1 “(C) a Native Hawaiian organization.

2 “(5) ELIGIBLE COVERED ENTITY.—The term  
3 ‘eligible covered entity’ means a covered entity  
4 that—

5 “(A) has an approved working waterfronts  
6 plan;

7 “(B) is in the process of developing a  
8 working waterfronts plan for approval under  
9 subsection (b); or

10 “(C) has a coastal land use plan that the  
11 Secretary determines is sufficient for the pur-  
12 poses of this section.

13 “(6) GRANT PROGRAM.—The term ‘grant pro-  
14 gram’ means the grant program established under  
15 subsection (c).

16 “(7) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian Tribe’  
17 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the  
18 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance  
19 Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

20 “(8) NATIVE HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION.—The  
21 term ‘Native Hawaiian organization’ means a non-  
22 profit organization—

23 “(A) that serves the interests of Native  
24 Hawaiians;

1           “(B) in which Native Hawaiians serve in  
2           substantive and policymaking positions;

3           “(C) that is recognized for having expertise  
4           in Native Hawaiian culture and heritage, in-  
5           cluding tourism; and

6           “(D) is located within a coastal state.

7           “(9) QUALIFIED HOLDER.—The term ‘qualified  
8           holder’ means—

9           “(A) a unit of local government of a cov-  
10          ered entity, if the covered entity is a coastal  
11          state; or

12          “(B) a nonprofit organization;  
13          that is designated by a covered entity in the ap-  
14          proved working waterfronts plan of the covered enti-  
15          ty to carry out some or all of the functions of the  
16          covered entity under the grant program if the cov-  
17          ered entity applies for and is awarded a grant under  
18          the grant program, including holding title to or an  
19          interest in a working waterfront acquired with a  
20          grant awarded under the grant program.

21          “(10) TASK FORCE.—The term ‘Task Force’  
22          means the task force established under subsection  
23          (a)(1).

24          “(11) DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY.—The  
25          term ‘disadvantaged community’ means a commu-

1 nity the Secretary determines, based on appropriate  
2 data, indices, and screening tools, is economically,  
3 socially, or environmentally disadvantaged.

4 “(12) WORKING WATERFRONT.—The term  
5 ‘working waterfront’ means real property (including  
6 support structures over water and other facilities)  
7 that—

8 “(A) provides access to coastal waters by  
9 coastal users; and

10 “(B) is used for, or supports, commercial  
11 and recreational fishing, recreational fishing  
12 and boating businesses, and boatbuilding, aqua-  
13 culture, and other water-dependent, coastal-re-  
14 lated business.

15 “(13) WORKING WATERFRONT COVENANT.—  
16 The term ‘working waterfront covenant’ means an  
17 agreement in recordable form entered into between  
18 a person that holds title to or an interest in a work-  
19 ing waterfront and a covered entity that is awarded  
20 a grant under the grant program or a qualified hold-  
21 er of such covered entity that provides such assur-  
22 ances as the Secretary determines necessary to en-  
23 sure the following:

24 “(A) Except as provided in subparagraph  
25 (C), the title to or interest in the working wa-

1           terfront will be held by an entity that is subject  
2           to such agreement in perpetuity.

3           “(B) The working waterfront will be man-  
4           aged in a manner that is consistent with the  
5           purposes of this section, and the working water-  
6           front will not be converted to any use that is in-  
7           consistent with this section.

8           “(C) If the title to or interest in the work-  
9           ing waterfront is subsequently sold or otherwise  
10          exchanged—

11               “(i) each party involved in such sale  
12               or exchange shall accede to such agree-  
13               ment; and

14               “(ii) funds equal to the fair market  
15               value of the title to or interest in the work-  
16               ing waterfront shall be paid to the Sec-  
17               retary by the parties to the sale or ex-  
18               change, and such funds shall be, at the  
19               discretion of the Secretary, paid to the rel-  
20               evant covered entity or a qualified holder  
21               of such covered entity for use in the imple-  
22               mentation of the approved working water-  
23               fronts plan of the covered entity.

24           “(D) Such agreement shall be subject to  
25           enforcement and oversight by the covered entity

1 or by another person as the Secretary deter-  
2 mines appropriate.”.

3 **SEC. 304. OUTREACH ON SUSTAINABLE OFFSHORE AQUA-**  
4 **CULTURE.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall conduct  
6 outreach on sustainable offshore aquaculture to promote  
7 understanding, science-based decision making, and com-  
8 mercial adoption.

9 (b) ENGAGEMENT.—In carrying out subsection (a),  
10 the Administrator shall use appropriate means to en-  
11 gage—

- 12 (1) the general public;
- 13 (2) community leaders;
- 14 (3) governmental officials;
- 15 (4) the business community;
- 16 (5) the academic community; and
- 17 (6) the nonprofit sector.

18 **TITLE IV—STUDIES AND**  
19 **REPORTS**

20 **SEC. 401. STUDY ON OFFSHORE AQUACULTURE BY OCEAN**  
21 **STUDIES BOARD OF THE NATIONAL ACAD-**  
22 **EMIES OF SCIENCES, ENGINEERING, AND**  
23 **MEDICINE.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall seek to  
25 enter into a contract with the Ocean Studies Board of the

1 National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medi-  
2 cine (in this section referred to as the “Board”) under  
3 which the Board shall, not later than 5 years after the  
4 date on which the Administrator establishes the assess-  
5 ment program under section 201—

6 (1) complete a study to develop the scientific  
7 basis for efficient and effective regulation of offshore  
8 aquaculture; and

9 (2) submit to Congress and make publicly avail-  
10 able the results of the study.

11 (b) ELEMENTS.—The study completed pursuant to  
12 subsection (a) shall, with respect to offshore aqua-  
13 culture—

14 (1) identify—

15 (A) optimal methods of operation of off-  
16 shore aquaculture facilities to limit adverse ef-  
17 fects on the environment, wildlife, and human  
18 well-being, including—

19 (i) considerations to guide siting deci-  
20 sions of such facilities;

21 (ii) appropriate stocking densities; and

22 (iii) opportunities for selective breed-  
23 ing;

24 (B) a science-based definition of “respon-  
25 sible offshore aquaculture feed or other inputs”,



1 including guidance on sourcing feed or other in-  
2 puts to address long-or short-term concerns, in-  
3 cluding the availability and scalability of such  
4 inputs;

5 (C) potential adverse effects on the envi-  
6 ronment, wildlife, and human well-being, includ-  
7 ing from—

8 (i) the use of antibiotics and other  
9 pharmaceuticals by offshore aquaculture  
10 facilities, including through analyses nec-  
11 essary to establish acceptable rates, impact  
12 levels, and risk thresholds, such as anal-  
13 yses of organism antibiotic consumption or  
14 metabolization versus excretion to the sur-  
15 rounding environment;

16 (ii) assimilation of pollution origi-  
17 nating from offshore aquaculture facilities  
18 on marine organisms;

19 (iii) abandoned, lost, damaged or oth-  
20 erwise discarded equipment;

21 (iv) harmful interactions with wildlife;

22 (v) interbreeding between cultured  
23 species and native marine species;

24 (vi) the spread of disease from cul-  
25 tured species to wild species;

1                   (vii) the collection and removal of  
2                   brood stock for offshore aquaculture oper-  
3                   ations, and hatcheries and prestocking  
4                   rearing operations that are specific to off-  
5                   shore aquaculture;

6                   (viii) large-scale cultivation of filter-  
7                   feed bivalve organisms and seaweed;

8                   (ix) offshore aquaculture facilities act-  
9                   ing as aggregating devices and increasing  
10                  the vulnerability of wild fisheries and wild-  
11                  life populations to fishing or other sources  
12                  of mortality;

13                  (x) predator control devices and meth-  
14                  ods; and

15                  (xi) the use of non-sustainable sources  
16                  of feed or other inputs, including the use  
17                  of globally limited marine resources for  
18                  feed ingredients, and scalability of alter-  
19                  natives, including—

20                       (I) novel ingredients (for exam-  
21                       ple, insect, single cell protein, and  
22                       algae);

23                       (II) traditional ingredients (for  
24                       example, soya); and

25                       (III) other inputs;

1 (D) potential methods and technologies to  
2 mitigate adverse effects, including the effects  
3 identified under subparagraph (C);

4 (E) potential conflicts between offshore  
5 aquaculture facilities and other users of the off-  
6 shore environment, and solutions to mitigate  
7 such conflicts;

8 (F) the types of data and qualitative infor-  
9 mation necessary for the optimal operation of  
10 offshore aquaculture facilities and appropriate  
11 methods of procuring such data and informa-  
12 tion, including from—

13 (i) citizen science (as defined in sec-  
14 tion 402(c) of the Crowdsourcing and Cit-  
15 izen Science Act (15 U.S.C. 3724(c))); and

16 (ii) the traditional knowledge of Trib-  
17 al and Indigenous communities; and

18 (G) best practices for offshore aquaculture  
19 siting and operations to manage and plan for  
20 predicted changes in global atmospheric and  
21 oceanographic conditions; and

22 (2) provide recommendations for legislative or  
23 administrative action with respect to—

24 (A) methods of operation identified under  
25 paragraph (1)(A);

1 (B) mitigating adverse effects identified  
2 under paragraph (1)(C);

3 (C) environmental standards, control rules,  
4 or reference points that build on the existing  
5 public and private standards for the sustain-  
6 ability of offshore aquaculture; and

7 (D) ensuring that operators of offshore  
8 aquaculture facilities adhere to international  
9 standards for social responsibility, public  
10 health, and equitable labor practices, including  
11 with respect to sourcing inputs for such facili-  
12 ties.

13 **SEC. 402. REPORT ON OFFSHORE AQUACULTURE BY GOV-**  
14 **ERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the  
16 date on which the Administrator establishes the assess-  
17 ment program under section 201, the Comptroller General  
18 of the United States shall submit to the appropriate com-  
19 mittees of Congress a report examining the permitting,  
20 monitoring, and regulation of offshore aquaculture during  
21 the 15-year period ending on such date of establishment.

22 (b) BASES OF REPORT.—The Comptroller General  
23 shall base the report required by subsection (a) on avail-  
24 able literature, case studies, and aquaculture stakeholder  
25 input.

1       (c) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by  
2 subsection (a) shall—

3           (1) assess the feasibility and potential positive  
4       and negative implications of designating a lead agen-  
5       cy to issue permits for offshore aquaculture oper-  
6       ations in a timely manner;

7           (2) identify lessons learned during the period  
8       described in subsection (a) with respect to—

9           (A) the effect of offshore aquaculture type,  
10       location, and regulatory framework on the suc-  
11       cess of offshore aquaculture projects;

12           (B) the degree of involvement of coastal or  
13       adjacent States or Tribal or Indigenous commu-  
14       nities in consultations for, planning for, or op-  
15       erations of offshore aquaculture;

16           (C) safety protocols and risk mitigation  
17       measures for the permitting and oversight proc-  
18       esses for offshore aquaculture, including—

19           (i) escape prevention measures;

20           (ii) emergency event response plan-  
21       ning;

22           (iii) compliance monitoring, particu-  
23       larly in remote locations;

24           (iv) compliance with Federal laws;

1 (v) mechanisms for reporting to ap-  
2 propriate Federal authorities; and

3 (vi) vessel navigation aids to ensure  
4 navigational safety;

5 (D) the effect of incentives to reduce ad-  
6 verse effects or disparate impacts from offshore  
7 aquaculture operations;

8 (E) building and optimizing synergies be-  
9 tween offshore aquaculture and wild-caught  
10 fishing activities, or offshore, nearshore, and  
11 onshore aquaculture activities, including market  
12 development, increasing seafood consumption,  
13 and shared infrastructure;

14 (F) the environmental effects of offshore  
15 aquaculture operations, including mechanisms  
16 to prevent harm to the environment, wildlife, or  
17 human well-being;

18 (G) the net economic and social benefits of  
19 offshore aquaculture projects, particularly for  
20 nearby communities and fishery stakeholders,  
21 based on project size, regulatory structures, and  
22 financing structures;

23 (H) the impact of introducing offshore  
24 aquaculture products to the marketplace on  
25 supply and demand for wild-capture fisheries

1 products, and methods for ensuring resiliency  
2 and growth for both offshore aquaculture and  
3 wild-capture fisheries products;

4 (I) mechanisms to enhance capital invest-  
5 ment, workforce development, and equitable op-  
6 portunity requirements or assistance programs  
7 in the permitting process for offshore aqua-  
8 culture, or to diversify permit applicants;

9 (J) outstanding needs for continued re-  
10 search, development, education activities, pro-  
11 grams, and funding regarding—

12 (i) offshore aquaculture projects; and

13 (ii) development of the domestic work-  
14 force and entrepreneurship related to off-  
15 shore aquaculture;

16 (K) the economic potential for both large-  
17 and small-scale offshore aquaculture operations  
18 to generate a positive return on investment  
19 under various regulatory and financing struc-  
20 tures;

21 (L) the applicability and sufficiency of ex-  
22 isting regulatory systems for offshore aqua-  
23 culture; and

24 (M) existing local, State, Federal, and for-  
25 eign regulatory standards that may serve as

1 models for efficient and effective regulation of  
2 offshore aquaculture; and

3 (3) include such recommendations as the Comp-  
4 troller General may have with respect to future off-  
5 shore aquaculture operations, including with respect  
6 to—

7 (A) regulatory processes necessary for per-  
8 mitting, monitoring, and oversight, including  
9 processes and techniques related to siting, de-  
10 ployment, operations, and decommissioning;

11 (B) potential safeguards, data collection,  
12 or monitoring required to minimize disparate  
13 impacts on specially affected coastal jurisdic-  
14 tions (as defined in section 202(e)), fishery  
15 stakeholders, local economies, marine environ-  
16 ments, and existing domestic economic sectors;

17 (C) mechanisms for optimizing coordina-  
18 tion among Federal agencies with a role in per-  
19 mitting or supporting offshore aquaculture  
20 without compromising the goals of such permit-  
21 ting;

22 (D) methods for effectively involving aqua-  
23 culture stakeholders, including—

24 (i) specially affected coastal jurisdic-  
25 tions (as defined in section 202(e));



- 1 (ii) local communities;
- 2 (iii) regional offshore waters users
- 3 and management groups, including re-
- 4 gional fishery management councils; and
- 5 (iv) users of local, State, Tribal, and
- 6 Federal waters and coastal resources;
- 7 (E) best practices for incorporating local
- 8 knowledge, including from Tribal or Indigenous
- 9 communities;
- 10 (F) capabilities of Federal agencies that
- 11 are necessary for effective regulation of the off-
- 12 shore aquaculture sector; and
- 13 (G) how creating private rights of action or
- 14 waiving sovereign immunity would affect the de-
- 15 velopment of offshore aquaculture projects and
- 16 the acceptance of such projects by nearshore
- 17 and offshore waters user groups and coastal
- 18 communities.

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