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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STRONG).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 9, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DALE W. STRONG to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2024, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

THANKING VIRGINIA'S SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank the people of Virginia's Seventh District. The greatest honor of my life has been to serve them in the U.S. House of Representatives.

For these three terms, I have had the privilege of representing a cross-section of what makes this extraordinary country, the United States of America, the greatest in the world.

I have spoken with hardworking families going through their proudest days or their darkest moments. I have met with brilliant entrepreneurs who are not only pursuing their own dreams but making sure their employees can succeed.

I have worked alongside dedicated public servants, law enforcement officers, first responders, and healthcare workers, who put the safety of Virginians first. I have met crop and livestock producers who work sunup to sundown to keep America fueled and fed, and I have represented the men and women who put on the military uniform to protect our shores.

As my time serving them in Congress comes to an end, I am reflecting on what we have achieved together.

When I was first elected to Congress, I promised to work tirelessly for the people I serve. I promised to be effective and responsive.

In response to Virginia's seniors struggling to afford their medication, I voted to lower drug costs for Medicare beneficiaries. In response to the fentanyl crisis, I worked with both parties to strengthen America's investment in prevention, treatment, and recovery programs. Both former President Trump and President Biden have signed into law the bills that I have led to crack down on fentanyl trafficking.

To fix our crumbling infrastructure, I helped negotiate and voted to pass the bipartisan infrastructure law which has already delivered more than $10 billion of investment to Virginia.

In response to the threats from America's adversaries, I led efforts that were signed into law to build a nationwide 5G strategy and hold cybercriminals accountable, and I made clear that I will always stand up for the role of U.S. global leadership.

In response to the threat of climate change, I brought farmers, producers, conservation groups, and Fortune 500 companies to the table. We got bipartisan legislation signed into law that will not only help protect our natural resources but will help protect the bottom line of Virginia's producers.

After we heard from retired police officers struggling to get their benefits, we closed a loophole that was stopping them from getting the retirement they deserved.

For those who have borne the battle, I voted to expand healthcare benefits for thousands of Virginia's veterans who have faced toxic exposures. My bill was signed into law to deliver surplus computers to veterans so they can access new job opportunities, and I led the charge to make sure America's atomic veterans, many of whom are no longer with us, are recognized every year.

For me, being responsive has also meant making responsible investments in our public schools, our law enforcement, and critical infrastructure. My office has secured more than $42 million that went directly to 40 projects across the Seventh District. I thank our local leaders for working with my team to realize these investments.

We have also focused on delivering for individual constituents. Since 2019, my office has returned nearly $50 million to Virginians who have had challenges with a Federal agency. They are seniors who needed help to pay bills. They are veterans who finally secured the VA benefits they had earned. They are Virginia businesses who needed to cut through red tape. Along the way, we have proved that we could do all of this by bringing people together.

I am honored to be ranked the most bipartisan Member of Congress from Virginia. It is not a talking point, but it is because that is how we make sure we achieve progress across the long haul. That is how we get things done, and we can get things done without sacrificing our principles or what makes us who we are.

In office, I have endeavored to be responsive, transparent, and accountable

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because that is at the very heart of what I believe is a responsibility of every Member of Congress.

In this role, I believe that trust is earned, and I promise that I have never taken this trust for granted.

Today, I thank those who have also made it possible for me to serve in this role. I thank the love of my life, my husband, Adam, for being my biggest supporter and someone who has made it possible for me to serve the people of Virginia's Seventh District every day. I thank my daughters, Claire, Charlotte, and Catherine, for seeing that every effort I take in the political space is for them, their future, and the future of their peers in Virginia and beyond at the center of all I do.

I thank my parents. I am the daughter of Martin Davis, a retired law enforcement officer, and Eileen Davis, a nurse. They taught me service, and they taught me that a life committed to helping others is one that every person can find value and dignity in.

I thank my sisters, Hilary and Meredith, who are and always have been my best friends, my greatest supporters, and the two who remind me consistently of who I am.

I thank my parents-in-law, my brothers- and sisters-in-law, my nieces, my nephews, my aunts, my uncles, my cousins, and my late grandparents, everyone who had a part in making me who I am.

I also thank every single member of Virginia's Seventh District team. They are extraordinary people who have used their time, talents, and tenacity to deliver results for the people of Virginia. I believe in them. They made people believe in what is possible with good governance. I am grateful for them. I am grateful for their service.

I am so grateful for the privilege to have served the people of Virginia's Seventh District.

CONGRATULATING PENN STATE UNIVERSITY'S FOOTBALL TEAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Penn State University's football team on reaching the first NCAA 12-team playoff.

With both a shutdown defense and an efficient offense that kept the ball moving all season long, the Nittany Lions have put themselves in a strong position to play for a national championship title next month.

While these students have done an incredible job on the field to reach this position, it is also important to remember their success in the classroom.

Over the past 10 years, Penn State University is one of only eight schools that has won at least 10 NCAA championships while concurrently achieving at least a 90 percent graduation rate for student athletes. Their commitment to excellence both on and off the field are an example for the thousands of students across Pennsylvania who look to our football team as role models.

On behalf of the Nittany Lions nation and across Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District, I congratulate the team on reaching the college football playoffs.

REMEMBERING GARY WASHINGTON

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to remember the life of a friend, Gary Washington. Gary was a member of the Bedford County community who dedicated his life to serving others.

After graduating from Bedford High School in 1965, Gary's education and work took him away from central Pennsylvania until later in life when he returned to Bedford to cofound the Extended Family Program, which supports students who are having difficulty in school. The program, which Gary led for 16 years before his retirement, provides a lifeline to students who are struggling academically or at home.

Today, Gary is remembered by the students that he mentored throughout the Extended Family Program and those that he coached on the Bedford High School football team.

Later in life, Gary was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. He and his wonderful wife, Mable, became strong advocates for both patients and patients' caregivers.

Throughout his life, Coach Washington was committed to helping others and ensuring that the students in Bedford County had the tools and the support that they needed in order to succeed.

On behalf of everyone in Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District, we mourn the loss of Coach Gary Washington, and we pray for his family and for his friends and all of those who helped him throughout this journey in life.

NATIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR HIGHWAY

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this week, as we commemorate both the 83rd anniversary of the attack at Pearl Harbor and the 80th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge, we are reminded of the incredible bravery and sacrifice made by our servicemembers.

The highest decoration that our Nation can bestow upon those who served in uniform is the Congressional Medal of Honor for acts of bravery at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty.

This week, we have the chance to honor the soldiers, the sailors, the airmen, the marines, and the coast guardsmen who have received the Medal of Honor by designating U.S. State Route 20 as the National Medal of Honor Highway.

Stretching from Massachusetts Bay to the Oregon coastline, historic Route 20 is the longest highway in this great country, and it is fitting that this road be designated to honor the 3,516 Medal of Honor recipients who have fought to keep our Nation safe and our Nation free.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation to honor those servicemembers.

DESIGNATING SINGLE, UNIQUE ZIP CODES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of a bill that the House will be voting on this week, H.R. 8753, which directs the U.S. Postal Service to designate a single, unique ZIP Code for certain communities.

H.R. 8753 will provide long overdue relief to 45 mostly small towns in 13 States from Connecticut to California by fixing a chaotic situation where the residents' ZIP Codes are hopelessly carved up in a hodgepodge that results in lost mail, delayed mail, and wrong deliveries.

One of the towns included in H.R. 8753's list is the small town of Scotland, Connecticut, located in the heart of eastern Connecticut, which I have the great privilege to represent.

□ 1215

Scotland is the quintessential historic New England small town with a population of 1,576 people. It may be small, but its history is rich.

One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Samuel Huntington, was born in his family's home located in Scotland, and today it is the significant part of the Rochambeau National History Trail which was the route that the American Continental Army under the leadership of George Washington and John Baptiste Rochambeau marched in 1781 from Newport, Rhode Island, to Yorktown, Virginia, where the Battle of Yorktown took place and the small army of colonists defeated the greatest military power of the British Empire.

Today, in 2024, it is a town that the U.S. Postal Service has assigned five, that is right, five ZIP Codes that caused endless aggravation and harm to the towns' residents. Delivery of Social Security notices, checks, Medicare information, prescription medication, notices from banks, employers, absentee ballots and absentee ballot applications are all disrupted day in and day out.

Town leaders in my office have tried, along with Senator CHRIS MURPHY, to get this ridiculous almost Monty Pythonesque absurdity resolved for many years with the Postal Service, to know avail.

This week's action by the House will mandate that USPS address this problem once and for all by designating a single, unique ZIP Code for these 45 small towns.

Mr. Speaker, this vote has been a long time in coming. I recognize the town's first selectman, Mr. Dana Barrow, and his predecessor, Mr. Gary Greenberg, who have diligently raised this issue, along with the town postmasters, with the Postal Service for many years laying out the real-life consequences of fragmenting this small community and essentially disconnecting it to the vital services that the residents require.

This week the House can help Scotland, as well as 44 other similarly situated towns, by passing H.R. 8753. The bill was reported out of the House Oversight and Accountability Committee unanimously and has strong, bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleague to support this measure, send it to the Senate for swift passage and to the President's desk. The hardworking, taxpaying citizens of these towns deserve to get the same level of postal service as every other community.

NATIONAL WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special tradition taking place this Saturday, December 14, 2024.

Every year, on the third Saturday of December, thousands of volunteers set out in a coordinated wreath-laying ceremony across the country and around the world. This ceremony is known as National Wreaths Across America Day.

In 1992, Morrill Worcester from Harrington, Maine, noticed he had an abundance of holiday wreaths and decided to take the opportunity to honor our country's fallen soldiers. After contacting his Senator, arrangements were made for the wreaths to be placed at Arlington in an older section of the cemetery.

This tradition would quietly continue until 2005 when a photo of the tombstones decorated with wreaths and covered with snow went viral. From there, this quiet annual tribute to remember those who made the ultimate sacrifice transformed into a mission to remember, honor, and teach.

Since the viral photo, Wreaths Across America continues to grow. This Saturday, volunteers will lay wreaths at more than 2,500 locations in the United States, abroad, and at sea. This simple gesture is a way for all of us to express our appreciation during the holiday season.

Wreaths Across America is built on three guiding principles: remember, honor, and teach. Each of these principles carries profound meaning, reminding us of our responsibility to those who have given everything in defense of our freedoms.

First, we remember our fallen heroes. Every name engraved on a headstone represents a life, a story of courage, dedication, and love for our great Nation. By laying a wreath at their final resting place, we say their name aloud, ensuring that they are never forgotten. It is a simple, yet powerful, act reminding us that freedom is not free. It is paid for by the men and women who answer the call of duty.

Second, we honor those who wear or have worn the uniform. Honoring our veterans is not limited to one day or one ceremony. It is a commitment we carry out throughout the year. We honor the courage of those who stood watch over our Nation, often in the face of incredible challenges. We also honor their families, who shared in their sacrifices and carried the weight of their absences.

Finally, we teach the next generation.

Wreaths Across America encourages us to pass these lessons on to the next generation. When we bring young people to participate, whether it is laying wreaths or hearing stories of service, we ensure that the values of duty, courage, and sacrifice are instilled in future leaders. These moments of connection are how we keep the memory of our veterans alive and ensure their contributions are not lost to time.

This past Saturday, what has become known as the country's longest veterans' parade, Wreaths Across America's annual Escort to Arlington, kicked off. The official route will travel down the East Coast stopping at schools, memorials, and other locations along the way to spread and to remember the fallen, honor those who serve, and teach the next generation the value of freedom.

Stops with public events will be held in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Washington, D.C., before arriving at Arlington National Cemetery on the morning of Saturday, December 14, National Wreaths Across America Day.

This pilgrimage to Arlington National Cemetery represents the very best of our Nation. More than 250,000 wreaths will be hauled by tractor-trailers to their destination.

Mr. Speaker, our veterans remind us that our freedom is not guaranteed, but it is paid for by our dedicated servicemembers. This small gesture is one of the many ways we can thank them for their service.

I also recognize the organizers, volunteers, and participants who make Wreaths Across America possible. Their dedication ensures that hundreds of thousands of veterans are remembered with dignity and respect.

Mr. Speaker, if you are interested in volunteering, please visit wreathsacrossamerica.org.

SUDAN: WORST HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN THE WORLD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about Sudan, where people are suffering the worst humanitarian crisis in the world, yet Sudan is all but invisible.

In 2004, I stood with my colleagues in the House and Senate, NGOs and movements, and President George W. Bush in denouncing genocide in Darfur and calling for an end to the killing and repression by Sudanese dictator Omar al-Bashir.

In April of 2019, I celebrated the courage of the Sudanese people who overthrew Bashir in a nonviolent mass movement. I supported their aspirations to create a new democratic, civilian government. Their hopes were frustrated in October 2021 when two generals carried out a military coup against the transitional government.

Then in April 2023, those two generals, one in charge of the Sudanese Armed Forces, the SAF, and the other in charge of the Rapid Support Forces, the RSF, turned on one another in a power struggle that has laid waste to Sudan. Both sides have been accused of carrying out war crimes, and the RSF has been accused of atrocities that might rise to the level of genocide in Darfur.

The U.S. must use all of its leverage and every tool and mechanism available to ostracize these warlords and those who provide them with funds, military aid, and supplies. Yet, after 19 months of carnage, we have failed to do so.

Meanwhile, the Sudanese people are being killed, tortured, raped, and starved. They believe that the world has forgotten them. Some 26 million people need food assistance. Close to 10 million people have been classified as on the cusp of famine or are already in its grip. The number of deaths by malnutrition is rising.

Let me salute the brave Sudanese and international groups working day and night inside Sudan to provide lifesaving food, medicine, and services to the Sudanese people.

In northern Darfur, the Zamzam camp for internally displaced, where more than one-half million people seek shelter, has received support from humanitarian networks in my home State of Massachusetts for decades. In August, Zamzam was officially classified as ''in famine.'' In late November, the World Food Programme finally reached camp Zamzam with critical food supplies. Then, during the first week in December, the RSF attacked Zamzam. Shelling resulted in deaths, injuries, and disrupted deliveries of emergency supplies.

The SAF is also carrying out military operations in the area around Zamzam.

What is happening in Zamzam is happening throughout Sudan. Civilians are targeted by both sides. Sudanese and international humanitarian workers are targeted along with their lifesaving work.

Meanwhile, the U.S. and the international community condemns such actions but do nothing, nothing, Mr. Speaker, to end them.

Foreign actors such as the UAE, Egypt, China, Russia, Iran, and companies based in Turkiye, Egypt, Serbia, Yemen, and Russia continue to supply the warring sides with weapons and supplies.

One of the greatest abusers, the UAE, is accused of supplying the RSF with military equipment. Yet, rather than sanctioning the UAE, the U.S. recently announced that it is sending the UAE $1.2 billion in military equipment.

Mr. Speaker, how can that be?

Shame on us, and shame on this administration.

I applaud Senator CHRIS VAN HOLLEN and Congresswoman SARA JACOBS for introducing resolutions of disapproval for these arms sales. Shame on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate and House leadership for failing to rapidly bring these resolutions to the Senate and House floors through regular order in the House and expedited procedures in the Senate.

Last Tuesday, Foreign Affairs Committee Ranking Member MEEKS introduced H.R. 10268 to impose sanctions on those supplying military aid to the warring parties and support pathways to a cessation of hostilities and peace.

Many of my House colleagues have led letters and introduced resolutions on the humanitarian crisis in Sudan, but it is simply not enough.

President Biden, President-elect Trump, Congress, and the international community must commit to use all their leverage to achieve a cessation of hostilities, protect civilians, and get humanitarian aid inside Sudan.

Only then will the Sudanese people know that they have not been forgotten by the American people and by the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a letter dated August 16, 2024, addressed to Secretary Blinken and Administrator Power, from several Members of Congress; and a letter dated 6 of December 2024 to Senators Risch and Young from several Sudanese and international civil society groups.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AUGUST 16, 2024.

DEAR SECRETARY BLINKEN AND ADMINISTRATOR POWER,

We write with alarm at the catastrophic humanitarian emergency unfolding in Sudan, emphasized by the declaration of famine in the 500,000-person Zamzam refugee camp in war-ravaged Darfur—the world's first confirmed famine since 2017. In the face of such incredible suffering, the U.S. must take extraordinary measures to support Sudanese civilians. We appreciate the Administration's efforts at the ALPS Group talks in Switzerland to address Sudan's humanitarian crisis, including by securing commitments from both parties to provide unhindered humanitarian access through Adre border crossing and along the Dabbah Road for 3 months, which all parties must immediately operationalize and expand to facilitate a famine response. We urge the U.S. to build on the peace talks to prioritize the scaling up of humanitarian aid in Sudan, through greater resources and staffing for Special Envoy Tom Perriello, more concerted U.S. leadership to push for creative solutions to aid delivery obstacles, support for a new pledging conference, and greater attention from the UN.

The lack of international attention has obscured a horrific reality: the war in Sudan is the largest humanitarian disaster in the world today. The country is experiencing higher rates of displacement, death, and starvation than during the Darfur genocide in the early 2000s. As Special Envoy Tom Perriello recently testified, the death toll from the war could be as many as 150,000 people. Millions of civilians are experiencing violence, with 6.7 million people at risk of conflict-related sexual violence, which disproportionately impacts women and girls. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) system, 26 million Sudanese, about half the country's population, are suffering crisis levels of hunger—the worst food insecurity in Sudan the IPC has ever recorded. By one estimate, two and a half million Sudanese could die of hunger-related causes in the next four months. Sudan is also experiencing the world's largest displacement crisis: 10 million people have been forced from their homes since the war began 16 months ago, two million of whom have fled to neighboring countries where humanitarian assistance is already at a breaking point. Sudan is experiencing a crisis of historic proportions with lasting consequences for U.S. interests in the region. There is no time to waste: the United States must bring the full weight of our diplomatic power and foreign assistance to bear to meaningfully improve the conditions on the ground.

Surging humanitarian resources to desperate civilians and bringing an end to this conflict should be a top priority of the U.S. foreign policy agenda, with commensurate resources and high-level diplomatic attention. We encourage the inclusion of relevant international partners in a centralized process to bring both the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) to the table for further talks to end the war. In the meantime, it is essential that the U.S. seize the momentum of the ALPS Group talks to continue to mobilize its own resources and those of the international community to dramatically scale up the humanitarian response and save civilian lives in Sudan.

Breaking the current stalemate requires the work of a robust team backed by serious resources, and it is critical that the Special Envoy has the support needed to be successful. Alongside the diplomatic line of effort, we urge greater U.S. leadership in pushing for creative solutions to circumvent the numerous obstacles to aid delivery created by the SAF and RSF and to secure consistent and sustained access to the Adre border crossing after the initial three-month opening period. The risk of recurring impediments to traditional UN cross-line and cross-border humanitarian operations also make investing in alternative aid mechanisms all the more important. We urge you to ramp up support for cash programming and market-based assistance and direct greater funding to locally-led, grassroots response organizations like Emergency Response Rooms that are leading humanitarian efforts in many hard-to-access areas.

From a broader perspective, we are also concerned that only 37% out of the $2.7 billion of the UN's humanitarian appeal for Sudan is currently funded. We urge the Administration to push for another emergency pledging conference in light of the recent famine declaration and the temporary reopening of the Adre crossing, and to engage urgently with international partners to encourage a multilateral surge of contributions. The U.S. should also utilize its position at the UN to help catalyze international action. We hope the U.S. is able to leverage the upcoming UN General Assembly to elevate the crisis to the highest levels of global action, including urging the UN Security Council to hold open briefings on Sudan until famine conditions are improved. Ending the Sudan crisis will require a deliberate and well-resourced U.S. response. We want to work with you to ensure the U.S. puts forward a policy that holistically addresses the humanitarian, political, economic, and regional impacts of the war.

Famine is a reality on the ground in Sudan and the deprivation at Zamzam camp just scratches the surface of a much broader catastrophe. If we are to stop the suffering, the United States and our partners around the world must act swiftly and decisively to save civilian lives.

Sincerely,

Sara Jacobs, Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Africa; Sydney Kamlager-Dove, James P. McGovern, Lois Frankel, Norma J. Torres, Jamie Raskin, Abigail Davis Spanberger, Greg Casar, Delia C. Ramirez, Raúl M. Grijalva, Jonathan L. Jackson, Alma S. Adams, Ph.D., Madeleine Dean, Ilhan Omar, Dina Titus, Pramila Jayapal, Maxine Waters, Frederica S. Wilson, Nikema Williams, Betty McCollum, Gwen S. Moore, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Brad Sherman, Stephen F. Lynch, Andy Kim, Maxwell Alejandro Frost, Mike Quigley, Seth Moulton, Rashida Tlaib, Gerald E. Connolly, Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick, Mark DeSaulnier, Bennie G. Thompson, Daniel T. Kildee, Nydia M. Velázquez, Gabe Amo, Seth Magaziner, André Carson, Ami Bera, M.D., Jennifer L. McClellan, Kevin Mullin, Danny K. Davis, Yvette D. Clarke, Nanette Diaz Barragán, Robert Garcia, Henry C. ''Hank'' Johnson, Jr., Teresa Leger Fernández, Rosa L. DeLauro, Juan Vargas, Greg Stanton, William R. Keating; Members of Congress.

KEEP EYES ON SUDAN,
December 6, 2024.

Hon. SENATOR JAMES E. RISCH,
Ranking Member, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate.

Hon. SENATOR TODD YOUNG,
Member, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATORS RISCH AND YOUNG: Qui Potest, Debet!

We, the undersigned Sudanese and international civil society groups, write to you with an urgent appeal to support the Van Hollen-Jacobs legislative package aimed at conditioning U.S. arms sales to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on ending its support to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) militia in Sudan. These bills represent a crucial step toward halting one of the worst humanitarian crises of our time.

The situation in Sudan is dire. Since April 2023, when a brutal war erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the RSF, our country has descended into unprecedented levels of violence and suffering. Millions of civilians have been displaced, and the RSF has been credibly accused of systematically using starvation, sexual violence, and ethnic cleansing as weapons of war. In January 2024, the UN Darfur Panel of Experts unequivocally confirmed the UAE's role in arming the RSF, further fueling this catastrophe. The U.S. State Department itself has determined that the RSF's atrocities constitute crimes against humanity and

ethnic cleansing, echoing the genocide in Darfur that began two decades ago.

The United States has a long history of leveraging its foreign policy tools to uphold human rights and prevent atrocities. Notably, during the Balkan conflicts of the 1990s, the U.S. spearheaded arms embargoes and economic sanctions to curtail the flow of weapons to perpetrators of ethnic cleansing. Such precedents underscore the moral and strategic importance of using U.S. influence to hold states accountable for actions that destabilize regions and perpetuate human suffering.

The UAE's continued support for the RSF through arms transfers not only violates international norms but also undermines global stability and the values the United States seeks to uphold. By halting its arms sales to the UAE until it ceases its support for the RSF, the United States can send a clear message: it will not tolerate impunity for those who enable crimes against humanity.

Senator CHRIS VAN HOLLEN and Representative SARA JACOBS have introduced bills (S. 5376 and H.R. 8501) and Joint Resolutions of Disapproval (S.J. Res. 118 and H.J. Res. 226) that would condition U.S. arms sales to the UAE on its cessation of support for the RSF. These measures are both principled and pragmatic. Blocking the $1.2 billion sale of Guided Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (GMLRS) and Army Tactical Missile Systems (ATACMS) to the UAE would increase the political costs of its actions in Sudan while raising international awareness of the devastating conflict in our country.

Sudan stands on the brink of collapse, and the international community's inaction is emboldening perpetrators of mass atrocities. Supporting the Van Hollen-Jacobs bills is a necessary and timely intervention. It aligns with the United States' commitment to human rights, international law, and the prevention of atrocity crimes.

We urge you to cosponsor and advocate for the passage of these bills. The United States has the leverage to influence the UAE's actions, and with that power comes the responsibility to act. By supporting this legislation, you can help end the suffering of millions and reaffirm America's leadership in defending human dignity and justice.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES

Fikra for Studies and Development (FikraSD)
The Regional Centre for Training and Development of Civil Society (RCDCS)
The Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA)
The Sentry
Nonviolence International (USA)
The Raoul Wallenberg Centre for Human Rights
Saferworld
Sudan Solidarity Campaiqn
Sudanese Center for Peace and Justice
Combating Violence against Women Unit—Sudan
Sudanese Center for Human Rights and Media Freedom
McElligott International
Autumn Development Organization—Sudan
Sudanese Food Bank Organization
Sudanese Network for Ending War and Building Peace
TopCare LLC
Sudanese Center for Democracy and Development (SCDD)

DICTATOR ASSAD DEFEATED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, on Truth Social, President-elect Donald Trump correctly identified that: ''Assad is gone''. . . . ''His protector, Russia, Russia, Russia, led by Vladimir Putin . . . because of Ukraine, where close to 600,000 Russian soldiers lay wounded or dead . . . forever.

Russia and Iran ''are in a weakened state right now, one because of Ukraine and a bad economy, the other because of Israel and its fighting success.''

Courageous Ukrainians, with President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, have determined Israelis, with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, have made an achievement for freedom and democracy for the world. With maximum pressure by President Donald Trump, peace through strength will become a reality. Americans should read National Review's ''The Morning Jolt'' with Jim Geraghty today ''The World's Most Murderous Ophthalmologist Calls It Quits.''

In conclusion, God bless our troops as the global war on terrorism continues. Open borders for dictators put all Americans at risk of more 9/11 attacks imminent, as warned by the FBI. Trump will reinstitute existing laws to protect American families with peace through strength, and our sympathy and prayers to beloved Congressman MIKE BURGESS on the passing of his daughter Christine Burgess.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, Social Security, as you know, is the number one anti-poverty program in this country for the elderly and the number one anti-poverty program in the country for our children.

More than 70 million Americans receive Social Security. Yet, it has been more than 54 years since Congress has last enacted any legislation to enhance Social Security.

Richard Nixon was the President of the United States the last time that Congress enhanced the benefits of Social Security. With more than 10,000 baby boomers a day becoming eligible for Social Security, you can understand the impact that this has, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, more than 154,000 people in Alabama in your district alone receive Social Security; 111,000-plus for pensions; 19,000 receive disability payments; more than 9,000 widows; 4,000 spouses; and more than 9,000 children.

□ 1230

Mr. Speaker, $275 million a month comes into your district to supply the people of that district with the essential benefits they need and to keep most of them out of poverty. Where do they spend this money? They spend it right back in the communities that they live in.

This is an important economic enhancement, as well, and Congress has not taken any action in more than 54 years. Now, the Republican Study Committee says that it is going to cut Social Security.

The benefits are going to be cut regardless of whether Congress takes no action. That is why Congress should act and act now. We shouldn't be looking to cut benefits for the citizens we represent. We should be enhancing benefits that haven't been touched in more than 50 years.

President Trump has now called for tax cuts for Social Security. That is laudable in and of itself. However, he does not pay for them.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues know that when you don't pay for those benefits, the money comes directly out of the trust fund. The great irony in attempting to say that Congress is going to give citizens a tax cut is that what Members are really doing is cutting benefits by more than 36 percent for all those individuals.

Mr. Speaker, Democrats have a plan that calls for a tax cut, as well, but it is paid for. The American people need to know that these benefits need to be paid for, and Congress needs to take action. Otherwise, we will continue to stress the Social Security trust fund that Congress hasn't acted on in over 50-plus years.

I am sure, for a number of people listening in the audience and our viewers, they understand what this means, but they probably weren't aware that it is going to take a vote of Congress. This isn't something the President can do through executive action or that the Supreme Court is going to do. It is going to take an act of Congress specifically on behalf of the individuals we are sworn to serve.

By passing a tax cut that is not paid for, what my colleagues are really doing is cutting benefits for all recipients, including those who will receive the tax cut. Even though they may get some temporary relief, the program will be impacted in the long term. Meanwhile, people like Elon Musk are paying nothing into a system that desperately needs the help of Congress.

PRIORITIZING WELL-BEING OF AMERICANS OVER WASHINGTON INEFFICIENCY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, securing our southern border still remains one of our most urgent and pressing challenges facing our country.

House Republicans are taking decisive action with the National Defense Authorization Act, which we will be taking up soon. It is a bill that not

only strengthens our military but directly addresses the border crisis.

A cornerstone of this plan is the authorization of National Guard deployments to the southern border. This ensures we have the manpower to respond effectively to illegal crossings, combat the influx of dangerous drugs, and disrupt cartel operations that endanger American lives and jeopardize our national security.

We are directing resources to where they are needed the most: protecting the borders and safeguarding the homeland. Indeed, the cartels have been so powerful and so aggressive in what they do that it endangers many, many lives. We have heard horrific stories about the lives that have been taken and the trafficking.

This focused approach prioritizes the well-being of all Americans over the inefficiency we typically find in Washington.

To prepare the folks who serve in our military, this bill would help them with that. This bill makes significant improvements in housing, boosts pay, and shortens healthcare wait times. If you have dealt with VA on that, which we do often, our retired soldiers should not have to do such horrific things to get the care they need through the VA or the Veterans Choice Program through any local entity.

The bill even enhances childcare options for military families. The legislation also eliminates divisive policies that have no place and no business being in the Department of Defense, allowing our military to concentrate solely on readiness and morale within the military.

This renewed focus ensures that our forces are prepared to succeed in tackling challenges such as the border crisis. House Republicans are delivering a comprehensive defense bill that prioritizes border security, improves the conditions for servicemembers, and eliminates wasteful spending.

Mr. Speaker, more locally, in my district in northern California, part of the effort will be to set up the new mission of collaborative combat aircraft at Beale Air Force Base. These drone wingmen will make our existing aircraft more lethal, as well as protect the manned aircraft by having these drone vehicles available to be part of a flight, which will place less emphasis on and create less risk for manned aircraft.

Drone technology can extend the fight longer and farther and allow the engagement of many more targets.

This year's NDAA invests more money into this new drone technology. This forward-looking technology enhances the existing airframes that we have to be able to keep vital air dominance and control in near-term Indo-Pacific conflicts.

Mr. Speaker, this is really great technology that is important to incorporate so we have less risk to our pilots. We can use existing aircraft instead of having to buy nearly as many hyper-expensive new aircraft. It is not that I am against it. I am in favor of the newest, best aircraft we can get, but maybe we don't have to buy nearly as many when the stuff that we have is still good for the mission, with the wingman approach of these drones being able to do a lot of the dirty work and take the immediate risk off of the manned aircraft.

The NDAA is something we have to pass every year. We need to get this done this month and keep that continuity that our fighting people need to get the job done, as certainly it is a more dangerous world than it ever has been right at this moment with what is happening in the Middle East and with what is happening in the South Pacific with China and its aggression.

Mr. Speaker, we need to be ready, and this legislation will help move us in that direction. These new technologies will lower the risks for our fighting people.

RECOGNIZING KAY GRANGER ON HER RETIREMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Congresswoman KAY GRANGER of Texas, who will be retiring at the end of the 118th Congress.

For close to three decades, the gentlewoman has represented Texas' 12th Congressional District in the people's House, and she made history as the first Republican woman to represent Texas in the people's House.

From her staunch support of the military to her defense of border security, Congresswoman GRANGER has built a reputation as a rock-ribbed conservative and someone who many look up to, especially when she chaired the House Appropriations Committee.

KAY GRANGER's departure is a serious loss to the people's House. I thank the gentlewoman for her years of service to this great institution, to her constituents in Texas' 12th Congressional District, and to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, may God continue to bless the gentlewoman and her family as she enjoys a well-deserved retirement.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEBER of Texas) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

The Earth belongs to You, O Lord, and the fullness thereof. Therefore, let the fullness of this day remain in Your care and keeping.

May everything that comes to our minds be filled with Your wisdom and discernment. Let every sentiment that passes through our souls reflect the fullness of Your compassion and mercy.

In all that we do or say today may our words and actions be fully laden with Your message of love and grace for Your people.

We lift up our heads, our hands, and our hearts to seek Your face. We lift up our heads, our hands, and our hearts to You, O God, the king of glory, that You would enter in.

May Your strength and might lead us in the way we should go, and may You be glorified in all that we accomplish.

In Your sovereign name, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNIZING PENN HIGHLANDS DUBOIS

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Penn Highlands DuBois for earning a Pathway to Excellence designation.

Penn Highlands DuBois has delivered expert health and wellness care to the central Pennsylvania region for nearly 125 years.

Recently, Penn Highlands DuBois received a Pathway to Excellence designation from the American Nurses Credentialing Center. This prestigious status is a recognition held by fewer than 250 organizations nationwide and less than 25 in Pennsylvania.

The Pathway to Excellence designation is awarded to healthcare systems that create a healthy working environment where nurses feel empowered and valued.

To qualify for the designation, a hospital must demonstrate its commitment to the ANCC's six pathway standards. These standards include: shared decisionmaking, leadership, safety, quality, well-being, and professional development.

The healthcare industry, particularly in rural communities, has been affected by workforce shortages. When organizations like Penn Highlands DuBois strive to foster a better working environment, staff retention improves, and the whole community benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Penn Highlands DuBois on the Pathways to Excellence designation and recognize its commitment to improving workplace satisfaction.

SERVICEMEMBER QUALITY OF LIFE

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, servicemember quality of life directly impacts morale, family stability, and military readiness, affecting recruitment and retention, as well.

The NDAA addresses these issues with key provisions to improve the lives of servicemembers and their families. A 14.5 percent pay raise is authorized for junior enlisted servicemembers, and a 4.5 percent raise is supported for all others.

This pay increase was previously opposed by the Biden administration but is now a critical part of the bill we will be taking up soon to support those who serve our country.

The cost-of-living allowance calculation is improved to better reflect inflation, particularly for those stationed abroad. Inflation has been devastating toward the military family incomes.

The NDAA expands the basic needs allowance to support servicemembers facing financial challenges. It requires the Department of Defense to reassess the subsistence allowance to ensure it covers the rising cost of necessary goods and services.

These improvements will strengthen both the well-being of our servicemembers and military readiness, ensuring our forces are better equipped and have a higher morale to defend our Nation.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the resignations of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), the whole number of the House is 431.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

NATIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR HIGHWAY

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1478) to designate United States Route 20 in the States of Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts as the ''National Medal of Honor Highway'', and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1478

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. NATIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR HIGHWAY.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to honor all current and future Medal of Honor recipients; and

(2) to recognize the valor and service of those Medal of Honor recipients.

(b) DESIGNATION.—United States Route 20 in each of the States of Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts shall be known and designated as the ''National Medal of Honor Highway''.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the highway referred to in subsection (b) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''National Medal of Honor Highway''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1478.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1478, a bill which designates U.S. Route 20 as the ''National Medal of Honor Highway.''

I also thank my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) for sponsoring the House companion bill which is H.R. 3149.

The Medal of Honor is an award presented to servicemembers who go above and beyond the call of duty and risk their own lives to protect the United States.

Formally designating U.S. Route 20 as the ''National Medal of Honor Highway'' honors all 3,519 recipients of the Medal of Honor and all future recipients.

U.S. Route 20 is the longest continuous highway in our Nation, spanning 3,365 miles across 12 States. As people travel along U.S. Route 20, through Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, they will be reminded of the recipients and their exemplary service to the United States.

This bill is supported by The American Legion, Congressional Medal of Honor Society, Legion of Valor, Medal of Honor Historical Society of the United States, Military Officers Association of America, Military Order of the Purple Heart, and the Vietnam Veterans of America.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1478, which would designate U.S. Highway 20 as the ''National Medal of Honor Highway.'' U.S. 20 is the longest road in the United States, passing through 12 States between Oregon and Massachusetts.

Currently, all 12 of these States have designations at the State level deeming U.S. Route 20 the Medal of Honor Highway. This bill would overlay a Federal designation.

Servicemembers are awarded the Medal of Honor for embodying the highest levels of bravery and valor. We owe a great debt of gratitude to every recipient of this award.

This bill is a way to honor all current and future recipients and help to ensure we remember their acts of heroism.

This legislation's House companion bill was already reported favorably by the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee by unanimous consent.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY), who sponsored the House companion bill.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of my legislation that would designate U.S. Highway 20 as the ''National Medal of Honor Highway.''

U.S. Route 20 is America's longest continuous highway, spanning more than 3,000 miles from coast to coast, from Massachusetts to Oregon and across our great country, including through my district in Erie County, Pennsylvania.

This bipartisan, bicameral legislation is critical as it would commemorate all 3,519 recipients of the Medal of Honor award both living and deceased.

The Medal of Honor is the United States' highest military award for valor. The Medal of Honor recognizes the extraordinary sacrifice, courage, and devotion exhibited by every single recipient of the award. We owe them a debt we can never repay.

Redesignating U.S. Route 20 as the ''National Medal of Honor Highway'' would honor each State's current and future Medal of Honor recipients and recipients from any State who travel on the highway.

Legislatures and Governors in all 12 States along U.S. Route 20 have designated their State ''Medal of Honor'' highways covering 100 percent of the 3,365 miles across America. The 12 States along U.S. Highway 20 account for about 62 percent of all Medal of Honor recipients since the Civil War.

The legislation is supported by The American Legion, the Legion of Valor, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Medal of Honor Historical Society of the United States, and other organizations.

It is my sincere hope that the millions of Americans who travel the highway each year from Bend, Oregon; to Chicago, Illinois; to Erie, Pennsylvania; and to Boston, Massachusetts, will take a moment to reflect on the extraordinary sacrifice, courage, and devotion exhibited by every single Medal of Honor recipient. Designating this highway is just one way we can cement their legacy in American history.

I thank Senator WYDEN for partnering and advocating for this bill in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill in honoring all of our Nation's brave servicemembers who have received the Medal of Honor.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I will note that recipients of the Medal of Honor have performed great acts of bravery in service to the United States. This bill is one way to honor the servicemembers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this bill honors the brave men and women who go above and beyond to protect the United States. I commend Representative MIKE KELLY for leading the House effort to honor our servicemembers. The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee favorably reported the House companion legislation for this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill so we can send it to the President's desk and get it signed into law.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1478.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRENGTHENING THE COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM ACT

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3475) to amend title 49, United States Code, to allow the Secretary of Transportation to designate an authorized operator of the commercial driver's license information system, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3475

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Strengthening the Commercial Driver's License Information System Act''.

SEC. 2. COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 31309 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by inserting ''(referred to in this section as the 'Secretary')'' after ''Secretary of Transportation''; and

(ii) by inserting ''(referred to in this section as the 'information system')'' after ''an information system''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by inserting ''information'' before ''system'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''(1) At a minimum, the information system under this section'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—At a minimum, the information system''; and

(ii) by indenting subparagraphs (A) through (F) appropriately; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''(2) The information system under this section'' and inserting the following:

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—The information system'';

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''under this section''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by inserting ''information'' after ''of the'';

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''commercial driver's''; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking ''under this section'';

(4) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking ''section 31313(a)'' and inserting ''subsections (a)(2) and (b) of section 31313''; and

(B) by striking ''section 31313'' and inserting ''that section'';

(5) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively; and

(6) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) AUTHORIZED OPERATOR.—The Secretary may authorize a qualified entity (referred to in this section as the 'authorized operator')—

''(1) to operate, maintain, develop, modernize, and enhance the information system; and

''(2) to collect fees on behalf of the Secretary in accordance with subsection (e); and

''(3) to use any fees collected in accordance with that subsection.

''(e) FEE SYSTEM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or the authorized operator, as applicable, may charge a reasonable fee for use of the information system.

''(2) AMOUNT OF FEES.—The total amount of fees collected under this subsection shall equal, as nearly as possible, the total amount necessary for the purposes and uses described in paragraph (3)(B).

''(3) USE OF FEES.—Fees collected under this subsection shall—

''(A) be credited to—

''(i) an appropriation account; or

''(ii) an account designated by the authorized operator; and

''(B) be available only for the purposes of operating, maintaining, developing, modernizing, or enhancing, or any other use relating to, the information system, including for personnel and administration costs relating to the information system.

''(4) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Fees collected under this subsection shall remain available until expended for a purpose or use described in paragraph (3)(B).

''(5) AUTHORIZED OPERATOR.—If the Secretary designates an authorized operator under subsection (d)—

''(A) the Secretary shall not be charged a fee for access to, use of, or data in the information system; and

''(B) the Secretary shall have access to fee statements on a quarterly basis.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 31311(a)(21) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''By the date established by the Secretary under section 31309(e)(4), the State shall be operating'' and inserting ''The State shall operate''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3475.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 3475, the Strengthening the Commercial Driver's License Information System Act, is important legislation and ensures that States are able to continue to share commercial motor vehicle operator's driving records.

The Commercial Driver's License Information System, or the CDLIS, has long been maintained and operated by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, AAMVA on behalf of the States.

The system allows States to share information with one another, preventing commercial motor vehicle operators from holding multiple commercial driver's licenses, or CDLs, in different States.

□ 1415

CDLIS is used to maintain the principle of one commercial motor vehicle

license per every one commercial motor vehicle driver. Traditionally, States paid user fees directly to AAMVA, and the fees were used to maintain and update CDLIS.

In 2022, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration interpreted the existing statute and ruled that fees could no longer be paid by the States directly to AAMVA and, instead, must go to the Federal Government, leaving CDLIS with no real funding mechanism.

There have been additional concerns raised that the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration would need to directly operate and request new funding for a system that was previously self-sufficient.

This bill allows the Secretary of Transportation to designate an authorized operator of the Commercial Driver's License Information System, which would allow States to again pay fees directly to AAMVA and continue operating under the status quo.

The bill is supported by AAMVA and the American Trucking Associations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3475, legislation that is sponsored by Senator PETERS.

This bill would make technical corrections to the Commercial Driver's License Information System, or CDLIS, to ensure the system continues to function as intended.

CDLIS is a nationwide database that allows States to share information about commercial driver records. The system assures commercial drivers are properly vetted with a single license and a complete record, which is critical for the safety of our roads.

Absent this tool, commercial drivers could lose their license for safety violations in one State but then simply apply for a license in a different State.

This legislation ensures the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration can continue to partner with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators to access the database and records.

The Department of Transportation informed Congress that a technical revision to the law is needed to allow the system to continue to operate successfully. This legislation provides that correction and ensures that any fees collected go toward operating and maintaining the system.

Mr. Speaker, the Commercial Driver's License Information System is the backbone of a safe commercial driving industry. This bill would ensure the continued operation of this critical tool and protect other safety priorities, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Strengthening the Commercial Driver's License Information System Act ensures that States can continue to rely on the Commercial Driver's License Information System. This system is crucial to maintaining the principle of one commercial motor vehicle driver to one commercial motor vehicle license.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3475.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS R. CARPER WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2024

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4367) 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, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4367

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 101. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024''.

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

Sec. 101. Short title; table of contents.

DIVISION A—WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 1001. Short title.
Sec. 1002. Secretary defined.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—General Matters

Sec. 1101. Outreach and access.
Sec. 1102. Notice to Congress regarding WRDA implementation.
Sec. 1103. Vertical integration and acceleration of studies.
Sec. 1104. Minimum real estate interest.
Sec. 1105. Review process.
Sec. 1106. Processing timelines.
Sec. 1107. Continuing authority programs.
Sec. 1108. Stormwater management projects.
Sec. 1109. Study of water resources development projects by non-Federal interests.
Sec. 1110. Construction of water resources development projects by non-Federal interests.
Sec. 1111. Annual report to Congress.
Sec. 1112. Services of volunteers.
Sec. 1113. Nonrecreation outgrant policy.
Sec. 1114. Silver Jackets program.
Sec. 1115. Support of Army civil works missions.
Sec. 1116. Temporary relocation assistance pilot program.
Sec. 1117. Harbor deepening.
Sec. 1118. Inland waterways regional dredge pilot program.
Sec. 1119. Dredged material disposal facility partnerships.
Sec. 1120. Real estate administrative fees.
Sec. 1121. Databases of Corps recreational sites.
Sec. 1122. Project studies subject to independent external peer review.
Sec. 1123. National coastal mapping program.
Sec. 1124. Removal of abandoned vessels.
Sec. 1125. Missouri River existing features protection.
Sec. 1126. Inland waterway projects.
Sec. 1127. Planning assistance for States.
Sec. 1128. Expedited consideration.
Sec. 1129. Emerging harbors.
Sec. 1130. Maximization of beneficial use.
Sec. 1131. Economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic modeling.
Sec. 1132. Improvements to National Dam Safety Program.
Sec. 1133. Funding to process permits.
Sec. 1134. Harmful algal bloom demonstration program.
Sec. 1135. Corrosion prevention.
Sec. 1136. Federal breakwaters and jetties.
Sec. 1137. Eligibility for inter-Tribal consortiums.
Sec. 1138. Shoreline and riverine protection and restoration.
Sec. 1139. Ability to pay.
Sec. 1140. Tribal partnership program.
Sec. 1141. Tribal project implementation pilot program.
Sec. 1142. Federal interest determinations.
Sec. 1143. Watershed and river basin assessments.
Sec. 1144. Control of aquatic plant growths and invasive species.
Sec. 1145. Easements for hurricane and storm damage reduction projects.
Sec. 1146. Systemwide improvement framework and encroachments.
Sec. 1147. Remote and subsistence harbors.
Sec. 1148. Treatment of projects in covered communities.
Sec. 1149. Remote operations at Corps dams.
Sec. 1150. Reporting and oversight.
Sec. 1151. Alternate seaports.
Sec. 1152. Columbia River Basin.
Sec. 1153. Challenge cost-sharing program for management of recreation facilities.
Sec. 1154. Retention of recreation fees.
Sec. 1155. Sense of Congress related to water data.
Sec. 1156. Sense of Congress relating to comprehensive benefits.

Subtitle B—Grace F. Napolitano Priority for Water Supply, Water Conservation, and Drought Resiliency Act of 2024

Sec. 1160. Short title.
Sec. 1161. Declaration of policy.
Sec. 1162. Forecast-informed reservoir operations.
Sec. 1163. Updates to certain water control manuals.
Sec. 1164. Emergency drought operations pilot program.
Sec. 1165. Leveraging Federal infrastructure for increased water supply.

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Sec. 1201. Authorization of proposed feasibility studies.
Sec. 1202. Expedited modification of existing feasibility studies.
Sec. 1203. Expedited completion.
Sec. 1204. Expedited completion of other feasibility studies.
Sec. 1205. Corps of Engineers Reports.
Sec. 1206. Annual report on harbor maintenance needs and trust fund expenditures.
Sec. 1207. Craig Harbor, Alaska.
Sec. 1208. Studies for modification of project purposes in the Colorado River Basin in Arizona.

Sec. 1209. Beaver Lake, Arkansas, reallocation study.
Sec. 1210. Oceanside, California.
Sec. 1211. Delaware Inland Bays Watershed Study.
Sec. 1212. Sussex County, Delaware.
Sec. 1213. J. Strom Thurmond Lake, Georgia.
Sec. 1214. Algiers Canal Levees, Louisiana.
Sec. 1215. Upper Barataria Basin and Morganza to the Gulf of Mexico Connection, Louisiana.
Sec. 1216. Poor Farm Pond Dam, Worcester, Massachusetts.
Sec. 1217. New Jersey hot spot erosion mitigation.
Sec. 1218. New Jersey Shore protection, New Jersey.
Sec. 1219. Excess land report for certain projects in North Dakota.
Sec. 1220. Allegheny River, Pennsylvania.
Sec. 1221. Buffalo Bayou Tributaries and Resiliency study, Texas.
Sec. 1222. Lake O' the Pines, Texas.
Sec. 1223. Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project, Texas.
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DIVISION A—WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Water Resources Development Act of 2024''.

SEC. 1002. SECRETARY DEFINED.

In this division, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Army.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—General Matters

SEC. 1101. OUTREACH AND ACCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8117(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281b(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) ensuring that a potential non-Federal interest is aware of the roles, responsibilities, and financial commitments associated with a completed water resources development project prior to initiating a feasibility study (as defined in section 105(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(d))), including operations, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation responsibilities.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) designate and make publicly available a community project advisor at each district and division office of the Corps of Engineers for—

''(i) inquiries from potential non-Federal interests relating to the water resources development authorities of the Secretary; and

''(ii) any other responsibilities as determined by the Secretary that are appropriate to carry out this section;'';

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(F) to the maximum extent practicable—

''(i) develop and continue to make publicly available, through a publicly available existing website, information on the projects and studies within the jurisdiction of each district of the Corps of Engineers; and

''(ii) ensure that the information described in clause (i) is consistent and made publicly available in the same manner across all districts of the Corps of Engineers.'';

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall develop and issue guidance to ensure that community project advisors designated under paragraph (2)(B) are adequately fulfilling their obligations under that paragraph.''.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, 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 a briefing on the status of the implementation of section 8117 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281b), including the amendments made to that section by subsection (a), including—

(1) a plan for implementing any requirements under that section; and

(2) any potential barriers to implementing that section.

SEC. 1102. NOTICE TO CONGRESS REGARDING WRDA IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a plan for implementing this division and the amendments made by this division.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) identify each provision of this division (or an amendment made by this division) that will require—

(i) the development and issuance of guidance, including whether that guidance will be significant guidance;

(ii) the development and issuance of a rule; or

(iii) appropriations;

(B) develop timelines for the issuance of—

(i) any guidance described in subparagraph (A)(i); and

(ii) each rule described in subparagraph (A)(ii); and

(C) establish a process to disseminate information about this division and the amendments made by this division to each District and Division Office of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) TRANSMITTAL.—On completion of the plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall transmit the plan to—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAWS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAW.—In this subsection, the term ''prior water resources development law'' means each of the following (including the amendments made by any of the following):

(A) The Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541).

(B) The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114).

(C) The Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121).

(D) The Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–322).

(E) The Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270).

(F) The Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–260).

(G) The Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–263).

(2) NOTICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days 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 written notice of the status of efforts by the Secretary to implement the prior water resources development laws.

(B) CONTENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As part of the notice under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include a list describing each provision of a prior water resources development law that has not been fully implemented as of the date of submission of the notice.

(ii) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—For each provision included on the list under clause (i), the Secretary shall—

(I) establish a timeline for implementing the provision;

(II) provide a description of the status of the provision in the implementation process; and

(III) provide an explanation for the delay in implementing the provision.

(3) BRIEFINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until the Chairs of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives determine that this division, the amendments made by this division, and prior water resources development laws are fully implemented, the Secretary shall provide to relevant congressional committees a briefing on the implementation of this division, the amendments

made by this division, and prior water resources development laws.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—A briefing under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) updates to the implementation plan under subsection (a); and

(ii) updates to the written notice under paragraph (2).

(c) ADDITIONAL NOTICE PENDING ISSUANCE.—Not later than 30 days before issuing any guidance, rule, notice in the Federal Register, or other documentation required to implement this division, an amendment made by this division, or a prior water resources development law (as defined in subsection (b)(1)), 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 written notice regarding the pending issuance.

(d) WRDA IMPLEMENTATION TEAM.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAW.—The term ''prior water resources development law'' has the meaning given the term in subsection (b)(1).

(B) TEAM.—The term ''team'' means the Water Resources Development Act implementation team established under paragraph (2).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a Water Resources Development Act implementation team that shall consist of current employees of the Federal Government, including—

(A) not fewer than 2 employees in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works;

(B) not fewer than 2 employees at the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers; and

(C) a representative of each district and division of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) DUTIES.—The team shall be responsible for assisting with the implementation of this division, the amendments made by this division, and prior water resources development laws, including—

(A) performing ongoing outreach to—

(i) Congress; and

(ii) employees and servicemembers stationed in districts and divisions of the Corps of Engineers to ensure that all Corps of Engineers employees are aware of and implementing provisions of this division, the amendments made by this division, and prior water resources development laws, in a manner consistent with congressional intent;

(B) identifying any issues with implementation of a provision of this division, the amendments made by this division, and prior water resources development laws at the district, division, or national level;

(C) resolving the issues identified under subparagraph (B), in consultation with Corps of Engineers leadership and the Secretary; and

(D) ensuring that any interpretation developed as a result of the process under subparagraph (C) is consistent with congressional intent for this division, the amendments made by this division, and prior water resources development laws.

SEC. 1103. VERTICAL INTEGRATION AND ACCELERATION OF STUDIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1001(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''3 years after the date of initiation'' and inserting ''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))''; and

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

''(2) have a maximum total cost of $5,000,000; and''.

(b) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in the amendments made by subsection (a) shall be construed to affect a feasibility study that was initiated prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

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.

SEC. 1105. REVIEW PROCESS.

Section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408) is amended by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively, and inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(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).''.

SEC. 1106. PROCESSING TIMELINES.

Not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall ensure that the public website for the ''permit finder'' of the Corps of Engineers accurately reflects the current status of permits for which funds have been contributed under section 214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2352).

SEC. 1107. CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAMS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM FOR ALTERNATIVE PROJECT DELIVERY FOR CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAM PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall implement a pilot program, in accordance with this subsection, allowing a non-Federal interest or the Secretary, at the request of the non-Federal interest, to carry out a project under a continuing authority program through the use of an alternative delivery method.

(2) PARTICIPATION IN PILOT PROGRAM.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) solicit project proposals from non-Federal interests by posting program information on a public-facing website and reaching out to non-Federal interests that have previously submitted project requests to the Secretary;

(B) review such proposals and select projects, taking into consideration geographic diversity among the selected projects and the alternative delivery methods used for the selected projects; and

(C) notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate of each project selected under subparagraph (B), including—

(i) identification of the project name, type, and location, and the associated non-Federal interest;

(ii) a description of the type of alternative delivery method being used to carry out the project; and

(iii) a description of how the project meets the authorized purposes and requirements of the applicable continuing authority program.

(3) COST SHARE.—The Federal and non-Federal shares of the cost of a project carried out pursuant to this subsection shall be consistent with the cost share requirements of the applicable continuing authority program.

(4) MODIFICATIONS TO PROCESSES.—With respect to a project selected under paragraph (3), the Secretary, at the request of the non-federal interest, shall to the maximum extent practicable—

(A) allow the non-Federal interest to contribute more than the non-Federal share of the project required under the applicable continuing authority program;

(B) allow the use of return on Federal investment as an alternative to benefit-cost analysis;

(C) allow the use of a real estate acquisition audit process to replace existing crediting, oversight, and review processes and procedures; and

(D) allow the use of a single contract with the non-Federal interest that incorporates the feasibility and construction phases.

(5) REIMBURSEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A project selected under paragraph (3) that is carried out by a non-Federal interest pursuant to this subsection shall be eligible for reimbursement for the Federal share of the cost of the project if, before initiation of construction of the project—

(i) the non-Federal interest enters into a written agreement with the Secretary under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b) consistent with the applicable continuing authority program; and

(ii) the Secretary—

(I) reviews the plans for construction of the project developed by the non-Federal interest;

(II) determines that the project meets the requirements of the applicable continuing authority program;

(III) determines that the project outputs are consistent with the project scope;

(IV) determines that the plans comply with applicable Federal laws and regulations; and

(V) verifies that the construction documents, including supporting information, have been signed by an Engineer of Record.

(B) APPLICATION OF REIMBURSEMENT.—The Secretary may only provide reimbursement under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary certifies that—

(i) the non-Federal interest has obligated funds for the cost of the project selected under paragraph (3) and has requested reimbursement of the Federal share of the cost of the project; and

(ii) the project has been constructed in accordance with—

(I) all applicable permits or approvals; and

(II) the requirements of this subsection.

(C) MONITORING.—The Secretary shall regularly monitor and audit any project being constructed by a non-Federal interest pursuant to this subsection to ensure that the construction is carried out in compliance with the requirements of—

(i) this subsection; and

(ii) the relevant continuing authorities program.

(6) EVALUATIONS AND REPORTING.—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 on the progress and outcomes of projects carried out pursuant to this subsection, including—

(A) an assessment of whether the use of alternative delivery methods has resulted in cost savings or time efficiencies; and

(B) identification of changes to laws or policies needed in order to implement more projects using alternative delivery methods.

(7) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY METHOD.—The term ''alternative delivery method'' means a project delivery method that is not the traditional design-bid-build method, including progressive design-build, public-private partnerships, and construction manager at risk.

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

(C) RETURN ON FEDERAL INVESTMENT.—The term ''return on Federal investment'' means, with respect to Federal investment in a water resources development project, the economic return on the investment for the Federal Government, taking into consideration qualitative returns for any anticipated life safety, risk reduction, economic growth, environmental, and social benefits accruing as a result of the investment.

(8) MAXIMUM PROJECTS.—Not more than 25 projects may be carried out under this subsection.

(9) SUNSET.—The authority to commence pursuant to this subsection a project selected under paragraph (3) shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(10) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2032.

(b) EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION.—Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (33 U.S.C. 701r) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$25,000,000'' and inserting ''$50,000,000''; and

(2) by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(c) STORM AND HURRICANE RESTORATION AND IMPACT MINIMIZATION PROGRAM.—Section 3(c) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (33 U.S.C. 426g(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$37,500,000'' and inserting ''$62,500,000''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(d) SMALL RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS.—Section 107(b) of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577(b)) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(e) AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(4) DROUGHT RESILIENCE.—A project under this section may include measures that enhance drought resilience through the restoration of wetlands or the removal of invasive species.'';

(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

''(3) ANADROMOUS FISH.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), for projects carried out under subsection (a)(3), the non-Federal interest shall provide 15 percent of the cost of construction, including provision of all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and necessary relocations.'';

(3) in subsection (d), by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''; and

(4) in subsection (f), by striking ''$62,500,000'' and inserting ''$75,000,000''.

(f) REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS; CLEARING CHANNELS.—Section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (33 U.S.C. 701g) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$7,500,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000'';

(2) by inserting ''for preventing and mitigating flood damages associated with ice jams,'' after ''other debris,''; and

(3) by striking ''$500,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(g) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OR DROUGHT RESILIENCY.—Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting ''OR DROUGHT RESILIENCY'' after ''ENVIRONMENT'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''for the purpose of improving'' and inserting the following: ''for the purpose of—

''(1) improving'';

(B) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) providing drought resiliency.'';

(3) in subsection (b), by striking ''(2) will improve'' and inserting ''(2) will provide for drought resilience or will improve'';

(4) in subsection (d), by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000'';

(5) in subsection (h), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$62,000,000''; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(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.''.

(h) SHORE DAMAGE PREVENTION OR MITIGATION.—Section 111(c) of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i(c)) is amended by striking ''$12,500,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(i) REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT.—Section 204(c)(1)(C) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326(c)(1)(C)) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(j) SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.—Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''$68,750,000'' and inserting ''$90,000,000''; and

(2) in the third sentence, by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(k) COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM.—Section 165(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note) is amended—

(1) by striking the subsection heading and inserting ''COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''pilot program'' and inserting ''program'';

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''PILOT'';

(B) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

''(A) solicit project proposals from non-Federal interests by posting program information on a public-facing website and reaching out to non-Federal interests that have previously submitted relevant project proposals to the Secretary; and''; and

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''a total of 20 projects'' and inserting ''projects'';

(3) by striking paragraph (4); and

(4) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (4);

(5) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by inserting ''the'' before ''Water''; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $150,000,000 for each fiscal year.''.

SEC. 1108. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to carry out studies and projects to control, retain, and reuse stormwater associated with flood control efforts, in partnership with non-Federal interests.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) PRIORITIZATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall prioritize studies and projects that improve urban flood control efforts, including through the management of stormwater that flows at a rate of less than 800 cubic feet per second for the 10-percent flood.

(2) USE OF NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES.—In carrying out a 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))).

(3) CONSIDERATION.—In carrying out a project under this section, the Secretary shall, where appropriate, maximize the use of features for the reclamation, recycling, and reuse of flood water and stormwater associated with the project.

(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) STUDY.—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.—Subject to paragraph (3), the non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section shall be 35 percent.

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

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

SEC. 1109. STUDY OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''may undertake a federally authorized feasibility study of a proposed water resources development project, or,'' and inserting the following: ''may undertake and submit to the Secretary—

''(A) a federally authorized feasibility study of a proposed water resources development project; or'';

(ii) by striking ''upon the written approval'' and inserting the following:

''(B) upon the determination'';

(iii) in subparagraph (B) (as so designated)—

(I) by striking ''undertake''; and

(II) by striking '', and submit the study to the Secretary'' and inserting ''or constructed by a non-Federal interest pursuant to section 204'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking '', as soon as practicable,''; and

(II) by striking ''non-Federal interests to'' and inserting ''non-Federal interests that'';

(ii) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) provide clear, concise, and transparent guidance for the non-Federal interest to use in developing a feasibility study that complies with requirements that would apply to a feasibility study undertaken by the Secretary;'';

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

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) provide guidance to a non-Federal interest on obtaining support from the Secretary to complete elements of a feasibility study that may be considered inherently governmental and required to be done by a Federal agency; and

''(D) provide contacts for employees of the Corps of Engineers that a non-Federal interest may use to initiate coordination with the Secretary and identify at what stages coordination may be beneficial.''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) DETERMINATION.—If a non-Federal interest requests to undertake a feasibility study on a modification to a constructed water resources development project under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall expeditiously provide to the non-Federal interest the determination required under such paragraph with respect to whether conceptual modifications, as presented by the non-Federal interest, are consistent with the authorized purposes of the project.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''receives a request under this paragraph'' and inserting ''receives a study submission under subsection (a) or receives a request under subparagraph (A)''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall notify a non-Federal interest if, upon initial review of a submission received under subsection (a) or a receipt of a request under subparagraph (A), the Secretary requires additional information to perform the required analyses, reviews, and compliance processes and include in such notification a detailed description of the required information.'';

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

''(4) NOTIFICATION.—Upon receipt of a study submission under subsection (a) or receipt of a request under paragraph (3)(A), 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 submission or request and a timeline for completion of the required analyses, reviews, and compliance processes and shall notify the non-Federal interest of such timeline.''; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking ''receiving a request under paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''receiving a study submission under subsection (a) or a request under paragraph (3)(A)'';

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''If a project'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If a project'';

(B) by inserting ''or modification to the project'' before ''an amount equal to''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—Any credit provided to a non-Federal interest under this subsection may not exceed the maximum Federal cost for a feasibility study initiated by the Secretary under section 1001(a)(2) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c(a)).''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary $1,000,000 for each fiscal year to carry out this section.''.

(b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update any guidance as necessary to reflect the amendments made by this section.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Any non-Federal interest that has entered in a written agreement with the Secretary related to carrying out a feasibility study pursuant to section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) before the date of enactment of this Act may submit to the Secretary a request to amend such agreement to reflect the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 1110. CONSTRUCTION OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—When requested by a non-Federal interest carrying out a project or separable element of a project under this section, the Secretary shall undertake all necessary studies, engineering, and technical assistance on construction for any project or separable element of a project under this section, and provide technical assistance in obtaining all necessary permits for the construction, if the non-Federal interest contracts with the Secretary to provide funds to the United States funds for the studies, engineering, or technical assistance.'';

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''plans'' each place it appears and inserting ''plan'';

(B) in paragraph (3)(B), by inserting '', discrete segment of the project, or separable element of the project'' after ''the project'';

(C) in paragraph (5) by striking ''plans'' each place it appears and inserting ''plan''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) EXCLUSIONS.—The Secretary may not provide credit or reimbursement for—

''(A) activities required by the non-Federal interest to initiate design and construction that would otherwise not be required by the Secretary; or

''(B) delays incurred by the non-Federal interest resulting in project cost increases.''.

(b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update any guidance as necessary to reflect the amendments made by this section.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Any non-Federal interest that has entered in a written agreement with the Secretary to carry out a water resources development project pursuant to section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232) before the date of enactment of this Act may submit to the Secretary a request to amend such agreement to reflect the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 1111. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)(D)(iii)—

(A) in subclause (VIII), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subclause (IX), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(X) section 1108 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (i); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

''(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.''.

SEC. 1112. SERVICES OF VOLUNTEERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may recognize a volunteer providing services under the heading ''Department of Defense—Civil—Department of the Army—Corps of Engineers—Civil—General Provisions'' in chapter IV of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983 (33 U.S.C. 569c) through an award or other appropriate means, except that such award may not be in the form of a cash award.

(b) PROCESS.—The Secretary shall establish a process to carry out subsection (a).

SEC. 1113. NONRECREATION OUTGRANT POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update the policy guidance of the Corps of Engineers for the evaluation and approval of nonrecreational real estate outgrant requests for the installation, on lands and waters operated and maintained by the Secretary, of infrastructure for the provision of broadband services.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In updating the policy guidance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the policy guidance—

(1) requires the consideration of benefits to the public in evaluating a request described in subsection (a);

(2) requires the Secretary to consider financial factors when determining whether there is a viable alternative to the installation for which approval is requested as described in subsection (a);

(3) requires that a request described in subsection (a) be expeditiously approved or denied after submission of a completed application for such request; and

(4) requires the Secretary to include in any denial of such a request detailed information on the justification for the denial.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section affects or alters the responsibility of the Secretary—

(1) to sustain and protect the natural resources of lands and waters operated and maintained by the Secretary; or

(2) to carry out a water resources development project consistent with the purposes for which such project is authorized.

SEC. 1114. SILVER JACKETS PROGRAM.

The Secretary shall continue the Silver Jackets program established by the Secretary pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a) and section 204 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5134).

SEC. 1115. SUPPORT OF ARMY CIVIL WORKS MISSIONS.

Section 8159 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3740) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon; and

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

''(4) West Virginia University to conduct academic research on flood resilience planning and risk management, water resource-related emergency management, aquatic ecosystem restoration, water quality, hydropower (including siting and risk management for open- and closed-loop pumped hydropower energy storage), and water resource-related recreation (including management of water-related resources for recreation) in the State of West Virginia;

''(5) Delaware State University to conduct academic research on water resource ecology, water quality, aquatic ecosystem restoration, coastal restoration, and water resource-related emergency management in the State of Delaware, the Delaware River Basin, and the Chesapeake Bay watershed;

''(6) the University of Notre Dame to conduct academic research on hazard mitigation policies and practices in coastal communities, including through the incorporation of data analysis and the use of risk-based analytical frameworks for reviewing flood mitigation and hardening plans and for evaluating the design of new infrastructure;

''(7) Mississippi State University to conduct academic research on technology to be used in water resources development infrastructure, analyses of the environment before and after a natural disaster, and geospatial data collection;

''(8) Western Washington University, Bellingham to conduct academic research on water quality, aquatic ecosystem restoration (including aquaculture), and the resiliency of water resources development projects in the Pacific Northwest to natural disasters;

''(9) the University of North Carolina Wilmington to conduct academic research on flood mitigation, coastal resiliency, water resource ecology, water quality, aquatic ecosystem restoration (including aquaculture), coastal restoration, and resource-related emergency management in North Carolina and Mid-Atlantic region; and

''(10) California State Polytechnic University, Pomona to conduct academic research on integrated design and management of water resources development projects, including for the purposes of flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, water supply, water conservation, and sustainable aquifer management.''.

SEC. 1116. TEMPORARY RELOCATION ASSISTANCE PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 8154(g)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3735) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(F) 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. 1117. HARBOR DEEPENING.

(a) CONSTRUCTION.—Section 101(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''50 feet'' each place it appears and inserting ''55 feet''.

(b) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Section 101(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''50 feet'' and inserting ''55 feet''.

SEC. 1118. INLAND WATERWAYS REGIONAL DREDGE PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 8133(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3720) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) PROJECTS.—In awarding contracts under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consider projects that—

''(1) improve navigation reliability on inland waterways that are accessible yearround;

''(2) increase freight capacity on inland waterways; and

''(3) have the potential to enhance the availability of containerized cargo on inland waterways.''.

SEC. 1119. DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITY PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 217(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2326a(b)) is amended—

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

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) NON-FEDERAL USE.—The Secretary—

''(i) at the request of a non-Federal entity, may permit the use of any dredged material disposal facility under the jurisdiction of, or managed by, the Secretary by the non-Federal entity if the Secretary determines that such use will not reduce the availability of the facility for the authorized water resources development project on a channel in the vicinity of the disposal facility;

''(ii) at the request of a non-Federal entity, shall permit the non-Federal entity to use a non-Federal disposal facility for the disposal of material dredged by the non-Federal entity, regardless of any connection to a Federal navigation project, if—

''(I) permission for such use has been granted by the owner of the non-Federal disposal facility; and

''(II) the Secretary determines that the dredged material disposal needs required to maintain, perform authorized deepening, or restore the navigability and functionality of authorized navigation channels in the vicinity of the non-Federal disposal facility for the 20-year period following the date of the request, including all planned and routine dredging operations necessary to maintain such channels for the authorized purposes during such period, can be met by the available gross capacity of other dredged material disposal facilities in the vicinity of the non-Federal disposal facility; and

''(iii) shall impose fees to recover capital, operation, and maintenance costs associated with such uses.

''(B) DETERMINATIONS.—The Secretary shall—

''(i) delegate determinations under clauses (i) and (ii)(II) of subparagraph (A) to the District Commander of the district in which the relevant disposal facility is located; and

''(ii) make such determinations not later than 90 days after receiving the applicable request.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''USE OF FEES'' and inserting ''FEES'';

(B) by striking ''Notwithstanding'' and inserting the following:

''(A) USE.—Notwithstanding''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) REDUCTION IN AMOUNT.—In collecting any fee under this subsection, the Secretary shall reduce the amount imposed under paragraph (1)(A)(iii) to account for improvements made to the non-Federal disposal facility by the non-Federal entity to recover the capacity of the non-Federal disposal facility.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) DISPOSITION STUDIES.—

''(A) REQUIREMENT.—Upon request by the owner of a non-Federal disposal facility, the Secretary shall carry out a disposition study of the non-Federal disposal facility, in accordance with section 1168 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 578b), if—

''(i) the Secretary has not used the non-Federal disposal facility for the disposal of dredged material during the 20-year period preceding the date of the request; and

''(ii) the Secretary determines that the non-Federal disposal facility is not needed for such use by the Secretary during the 20-year period following the date of the request.

''(B) CONCLUSIVE PRESUMPTIONS.—For purposes of carrying out a disposition study required under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

''(i) consider the non-Federal disposal facility to be a separable element of a project; and

''(ii) consider a Federal interest in the non-Federal disposal facility to no longer exist.

''(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) GROSS CAPACITY.—The term 'gross capacity' means the total quantity of dredged material that may be placed in a dredged material disposal facility, taking into consideration any additional capacity that can be constructed at the facility.

''(B) NON-FEDERAL DISPOSAL FACILITY.—The term 'non-Federal disposal facility' means a dredged material disposal facility under the jurisdiction of, or managed by, the Secretary that is owned by a non-Federal entity.''.

(b) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in the amendments made by subsection (a) shall affect—

(1) an agreement between the Secretary and a non-Federal interest that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, except that, upon request by the non-Federal interest party to such agreement, the Secretary and the non-Federal interest may modify such agreement; or

(2) the inclusion in an agreement between the Secretary and a non-Federal interest entered into after the date of enactment of this Act of a dredged material disposal facility that is included in an agreement between the Secretary and a non-Federal interest in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, unless the non-Federal interest is notified and agrees.

SEC. 1120. REAL ESTATE ADMINISTRATIVE FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall initiate the development of guidance to standardize processes for developing, updating, and tracking real estate administrative fees administered by the Corps of Engineers.

(b) GUIDANCE.—In developing guidance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) outline standard methodologies to estimate costs for purposes of setting real estate administrative fees;

(2) define the types of activities involved in managing real estate instruments that are included for purposes of setting such fees;

(3) establish cost-tracking procedures to capture data relating to the activities described in paragraph (2) for purposes of setting such fees;

(4) outline a schedule for divisions or districts of the Corps of Engineers to review, and update as appropriate, real estate administrative fees, including specifying what such reviews should entail and the frequency of such reviews; and

(5) provide opportunities for stakeholder input on real estate administrative fees.

(c) PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.—The Secretary shall make publicly available on the website of each Corps of Engineers district—

(1) the guidance developed under this section; and

(2) any other relevant information on real estate administrative fees, including lists of real estate instruments requiring such fees, and methodologies used to set such fees.

SEC. 1121. DATABASES OF CORPS RECREATIONAL SITES.

The Secretary shall regularly update publicly available databases maintained, or cooperatively maintained, by the Corps of Engineers with information on sites operated or maintained by the Secretary that are used for recreational purposes, including the operational status of, and the recreational opportunities available at, such sites.

SEC. 1122. PROJECT STUDIES SUBJECT TO INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL PEER REVIEW.

Section 2034 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2343) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (h); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (i) through (l) as subsections (h) through (k), respectively.

SEC. 1123. NATIONAL COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out a national coastal mapping program to provide recurring national coastal mapping along the coasts of the United States to support Corps of Engineers navigation, flood risk management, environmental restoration, and emergency operations missions.

(b) SCOPE.—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), the Secretary—

(1) shall disseminate coastal mapping data and new or advanced geospatial information and remote sensing tools for coastal mapping derived from the analysis of such data to the Corps of Engineers, other Federal agencies, States, and other stakeholders;

(2) shall implement coastal surveying based on findings of the national coastal mapping study carried out under section 8110 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3702);

(3) shall conduct research and development on bathymetric liDAR and ancillary technologies necessary to advance coastal mapping capabilities in order to exploit data with increased efficiently and greater accuracy;

(4) with respect to any region affected by a hurricane rated category 3 or higher, shall—

(A) conduct coastal mapping of such region;

(B) determine volume changes at Federal projects in such region;

(C) quantify damage to navigation infrastructure in such region;

(D) assess environmental impacts to such region, measure any coastal impacts; and

(E) make any data gathered under this paragraph publicly available not later than 2 weeks after the acquisition of such data;

(5) at the request of another Federal entity or a State or local government entity, may provide subject matter expertise, mapping services, and technology evolution assistance;

(6) may enter into an agreement with another Federal agency or a State agency to accept funds from such agency to expand the coverage of the program to efficiently meet the needs of such agency;

(7) shall coordinate with representatives of the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Geological Survey, and any other representative of a Federal agency that the Secretary determines necessary, to support any relevant Federal, State, or local agency through participation in working groups, committees, and organizations;

(8) may maintain the panel of senior leaders established under section 8110(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022; and

(9) may convene an annual coastal mapping community of practice meeting to discuss and identify technical topics and challenges to inform such panel in carrying out the duties of such panel.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section for each fiscal year $15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 1124. REMOVAL OF ABANDONED VESSELS.

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

(1) by striking ''SEC. 19. (a) That whenever'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 19. VESSEL REMOVAL BY CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

''(a) REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIVE VESSELS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—That whenever'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''described in this section'' and inserting ''described in this subsection''; and

(B) by striking ''under subsection (a)'' and inserting ''under paragraph (1)'';

(3) by striking ''(b) The owner'' and inserting the following:

''(2) LIABILITY OF OWNER, LESSEE, OR OPERATOR.—The owner''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(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; 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; 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.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 20 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 416) is amended by striking ''the preceding section of this Act'' and inserting ''section 19(a)''.

SEC. 1125. MISSOURI RIVER EXISTING FEATURES PROTECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Before carrying out a covered action with respect to a covered in-river feature, the Secretary shall perform an analysis to identify whether such action will—

(1) contribute to adverse effects of increased water levels during flood events adjacent to the covered in-river feature;

(2) increase risk of flooding on commercial and residential structures and critical infrastructure adjacent to the covered in-river feature;

(3) decrease water levels during droughts adjacent to the covered in-river feature;

(4) affect the navigation channel, including crossflows, velocity, channel depth, and channel width, adjacent to the covered in-river feature;

(5) contribute to bank erosion on private lands adjacent to the covered in-river feature;

(6) affect the operation of ports or harbors adjacent to the covered in-river feature; or

(7) affect harvesting of sand adjacent to the covered in-river feature.

(b) MITIGATION.—If the Secretary determines that a covered action will result in an outcome described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall mitigate such outcome.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect the requirements of section 906 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2283).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED ACTION.—The term ''covered action'' means the construction of, modification of, operational changes to, or implementation of a covered in-river feature.

(2) COVERED IN-RIVER FEATURE.—The term ''covered in-river feature'' means in-river features on the Missouri River used to create and maintain dike notches, chutes, and complexes for interception or rearing authorized pursuant to section 601(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4143; 113 Stat. 306; 121 Stat. 1155) and section 334 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 306; 136 Stat. 3799).

SEC. 1126. INLAND WATERWAY PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2212(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''65 percent of the costs'' and inserting ''75 percent of the costs''; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''35 percent of such costs'' and inserting ''25 percent of such costs''.

(b) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply beginning on October 1, 2024, to any construction of a project for navigation on the inland waterways that is new or ongoing on or after that date.

SEC. 1127. PLANNING ASSISTANCE FOR 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 by inserting ''and title research for abandoned structures'' before the period at the end.

SEC. 1128. EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.

Section 7004(b)(4) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1374; 132 Stat. 3784) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2024'' and inserting ''December 31, 2026''.

SEC. 1129. EMERGING HARBORS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) issue guidance for the purpose of carrying out section 210(c)(3)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(c)(3)(B)); and

(2) develop a mechanism to accept the non-Federal share of funds from a non-Federal interest for maintenance dredging carried out under such section.

SEC. 1130. MAXIMIZATION OF BENEFICIAL USE.

(a) BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL.—Section 1122 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2326 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a pilot program'' and inserting ''The Secretary is authorized''; and

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) promoting resiliency and reducing the risk to property and infrastructure of flooding and storm damage;'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''the pilot program'' and inserting ''this section'';

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) identify and carry out projects for the beneficial use of dredged material;'';

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking ''In carrying out the pilot program, the'' and inserting ''The''; and

(B) by striking ''under the pilot program'' and inserting ''under this section'';

(4) in subsection (d), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''the pilot program'' and inserting ''this section'';

(5) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the pilot program'' and inserting ''this section''; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''the pilot program'' and inserting ''the implementation of this section''; and

(6) by striking subsection (g) and redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (g).

(b) REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT.—Section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''rehabilitation of projects'' and inserting ''rehabilitation of projects, including projects for the beneficial use of dredged materials described in section 1122 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2326 note),''; and

(2) in subsection (f), by adding at the end the following:

''(12) Osceola County, Florida.''.

(c) BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL.—Section 125(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2326g) is amended—

(1) by striking ''It is the policy'' and inserting the following:

''(A) POLICY.—It is the policy''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) NATIONAL GOAL.—To the greatest extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that not less than 70 percent by volume (as measured in cubic yards) of suitable dredged material obtained from the construction or operation and maintenance of water resources development projects is used beneficially.''.

(d) MAXIMIZATION OF BENEFICIAL USE IN DREDGED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS.—Each dredged material management plan for a federally authorized water resources development project, and each regional sediment plan developed under section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326), including any such plan under development on the date of enactment of this Act, shall—

(1) maximize the beneficial use of suitable dredged material; and

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, prioritize the use of such dredged material in water resources development projects in areas vulnerable to coastal land loss or shoreline erosion.

(e) TRANSFER OF SUITABLE DREDGED MATERIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to make available to a non-Federal interest, at no additional cost, dredged material that the Secretary has determined is in excess of the amounts identified as needed for use by the Secretary.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY.—The non-Federal interest shall be responsible for all costs to remove and transport such material, and shall certify that the non-Federal interest is responsible for any and all liability related to the removal of such material or the use of such material once it is removed.

SEC. 1131. ECONOMIC, HYDRAULIC, AND HYDROLOGIC MODELING.

(a) MODEL DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary, in collaboration with other Federal and State agencies, National Laboratories, and nonprofit research institutions (including institutions of higher education and centers and laboratories focused on economics or water resources), shall develop, update, and maintain economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models, including models for compound flooding, for use in the planning, design formulation, modification, and operation of water resources development projects and water resources planning.

(b) COORDINATION AND USE OF MODELS AND DATA.—In carrying out subsection (a), to the extent practicable, the Secretary shall—

(1) work with the non-Federal interest for a water resources development project to identify existing relevant economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models and data;

(2) utilize, where appropriate, economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models and data provided to the Secretary by the agencies, laboratories, and institutions described in subsection (a); and

(3) upon written request by a non-Federal interest for a project, provide to the non-Federal interest draft or working economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models, and any data generated by such models with respect to the project, not later than 30 days after receiving such request; and

(4) in accordance with section 2017 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2342), make final economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models, and any data generated by such models, available to the public, as quickly as practicable, but not later than 30 days after receiving a written request for such models or data.

(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to compel or authorize the disclosure of data or other information determined by the Secretary to be confidential information, privileged information, law enforcement information, national security information, infrastructure security information, personal information, or information the disclosure of which is otherwise prohibited by law.

(d) MODEL OUTPUTS.—To the extent practicable and appropriate, the Secretary shall incorporate data generated by models developed under this section into the formulation of feasibility studies for, and the operation of, water resources development projects.

(e) FUNDING.—The Secretary is authorized, to the extent and in the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts, to transfer to other Federal and State agencies, National Laboratories, and nonprofit research institutions, including institutions of higher education, such funds as may be necessary to carry out subsection (a) from amounts available to the Secretary.

(f) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION CREDIT.—A partnership agreement entered into under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b) may provide, at the request of the non-Federal interest for the applicable project, that the Secretary credit toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project the value of economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models required for the project that are developed by the non-Federal interest in accordance with any policies and guidelines applicable to the relevant partnership agreement pursuant to such section.

(g) REVIEW.—The Secretary shall review economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models developed under this section in the same manner as any such models developed under any other authority of the Secretary.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMPOUND FLOODING.—The term ''compound flooding'' means a flooding event in which two or more flood drivers, such as coastal storm surge-driven flooding and inland rainfall-driven flooding, occur simultaneously or in close succession and the potential adverse effects of the combined flood drivers may be greater than that of the individual flood driver components.

(2) ECONOMIC.—The term ''economic'', as used in reference to models, means relating to the evaluation of benefits and cost attributable to a project for an economic justification under section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962–2).

SEC. 1132. IMPROVEMENTS TO NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (16) as paragraph (17); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (15) the following:

''(16) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY.—The term 'underserved community' means a community with a population of less than 50,000 that has a median household income of less than 80 percent of the statewide median household income.''.

(b) NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DAMS AND LOW-HEAD DAMS.—Section 6 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467d) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 6. NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DAMS AND LOW-HEAD DAMS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall maintain and update information on the inventory of dams and low-head dams in the United States.

''(b) DAMS.—The inventory maintained under subsection (a) shall include any available information assessing each dam based on inspections completed by a Federal agency, a State dam safety agency, or a Tribal government.

''(c) LOW-HEAD DAMS.—The inventory maintained under subsection (a) shall include—

''(1) the location, ownership, description, current use, condition, height, and length of each low-head dam;

''(2) any information on public safety conditions at each low-head dam; and

''(3) any other relevant information concerning low-head dams.

''(d) DATA.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

''(1) coordinate with Federal and State agencies, Tribal governments, and other relevant entities; and

''(2) use data provided to the Secretary by those agencies and entities.

''(e) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make the inventory maintained under subsection (a) publicly available (including on a publicly available website), including—

''(1) public safety information on the dangers of low-head dams; and

''(2) a directory of financial and technical assistance resources available to reduce safety hazards and fish passage barriers at low-head dams.

''(f) CLARIFICATION.—Nothing in this section provides authority to the Secretary to carry out an activity, with respect to a low-head dam, that is not explicitly authorized under this section.

''(g) LOW-HEAD DAM DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'low-head dam' means a river-wide artificial barrier that generally spans a stream channel, blocking the waterway and creating a backup of water behind the barrier, with a drop off over the wall of not less than 6 inches and not more than 25 feet.''.

(c) REHABILITATION OF HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.—Section 8A of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

''(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.'';

(2) in subsection (d)(2)(C), by striking ''commit'' and inserting ''for a project not including removal, obtain a commitment from the dam owner'';

(3) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(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.'';

(4) in subsection (g)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''Any'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subparagraph (C), any''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a project carried out by or for the benefit of an underserved community.''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 14 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467j) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2028''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''and low-head dams'' after ''inventory of dams'' each place it appears; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

''(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.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking the subsection heading and inserting ''NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DAMS AND LOW-HEAD DAMS''; and

(B) by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2028'';

(3) in subsection (c), by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2028'';

(4) in subsection (d), by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2028'';

(5) in subsection (e), by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2028''; and

(6) in subsection (f), by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2028''.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 15 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467o) is repealed.

SEC. 1133. FUNDING TO PROCESS PERMITS.

Section 214(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2352(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following:

''(D) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian Tribe' means—

''(i) an Indian Tribe, as such term is defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304); and

''(ii) any entity formed under the authority of one or more Indian Tribes, as so defined.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting ''Indian Tribe,'' after ''public-utility company,'' each place it appears; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting '', including an aquatic ecosystem restoration project'' before the period at the end; and

(3) by striking paragraph (4).

SEC. 1134. 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 (a), by inserting ''or affecting water bodies of regional, national, or international importance in the United States or its territories'' after ''projects'';

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''and State agencies'' and inserting '', State, and local agencies, institutions of higher education, and private organizations, including nonprofit organizations'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (6), by inserting ''Watershed'' after ''Okeechobee'';

(B) in paragraph (13), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) in paragraph (14), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(15) Lake Elsinore, California; and

''(16) Willamette River, Oregon.'';

(4) in subsection (e), by striking ''$25,000,000'' and inserting ''$35,000,000''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(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.''.

SEC. 1135. CORROSION PREVENTION.

Section 1033(c) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2350(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) the carrying out of an activity described in paragraph (1) or (2) through a program in corrosion prevention that is—

''(A) offered or accredited by an organization that sets industry standards for corrosion mitigation and prevention; or

''(B) an industrial coatings applicator program that is—

''(i) an employment and training activity (as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102)); or

''(ii) registered under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the 'National Apprenticeship Act'; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.); and''.

SEC. 1136. FEDERAL BREAKWATERS AND JETTIES.

Section 8101 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2351b) is amended—

(1) by inserting '', pile dike,'' after ''jetty'' each place it appears; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) by striking ''if'' and all that follows through ''the Secretary'' and inserting ''if the Secretary'';

(B) by striking ''breakwater; and'' and inserting ''breakwater and—''

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (A);

(D) in subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) the pile dike has disconnected from an authorized navigation project as a result of a lack of such regular and routine Federal maintenance activity.''.

SEC. 1137. ELIGIBILITY FOR INTER-TRIBAL CONSORTIUMS.

Section 221(b)(1) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''and an inter-tribal consortium (as defined in section 403 of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202))'' after ''5304))''.

SEC. 1138. 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:

''(L) Shoreline of the State of Connecticut.

''(M) Winooski River tributary watershed, Vermont.''.

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:

(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).

SEC. 1140. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''DEFINITION OF INDIAN TRIBE'' and inserting ''DEFINITIONS'';

(B) by striking ''In this section, the term'' and inserting ''In this section:

''(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The terms 'Indian tribe' and 'Indian Tribe' have the meanings given the terms''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) INTER-TRIBAL CONSORTIUM.—The term 'inter-tribal consortium' has the meaning given the term in section 403 of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202).

''(3) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Tribal organization' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', inter-tribal consortiums, Tribal organizations,'' after ''Indian tribes''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting '', inter-tribal consortiums, or Tribal organizations'' after ''Indian tribes'';

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

''(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—An activity conducted under paragraph (1) may address—

''(A) projects for flood or hurricane and storm damage reduction, including erosion control and stormwater management (including management of stormwater that flows at a rate of less than 800 cubic feet per second for the 10-percent flood), environmental restoration and protection, and preservation of cultural and natural resources;

''(B) watershed assessments and planning activities;

''(C) technical assistance to an Indian Tribe, an inter-tribal consortium, or a Tribal organization, including—

''(i) assistance for planning to ameliorate flood hazards, to avoid repetitive flood impacts, to anticipate, prepare, and adapt to changing hydrological and climatic conditions and extreme weather events, and to withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruption due to flood hazards; and

''(ii) the provision of, and integration into planning of, hydrologic, economic, and environmental data and analyses;

''(D) projects that improve emergency response capabilities and provide increased access to infrastructure that may be utilized in the event of a severe weather event or other natural disaster; and

''(E) such other projects as the Secretary, in cooperation with Indian Tribes, inter-tribal consortiums, Tribal organizations, and the heads of other Federal agencies, determines to be appropriate.'';

(C) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(i) by inserting '', an inter-tribal consortium, or a Tribal organization'' after ''an Indian tribe''; and

(ii) by inserting '', inter-tribal consortium, or Tribal organization'' after ''the Indian tribe''; and

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking ''$26,000,000'' each place it appears and inserting ''$28,500,000'';

(3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:

''(7) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives written notification of determinations made by the Secretary of the ability of non-Federal interests to pay under this subsection.

''(B) CONTENTS.—In preparing the written notification under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include, for each determination made by the Secretary—

''(i) the name of the non-Federal interest that submitted to the Secretary a request for a determination under paragraph (1)(B);

''(ii) the name and location of the project; and

''(iii) the determination made by the Secretary and the reasons for the determination, including the adjusted share of the costs of the project of the non-Federal interest, if applicable.''; and

(4) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e) PILOT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a pilot program to carry out water-related planning activities or activities relating to the study, design, and construction of water resources development projects that otherwise meet the requirements of this section.

''(2) PROJECT SELECTION.—The Secretary shall carry out not more than 7 activities or projects under the pilot program described in paragraph (1), of which—

''(A) one is located along the Mid-Columbia River, Washington, Tancum Creek, Washington, or Similk Bay, Washington;

''(B) one is located at Big Bend, Lake Oahe, Fort Randall, or Gavins Point reservoirs, South Dakota; and

''(C) notwithstanding the limitations described in subsection (b)(1)(B), 5 are in proximity to a river system or other aquatic habitat within the State of Washington with respect to which an Indian Tribe, an inter-tribal consortium, or a Tribal organization has Tribal treaty rights.

''(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, and annually 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 that describes activities or projects carried out under the pilot program.

''(4) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes—

''(A) a project for the removal of a dam that otherwise is a project described in paragraph (2);

''(B) the study of the removal of a dam; or

''(C) the study of any Federal dam, including the study of power, flood control, or navigation replacement, or the implementation of any functional alteration to that dam, that is located along a body of water described in paragraph (2).''.

SEC. 1141. TRIBAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE PROJECT.—The term ''eligible project'' means a project or activity eligible to be carried out under the Tribal partnership program under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269).

(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and implement a pilot program under which Indian Tribes may directly carry out eligible projects.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the pilot program under this section are—

(1) to authorize Tribal contracting to advance Tribal self-determination and provide economic opportunities for Indian Tribes; and

(2) to evaluate the technical, financial, and organizational efficiencies of Indian Tribes carrying out the design, execution, management, and construction of 1 or more eligible projects.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) identify a total of not more than 5 eligible projects that have been authorized for construction;

(B) 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 eligible project under the pilot program under this section;

(C) in collaboration with the Indian Tribe, develop a detailed project management plan for each identified eligible project that outlines the scope, budget, design, and construction resource requirements necessary for the Indian Tribe to execute the project or a separable element of the eligible project;

(D) on the request of the Indian Tribe and in accordance with subsection (f)(2), enter into a project partnership agreement with the Indian Tribe for the Indian Tribe to provide full project management control for construction of the eligible project, or a separable element of the eligible project, in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary;

(E) following execution of the project partnership agreement, transfer to the Indian Tribe to carry out construction of the eligible project, or a separable element of the eligible project—

(i) if applicable, the balance of the unobligated amounts appropriated for the eligible 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 eligible project and the pilot program under this section; and

(ii) additional amounts, as determined by the Secretary, from amounts made available to carry out this section, except that the total amount transferred to the Indian Tribe shall not exceed the updated estimate of the Federal share of the cost of construction, including any required design; and

(F) regularly monitor and audit each eligible project being constructed by an Indian Tribe under this section 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.

(2) DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE.—Not later than 180 days after entering into an agreement under paragraph (1)(D), each Indian Tribe, 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 eligible project.

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On the request of an Indian Tribe, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to the Indian Tribe, if the Indian Tribe contracts with and compensates the Secretary for the technical assistance relating to—

(A) any study, engineering activity, and design activity for construction carried out by the Indian Tribe under this section; and

(B) expeditiously obtaining any permits necessary for the eligible project.

(e) COST SHARE.—Nothing in this section affects the cost-sharing requirement applicable on the day before the date of enactment of this Act to an eligible project carried out under this section.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance for the implementation of the pilot program under this section that, to the extent practicable, identifies—

(A) the metrics for measuring the success of the pilot program;

(B) a process for identifying future eligible projects to participate in the pilot program;

(C) measures to address the risks of an Indian Tribe constructing eligible projects under the pilot program, including which entity bears the risk for eligible projects that fail to meet Corps of Engineers standards for design or quality;

(D) the laws and regulations that an Indian Tribe must follow in carrying out an eligible project under the pilot program; and

(E) which entity bears the risk in the event that an eligible project carried out under the pilot program fails to be carried out in accordance with the project authorization or this section.

(2) NEW PROJECT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may not enter into a project partnership agreement under this section until the date on which the Secretary issues the guidance under paragraph (1).

(g) REPORT.—

(1) 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 under this section, including—

(A) a description of the progress of Indian Tribes in meeting milestones in detailed project schedules developed pursuant to subsection (d)(2); and

(B) any recommendations of the Secretary concerning whether the pilot program or any component of the pilot program should be implemented on a national basis.

(2) 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 to the report under paragraph (1).

(3) FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINE.—If the Secretary fails to submit a report by the required deadline under this subsection, 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.

(h) ADMINISTRATION.—All laws and regulations that would apply to the Secretary if the Secretary were carrying out the eligible project shall apply to an Indian Tribe carrying out an eligible project under this section.

(i) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to commence an eligible project under this section terminates on December 31, 2029.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any amounts appropriated for a specific eligible project, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section, including the costs of administration of the Secretary, $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2029.

SEC. 1142. FEDERAL INTEREST DETERMINATIONS.

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

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(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) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''$200,000'' and inserting ''$300,000''; and

(ii) by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) shall be paid from the funding provided for the study in the applicable work plan described in that paragraph.'';

(3) in paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(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)).''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) POST-DETERMINATION WORK.—A study under this section shall continue after a determination under paragraph (1)(B)(i) without a new investment decision.''.

SEC. 1143. 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 (d)—

(A) in paragraph (12), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (13), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(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.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(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.''.

SEC. 1144. CONTROL OF AQUATIC PLANT GROWTHS AND INVASIVE SPECIES.

Section 104 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(3), by inserting '', and monitoring and contingency planning for,'' after ''early detection of''; and

(2) in subsection (g)(2)(A), by inserting ''the Connecticut River Basin,'' after ''the Ohio River Basin,''.

SEC. 1145. EASEMENTS FOR HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a project for hurricane and storm damage reduction for which the Secretary is requiring a perpetual easement, the Secretary shall, upon request by the non-Federal interest for the project, certify real estate availability and proceed to construction of such project with a nonperpetual easement if—

(1) such certification and construction are in compliance with the terms of the report of the Chief of Engineers for the project and the applicable project partnership agreement; and

(2) the Secretary provides the non-Federal interest with formal notice that, in the event in which the nonperpetual easement expires and is not extended, the Secretary will be unable to—

(A) fulfill the Federal responsibility with respect to the project or carry out any required nourishment of the project under the existing project authorization;

(B) carry out repair and rehabilitation of the project under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n); and

(C) provide any other relevant Federal assistance with respect to the project.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—For any project for hurricane storm damage risk reduction, or a proposal to modify such a project, that is authorized after the date of enactment of this Act for which a perpetual easement is required for Federal participation in the project, the Secretary shall include in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the project a disclosure of such requirement.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall, at the request of the non-Federal interest for a project for hurricane storm damage risk reduction, identify and accept the minimum real estate interests necessary to carry out the project, in accordance with section 1104.

(d) HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, notwithstanding any requirement of the

Secretary for a covered project to comply with the memorandum of the Corps of Engineers entitled ''Standard Estates – Perpetual Beach Nourishment and Perpetual Restrictive Dune Easement'' and dated August 4, 1995, the Secretary shall carry out each covered project in a manner consistent with the previously completed initial construction and periodic nourishments of the project, including repair and restoration work on the project under section 5(a) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(a)).

(2) COVERED PROJECT DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''covered project'' means an authorized project for hurricane and storm damage reduction in any one of the following locations:

(A) Brevard County, Canaveral Harbor, Florida – Mid Reach.

(B) Brevard County, Canaveral Harbor, Florida – North Reach.

(C) Brevard County, Canaveral Harbor, Florida – South Reach.

(D) Broward County, Florida – Segment II.

(E) Broward County, Florida – Segment III.

(F) Dade County, Florida – Main Segment.

(G) Dade County, Florida – Sunny Isles Segment.

(H) Duval County, Florida.

(I) Fort Pierce Beach, Florida.

(J) Lee County, Florida – Captiva.

(K) Lee County, Florida – Gasparilla.

(L) Manatee County, Florida.

(M) Martin County, Florida.

(N) Nassau County, Florida.

(O) Palm Beach County, Florida – Jupiter/Carlin Segment.

(P) Palm Beach County, Florida – Delray Segment.

(Q) Palm Beach County, Florida – Mid Town.

(R) Palm Beach County, Florida – North Boca.

(S) Palm Beach County, Florida – Ocean Ridge.

(T) Panama City Beaches, Florida.

(U) Pinellas County, Florida – Long Key.

(V) Pinellas County, Florida – Sand Key Segment.

(W) Pinellas County, Florida –Treasure Island.

(X) Sarasota, Lido Key, Florida.

(Y) Sarasota County, Florida – Venice Beach.

(Z) St. Johns County, Florida – St. Augustine Beach.

(AA) St. Johns County, Florida – Vilano Segment.

(BB) St. Lucie County, Florida – Hutchinson Island.

(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, the minimum estate necessary for easements may not exceed the life of the project nor be less than 50 years.

(e) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect the requirements of section 103(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(d)).

SEC. 1146. SYSTEMWIDE IMPROVEMENT FRAMEWORK AND ENCROACHMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5(c) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(c)) is amended—

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

''(2) SYSTEMWIDE IMPROVEMENT PLAN.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the status of compliance of a non-Federal interest with the requirements of a levee owner's manual described in paragraph (1), or any other eligibility requirement established by the Secretary related to the maintenance and upkeep responsibilities of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary shall consider the non-Federal interest to be eligible for repair and rehabilitation assistance under this section if—

''(i) in coordination with the Secretary, the non-Federal interest develops a systemwide improvement plan, prior to the natural disaster, that—

''(I) identifies any items of deferred or inadequate maintenance and upkeep, including any such items identified by the Secretary or through periodic inspection of the flood control work;

''(II) identifies any additional measures, including repair and rehabilitation work, that the Secretary determines necessary to ensure that the flood control work performs as designed and intended;

''(III) includes specific timelines for addressing such items and measures;

''(IV) requires the non-Federal interest to be responsible for the cost of addressing the items and measures identified under subclauses (I) and (II); and

''(ii) the Secretary—

''(I) determines that the systemwide improvement plan meets the requirements of clause (i) and the Secretary, acting through the District Commander, approves such plan; and

''(II) determines that the non-Federal interest makes satisfactory progress in meeting the timelines described in subclause (III) of that clause.

''(B) GRANDFATHERED ENCROACHMENTS.—At the request of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary—

''(i) shall review documentation developed by the non-Federal interest showing a covered encroachment does not negatively impact the integrity of the flood control work;

''(ii) shall make a written determination with respect to whether removal or modification of such covered encroachment is necessary to ensure the encroachment does not negatively impact the integrity of the flood control work; and

''(iii) may not determine that a covered encroachment is a deficiency requiring corrective action unless such action is necessary to ensure the encroachment does not negatively impact the integrity of the flood control work.''; and

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively; and

(B) by inserting before subparagraph (B) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(A) COVERED ENCROACHMENT.—The term 'covered encroachment' means a permanent nonproject structure that—

''(i) is located inside the boundaries of a flood control work;

''(ii) is depicted on construction drawings or operation and maintenance plans for the flood control work that are signed by an engineer of record; and

''(iii) is determined by the Secretary to be an encroachment of such flood control work.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3011 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 701n note) is repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents contained in section 1(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1194) is amended by striking the item relating to section 3011.

(c) TRANSITION.—The amendments made by this section shall have no effect on any written agreement signed by the Secretary and a non-Federal interest pursuant to paragraph (2) of section 5(c) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(c)) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act), if the non-Federal interest otherwise continues to meet the requirements of that paragraph (as so in effect).

(d) PARTICIPATION IN PREPAREDNESS EXERCISES.—The Secretary may not condition the eligibility of a non-Federal interest for rehabilitation assistance under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941(33 U.S.C. 701n), on the participation of the non-Federal interest in disaster preparedness exercises that are unrelated to necessary repairs, rehabilitation, maintenance, and upkeep of a flood control work.

SEC. 1147. REMOTE AND SUBSISTENCE HARBORS.

Section 2006 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2242) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraphs (1) through (3) and inserting the following:

''(1) the project would be located in the State of Hawaii or Alaska, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, or American Samoa; and

''(2)(A) over 80 percent of the goods transported through the harbor would be consumed within the United States, as determined by the Secretary, including consideration of information provided by the non-Federal interest; or

''(B) the long-term viability of the community in which the project is located, or the long-term viability of a community that is located in the region that is served by the project and that will rely on the project, would be threatened without the harbor and navigation improvement.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''benefits of the project to'' and inserting ''benefits of the project to any of''; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''; and'' and inserting ''; or''.

SEC. 1148. TREATMENT OF PROJECTS IN COVERED COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out feasibility studies for projects that serve a covered community, the Secretary shall select 10 such studies and include in those studies the calculation of an alternative benefit-cost ratio for the project in order to equitably compare such project to projects carried out in the contiguous States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

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

(1) compute the benefit-cost ratio for the project in accordance with current law and guidance;

(2) if different from the ratio described in paragraph (1), compute an alternative benefit-cost ratio by adjusting the construction costs for the project to reflect what construction costs would be if the project were carried out in a comparable community in the contiguous States that is nearest to the community in which the project will be carried out;

(3) include in the documentation associated with the feasibility study for the project the ratios calculated under paragraph (1) and paragraph (2); and

(4) compare the alternative benefit-cost ratio calculated under paragraph (2) to the standard benefit-cost ratios calculated for each project alternative.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the tentatively selected plan for a project yields a benefit-cost ratio less than unity for the project and results in the discontinuation of the project, 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.

(2) INCLUSION.—In any written notice provided under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include for the project a comparison of the benefit-cost ratios described in subsection (b)(4).

(d) REPORT.—After carrying out 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 summarizes for each project the comparisons of the benefit-cost ratios described in subsection (b)(4).

(e) COVERED COMMUNITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered community'' means a community located in the State of Hawaii, the State of Alaska, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, or American Samoa.

SEC. 1149. REMOTE OPERATIONS AT CORPS DAMS.

During the 6-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to a water resources development project owned, operated, or managed by the Corps of Engineers, the Secretary is authorized to use remote operation activities at a navigation or hydroelectric power generating facility at such project as a replacement for activities performed, as of the date of enactment of this Act, by personnel under the direction of the Secretary at such project, only after the Secretary provides 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 that—

(1) use of the remote operation activities—

(A) does not affect activities described in section 314 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2321);

(B) will address any cyber and physical security risks to such project in accordance with applicable Federal law and agency guidance; and

(C) is necessary to increase the availability and capacity, as applicable, of such project, including a project on a lower use waterway; and

(2) the remote operation activities were developed under a public process that included engagement with such personnel and other stakeholders who may be affected by the use of such activities.

SEC. 1150. REPORTING AND OVERSIGHT.

(a) INITIAL 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 detailing the status of the reports described in paragraph (2).

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

(A) The comprehensive backlog and operation and maintenance report required under section 1001(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579a(b)(2)).

(B) The report on managed aquifer recharge required under section 8108(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2357(d)).

(C) The plan on beneficial use of dredged material required under section 8130(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3717).

(D) The updated report on Corps of Engineers Reservoirs required under section 8153 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3734).

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

(F) The report on the assessment of the consequences of changing operation and maintenance responsibilities required under section 8206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3756).

(G) The report on the western infrastructure study required under section 8208 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3756).

(H) 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).

(I) 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).

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

(K) The report on corrosion prevention activities required under section 8234 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3767).

(L) The report on mitigation for fish and wildlife and wetlands losses required under section 2036(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1092).

(M) The report on expediting hydropower at Corps of Engineers facilities required under section 1008(c) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2321b).

(N) The report on divestment authority required under section 164(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2668).

(O) The report on antecedent hydrologic conditions required under section 226(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2697).

(P) The report on the terrestrial noxious weed control pilot program required under section 503(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note).

(Q) The report on the Asian Carp prevention and control pilot program required under section 509(a)(7) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note).

(R) The report on investments for recreation areas required under section 8227(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3764).

(S) The report on solar energy opportunities required under section 8232(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3766).

(3) ELEMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1) the following information with respect to each report described in paragraph (2):

(A) A summary of the status of each such 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 assessment of how the Secretary intends to complete each such report, including an anticipated timeline for completion.

(D) Any available information that is relevant to each such report that would inform the committees described in paragraph (1).

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 10 days after the date on which the budget of the President for each fiscal year is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, 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 on the status of each covered report.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1) the following information:

(A) A summary of the status of each covered report, including if each such 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 assessment of how the Secretary intends to complete each covered report, including an anticipated timeline for completion.

(3) PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.—The Secretary shall make each report required under paragraph (1) publicly available on the website of the Corps of Engineers.

(4) NOTIFICATION OF COMMITTEES.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the Senate on an annual basis a draft of each covered report.

(5) DEFINITION OF COVERED REPORT.—In this subsection, the term ''covered report''—

(A) means any report or study required to be submitted by the Secretary under this Act or any Act providing authorizations for water resources development projects enacted after the date of enactment of this Act to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate that has not been so submitted; and

(B) does not include a feasibility study (as such term is defined in section 105(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(d)).

(c) PRIOR GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue the guidance required pursuant to each of the following provisions:

(1) Section 1043(b)(9) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note).

(2) Section 8101 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2351b).

(3) Section 8107 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b note).

(4) Section 8112 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281a).

(5) Section 8116 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (10 U.S.C. 7036 note).

(6) Section 8136 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (10 U.S.C. 2667 note).

SEC. 1151. ALTERNATE SEAPORTS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that meeting the operation and maintenance needs at alternate seaports is important for the national security of the United States.

(b) 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 that includes an assessment of the operation and maintenance needs and backlog for Corps of Engineers projects at alternate seaports.

SEC. 1152. COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN.

Section 8309 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3780) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b)(3); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(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, 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. 1153. CHALLENGE COST-SHARING PROGRAM FOR MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION FACILITIES.

Section 225 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2328) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''To implement'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To implement''.

(B) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by striking ''non-Federal public and private entities'' and inserting ''non-Federal public entities and private nonprofit entities''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Before entering into an agreement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that the non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity has the authority and capability—

''(A) to carry out the terms of the agreement; and

''(B) to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of a failure to perform.'';

(2) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) USER FEES.—

''(1) COLLECTION OF FEES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may allow a non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity that has entered into an agreement pursuant to subsection (b) to collect user fees for the use of developed recreation sites and facilities, whether developed or constructed by the non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity or the Department of the Army.

''(B) USE OF VISITOR RESERVATION SERVICES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A non-Federal public entity or a private nonprofit entity described in subparagraph (A) may use, to manage fee collections and reservations under this section, any visitor reservation service that the Secretary has provided for by contract or interagency agreement, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

''(ii) TRANSFER.—The Secretary may transfer, or cause to be transferred by another Federal agency, to a non-Federal public entity or a private nonprofit entity described in subparagraph (A) user fees received by the Secretary or other Federal agency under a visitor reservation service described in clause (i) for recreation facilities and natural resources managed by the non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity pursuant to a cooperative agreement entered into under subsection (b).

''(2) USE OF FEES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity that collects a user fee under paragraph (1)—

''(i) may retain up to 100 percent of the fees collected, as determined by the Secretary; and

''(ii) notwithstanding section 210(b)(4) of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. 460d–3(b)(4)), shall use any retained amounts for operation, maintenance, and management activities relating to recreation and natural resources at recreation site at which the fee is collected.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The use by a non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity of user fees collected under paragraph (1)—

''(i) shall remain subject to the direction and oversight of the Secretary; and

''(ii) shall not affect any existing third-party property interest, lease, or agreement with the Secretary.

''(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The authority of a non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity under this subsection shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to protect the interests of the United States.''; and

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''For purposes'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes''; and

(B) by striking ''non-Federal public and private entities. Any funds received by the Secretary under this section'' and inserting the following: ''non-Federal public entities, private nonprofit entities, and other private entities.

''(2) DEPOSIT OF FUNDS.—Any funds received by the Secretary under this subsection''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC ENTITY.—The term 'non-Federal public entity' means a non-Federal public entity as defined in the memorandum issued by the Corp of Engineers on April 4, 2018, and titled 'Implementation Guidance for Section 1155, Management of Recreation Facilities, of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2016, Public Law 114–322'.

''(2) PRIVATE NONPROFIT ENTITY.—The term 'private nonprofit entity' means an organization that is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of that Code.''.

SEC. 1154. RETENTION OF RECREATION FEES.

Section 210(b) of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. 460d–3(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Notwithstanding'' and all that follows through ''to establish'' and inserting ''Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary of the Army may establish'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''vehicle. Such maximum amount'' and inserting ''vehicle, which amount''; and

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

''(4) USE OF FUNDS.—The fees collected under this subsection shall be credited to the currently applicable appropriation, account, or fund of the Department of the Army as discretionary offsetting collections, and shall be available only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts, for the operation and maintenance of recreation sites and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, subject to the condition that not less than 80 percent of fees collected at recreation areas of a specific water resources development project shall be used at such project.''.

SEC. 1155. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATED TO WATER DATA.

It is the sense of Congress that, for the purpose of improving water resources management, the Secretary should—

(1) develop and implement a framework for integrating, sharing, and using water data;

(2) identify and prioritize key water data needed to support water resources management and planning, including—

(A) water data sets, types, and associated metadata; and

(B) water data infrastructure, technologies, and tools;

(3) in consultation with other Federal agencies, States, Indian Tribes, local governments, and relevant stakeholders, develop and adopt common national standards for collecting, sharing, and integrating water data, infrastructure, technologies, and tools;

(4) ensure that water data is publicly accessible and interoperable;

(5) integrate water data and tools through nationwide approaches to data infrastructure, platforms, models, and tool development; and

(6) support the adoption of new technologies and the development of tools for water data collection, sharing, and standardization.

SEC. 1156. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO COMPREHENSIVE BENEFITS.

It is the sense of Congress that in carrying out any feasibility study, the Secretary should follow, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) the guidance described in the memoranda relating to ''Comprehensive Documentation of Benefits in Feasibility Studies'', dated April 3, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and signed by the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works and the Director of Civil Works, respectively; and

(2) 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.

Subtitle B—Grace F. Napolitano Priority for Water Supply, Water Conservation, and Drought Resiliency Act of 2024

SEC. 1160. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Grace F. Napolitano Priority for Water Supply, Water Conservation, and Drought Resiliency Act of 2024''.

SEC. 1161. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the United States for the Corps of Engineers,

consistent with applicable statutory authorities—

(1) to maximize opportunities for water supply, water conservation measures, and drought resiliency efforts at and in the operation of water resources development projects;

(2) in accordance with section 301(a) of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b), to participate and cooperate with States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes in authorized connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of water resources development projects; and

(3) in coordination with non-Federal interests, to enable the adoption of water conservation measures and drought resiliency measures that are in alignment with the authorized purposes of water resources development projects.

(b) FULL CONSIDERATION.—In support of subsection (a), the Secretary shall give full consideration to requests and proposals from non-Federal interests to utilize the authorities of the Corps of Engineers in furtherance of water supply features, water conservation measures, and drought resiliency efforts that are in alignment the authorized purposes of water resources development projects.

(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects, modifies, or changes—

(A) the authority of a State to manage, use, or allocate the water resources of that State;

(B) any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(C) any existing water supply agreements between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest;

(D) the authorized purposes of a water resources development project; or

(E) any existing Corps of Engineers authorities;

(2) preempts or affects any State water law or interstate compact governing water;

(3) diminishes the other priorities and the primary or secondary missions of the Corps of Engineers; or

(4) shall be interpreted to supersede or modify any written agreement between the Federal Government and a non-Federal interest that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1162. FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In updating a water control manual for 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), the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, incorporate the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) GUIDELINES.—The Secretary, in coordination with relevant Federal and State agencies and non-Federal interests, shall issue clear and concise guidelines for incorporating the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations into water control manuals for reservoirs described in subsection (a).

(c) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall carry out an assessment of geographically diverse reservoirs described in subsection (a) to determine the viability of using forecast-informed reservoir operations at such reservoirs.

(2) PRIORITY AREAS.—In carrying out the assessment described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include an assessment of—

(A) each reservoir located in the South Pacific Division of the Corps of Engineers; and

(B) reservoirs located in each of the Northwestern Division and the South Atlantic Division of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall consult with relevant Federal and State agencies and non-Federal interests.

(d) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section preempts or affects any State water law or any interstate compact governing water, or otherwise restricts, affects, or amends any other law or the authority of any department, instrumentality, or agency of the United States related to the operation of reservoirs described in subsection (a).

SEC. 1163. UPDATES TO CERTAIN WATER CONTROL MANUALS.

Section 8109 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3702) is amended by inserting ''or that incorporate the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations into such manuals'' before the period at the end.

SEC. 1164. EMERGENCY DROUGHT OPERATIONS PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED PROJECT.—In this section, the term ''covered project'' means a project—

(1) that is located in the State of California, the State of Nevada, or the State of Arizona; and

(2)(A) of the Corps of Engineers for which water supply is an authorized purpose; or

(B) for which the Secretary develops a water control manual under section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 709).

(b) EMERGENCY OPERATION DURING DROUGHT.—Consistent with other authorized project purposes and in coordination with the non-Federal interest, in operating a covered project during a drought emergency in the project area, the Secretary may carry out a pilot program to operate the covered project with water supply as the primary project purpose.

(c) UPDATES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may update the water control manual for a covered project to include drought operations and contingency plans.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Secretary shall ensure that—

(1) operations described in that subsection—

(A) are consistent with water management deviations and drought contingency plans in the water control manual for the covered project;

(B) impact only the flood pool managed by the Secretary; and

(C) shall not be carried out in the event of a forecast or anticipated flood or weather event that would require flood risk management to take precedence;

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary uses forecast-informed reservoir operations; and

(3) the covered project returns to the operations that were in place prior to the use of the authority provided under that subsection at a time determined by the Secretary, in coordination with the non-Federal interest.

(e) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may receive and expend funds contributed by a non-Federal interest to carry out activities under this section.

(f) REPORT.—

(1) 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 a report on the pilot program carried out under this section.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The Secretary shall include in the report under paragraph (1) a description of the activities of the Secretary that were carried out for each covered project and any lessons learned from carrying out those activities.

(g) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects, modifies, or changes the authorized purposes of a covered project;

(2) affects existing Corps of Engineers authorities, including authorities with respect to navigation, hydropower, flood damage reduction, and environmental protection and restoration;

(3) affects the ability of the Corps of Engineers to provide for temporary deviations;

(4) affects the application of a cost-share requirement under section 101, 102, or 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211, 2212, 2213);

(5) supersedes or modifies any written agreement between the Federal Government and a non-Federal interest that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(6) supersedes or modifies any amendment to an existing multistate water control plan for the Colorado River Basin, if applicable;

(7) affects any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(8) preempts or affects any State water law or interstate compact governing water;

(9) affects existing water supply agreements between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest; or

(10) affects any obligation to comply with the provisions of any Federal or State environmental law, including—

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

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

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

SEC. 1165. LEVERAGING FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.

Section 1118(i) of Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (43 U.S.C. 390b–2(i)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS FOR OTHER FEDERAL RESERVOIR PROJECTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to receive and expend funds from a non-Federal interest or a Federal agency that owns a Federal reservoir project described in subparagraph (B) to formulate, review, or revise operational documents pursuant to a proposal submitted in accordance with subsection (a) for such a Federal reservoir project.

''(B) FEDERAL RESERVOIR PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—A Federal reservoir project referred to in subparagraph (A) is 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).''.

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

SEC. 1201. 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) YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.—Project for flood risk management, Yavapai County, in the vicinity of the City of Cottonwood, Arizona.

(2) CLEAR LAKE, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Clear Lake, Lake County, California.

(3) COSUMNES RIVER WATERSHED, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, water supply, and related purposes, Cosumnes River watershed, California.

(4) EASTMAN LAKE, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply conservation and recharge, Eastman Lake, California.

(5) HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, city of Hesperia, California.

(6) PILLAR POINT HARBOR, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and storm damage risk reduction, Pillar Point Harbor, California.

(7) PINE FLAT DAM, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration, water supply, and recreation, Pine Flat Dam, Fresno County, California.

(8) RIALTO CHANNEL, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, Rialto Channel, city of Rialto and vicinity, California.

(9) SALINAS RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Salinas River, California.

(10) SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, city of San Bernardino, California.

(11) SAN DIEGO AND ORANGE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management and ecosystem restoration, San Diego and Orange Counties, California.

(12) SAN DIEGO BAY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, including sea level rise, San Diego Bay, California.

(13) SAN FELIPE LAKE AND PAJARO RIVER, SAN BENITO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, San Felipe Lake and Pajaro River, San Benito County, California.

(14) SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, including stormwater runoff reduction, City of San Mateo, California.

(15) SANTA ANA RIVER, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, water supply, and recreation, Santa Ana River, Anaheim, California.

(16) SANTA ANA RIVER, JURUPA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Santa Ana River, Jurupa Valley, California.

(17) SWEETWATER RESERVOIR, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, Sweetwater Reservoir, California.

(18) COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.—Project for ecosystem restoration and flood risk management, Fountain Creek, Monument Creek, and Templeton Gap Levee, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colorado.

(19) CONNECTICUT SHORELINE, CONNECTICUT.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Connecticut shoreline, Connecticut.

(20) ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including restoring freshwater brook floodplain, Enfield, Connecticut.

(21) HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Hartford, Connecticut.

(22) PARK RIVER CONDUIT, CITY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, including stormwater management, City of Hartford, Connecticut and vicinity.

(23) NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, Newington, Connecticut.

(24) CITY OF NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, City of Norwalk, Connecticut, in the vicinity of the Norwalk wastewater treatment plant.

(25) PLYMOUTH, CONNECTICUT.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Plymouth, Connecticut.

(26) FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, Rooster River, Fairfield, Connecticut.

(27) WESTPORT BEACHES, CONNECTICUT.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and ecosystem restoration, Westport, Connecticut.

(28) WINDHAM, CONNECTICUT.—Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Windham, Connecticut.

(29) DELAWARE INLAND BAYS WATERSHED, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm risk reduction, and ecosystem restoration, including shoreline stabilization, Delaware Inland Bays watershed, Delaware.

(30) TOWN OF MILTON, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Milton, Delaware.

(31) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—Project for coastal storm risk management, flood risk management, and hurricane and storm risk reduction, City of Wilmington, Delaware.

(32) ANACOSTIA RIVER BANK AND SEAWALLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND MARYLAND.—Project for navigation, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, including dredging and sediment management, Anacostia River bank and seawalls, Washington, District of Columbia, and Prince George's County, Maryland.

(33) FLETCHERS COVE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Project for recreation, including dredging, Fletchers Cove, District of Columbia.

(34) EAST LAKE TOHOPEKALIGA, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, East Lake Tohopekaliga, Florida.

(35) FLORIDA SPACEPORT SYSTEM MARINE INTERMODAL TRANSPORTATION WHARF, FLORIDA.—Project for navigation in the vicinity of Cape Canaveral, Florida.

(36) LAKE CONWAY, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management, navigation, and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, Lake Conway, Florida.

(37) MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, TAMPA, FLORIDA.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and ecosystem restoration in the vicinity of MacDill Air Force Base, City of Tampa, Florida.

(38) PALATKA BARGE PORT, PUTNAM COUNTY, FLORIDA.—Project for navigation, Palatka Barge Port, Putnam County, Florida.

(39) CAMP CREEK TRIBUTARY, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including stream restoration, along the Camp Creek Tributary in Fulton County, Georgia.

(40) COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management, City of College Park, Georgia.

(41) PROCTOR CREEK, SMYRNA, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management, Proctor Creek, Smyrna, Georgia, including Jonquil Driver Stormwater Park.

(42) TYBEE ISLAND, GEORGIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Tybee Island, Georgia, including by incorporating other Federal studies conducted on the effect of the construction of Savannah Harbor Channel on the shoreline of Tybee Island.

(43) GUAM.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, Guam.

(44) HAWAI'I KAI, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management, Hawai'i Kai, Hawaii.

(45) KAIAKA-WAIALUA WATERSHED, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management, Kaiaka-Waialua watershed, O'ahu, Hawaii.

(46) KAUA'I, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, County of Kaua'i, Hawaii.

(47) MAUI, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, County of Maui, Hawaii.

(48) BERWYN, ILLINOIS.—Project for comprehensive flood risk management, City of Berwyn, Illinois.

(49) BUTTERFIELD CREEK, ILLINOIS.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Butterfield Creek, Illinois, including the villages of Flossmoor, Matteson, Park Forest, and Richton Park.

(50) FRANKLIN PARK, ILLINOIS.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and water supply, Village of Franklin Park, Illinois.

(51) ROCKY RIPPLE, INDIANA.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Rocky Ripple, Indiana.

(52) BAYOU RIGAUD TO CAMINADA PASS, LOUISIANA.—Project for navigation, Bayou Rigaud to Caminada Pass, Louisiana.

(53) LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN STORM SURGE REDUCTION PROJECT, LOUISIANA.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Lake Pontchartrain, Orleans, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Livingston, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Jefferson, and St. Bernard Parishes, Louisiana.

(54) LIVINGSTON PARISH FLOOD PROTECTION, LOUISIANA.—Project for flood risk management, Livingston Parish, Louisiana.

(55) NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA.—Project for flood risk management, City of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

(56) NEW ORLEANS METRO AREA, LOUISIANA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, including mitigation of saltwater wedges, for the City of New Orleans and metropolitan area, Louisiana.

(57) COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS.—Project for flood risk management, Coffeyville, Kansas.

(58) BULLSKIN CREEK IN SHELBY COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including bank stabilization, Bullskin Creek in Shelby County, Kentucky.

(59) CUMBERLAND RIVER, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, AND LYON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including bank stabilization, Cumberland River, Crittenden County, Livingston County, and Lyon County, Kentucky.

(60) FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for flood risk management, including bank stabilization, Fulton County, Kentucky.

(61) SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including water supply, Scott County, Kentucky.

(62) HAGAMAN CHUTE, LAKE PROVIDENCE, LOUISIANA.—Project for navigation, including widening and sediment management, Hagaman Chute, Lake Providence, Louisiana.

(63) BALTIMORE INLAND FLOODING, MARYLAND.—Project for inland flood risk management, City of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland.

(64) MARYLAND BEACHES, MARYLAND.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and flood risk management in the vicinity of United States Route 1, Maryland.

(65) OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND.—Project for flood risk management, Ocean City, Maryland.

(66) BEAVERDAM CREEK, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND.—Project for flood risk management, Beaverdam Creek, Prince George's County, Maryland, in the vicinity of United States Route 50 and railroads.

(67) CAPE COD CANAL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for recreation, Cape Cod Canal, in the vicinity of Tidal Flats Recreation Area, Massachusetts.

(68) CONNECTICUT RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management along the Connecticut River, Massachusetts.

(69) LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, City of Leominster, Massachusetts.

(70) LOWER COBB BROOK, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, Lower Cobb Brook, City of Taunton, Massachusetts.

(71) OAK BLUFFS, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, coastal storm risk management, recreation, and ecosystem restoration, including shoreline stabilization along East Chop Drive, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts.

(72) OAK BLUFFS HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for coastal storm risk management and navigation, Oak Bluffs Harbor north and south jetties, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts.

(73) SQUANTUM CAUSEWAY, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, Squantum, in the vicinity of East Squantum Street and Dorchester Street Causeway, Quincy, Massachusetts.

(74) SUNSET BAY, CHARLES RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for navigation, flood risk management, recreation, and ecosystem restoration, including dredging, in the vicinity of Sunset Bay, Charles River, cities of Boston, Watertown, and Newton, Massachusetts.

(75) TISBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline stabilization along Beach Road Causeway, Tisbury, Massachusetts.

(76) TOWN NECK BEACH, SANDWICH, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, Town Neck Beach, town of Sandwich, Massachusetts.

(77) WESTPORT HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, and navigation, including improvements to the breakwater at Westport Harbor, Town of Westport, Massachusetts.

(78) ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.—Project for water supply, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

(79) BRIGHTON MILL POND, MICHIGAN.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Brighton Mill Pond, Michigan.

(80) CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management, Little Black River, City of Cheboygan, Michigan.

(81) DEARBORN AND DEARBORN HEIGHTS, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management, Dearborn and Dearborn Heights, Michigan.

(82) GRAND TRAVERSE BAY, MICHIGAN.—Project for navigation, Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan.

(83) GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Grand Traverse County, Michigan.

(84) KALAMAZOO RIVER WATERSHED, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Kalamazoo River Watershed and tributaries, Michigan.

(85) LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including feasibility of emergency shoreline protection, Ludington, Michigan.

(86) MARYSVILLE, MICHIGAN.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline stabilization, City of Marysville, Michigan.

(87) MCCOMB, MISSISSIPPI.—Project for flood risk management, city of McComb, Mississippi.

(88) MILES CITY, MONTANA.—Project for flood risk management, Miles City, Montana.

(89) PAHRUMP, NEVADA.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and flood risk management, Pahrump, Nevada.

(90) BERKELEY HEIGHTS, NEW PROVIDENCE, AND SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Township of Berkeley Heights, Borough of New Providence, and City of Summit, New Jersey.

(91) BERRY'S CREEK, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Berry's Creek, New Jersey.

(92) FLEISCHER BROOK, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Fleischer Brook, New Jersey.

(93) GREAT FALLS RACEWAY, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management and hydropower, Paterson, New Jersey.

(94) GUTTENBERG, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Guttenberg, New Jersey, in the vicinity of John F. Kennedy Boulevard East.

(95) PASSAIC RIVER BASIN, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, and Passaic Counties, New Jersey.

(96) PASSAIC RIVER, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.—Project for navigation and flood risk management, Passaic River, Paterson, New Jersey.

(97) PAULSBORO, NEW JERSEY.—Project for navigation, Borough of Paulsboro, New Jersey.

(98) VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management along the Ho-Ho-Kus Brook and Saddle River, Village of Ridgewood, New Jersey.

(99) WOLF CREEK, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Wolf Creek, Ridgefield, New Jersey.

(100) DOÑA ANA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—Project for water supply, Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

(101) NAMBE RIVER WATERSHED, NEW MEXICO.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, Nambe River Watershed, New Mexico.

(102) OTERO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—Project for flood risk management, Otero County, New Mexico.

(103) ALLEGHENY RIVER, NEW YORK.—Project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, New York.

(104) BABYLON, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, navigation, and ecosystem restoration, Town of Babylon, New York.

(105) BRONX RIVER, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, and Yonkers, New York.

(106) BROOKHAVEN, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, and ecosystem restoration, Town of Brookhaven, New York.

(107) HIGHLANDS, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Highland Brook (also known as ''Buttermilk Falls Brook'') and tributaries, Town of Highlands, Orange County, New York.

(108) INWOOD HILL PARK, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Inwood Hill Park, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Manhattan, New York.

(109) ISLIP, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Islip, New York.

(110) OYSTER BAY, NEW YORK.—Project for coastal storm risk management and flood risk management in the vicinity of Tobay Beach, Town of Oyster Bay, New York.

(111) PASCACK BROOK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, Pascack Brook, Rockland County, New York, including the Village of Spring Valley.

(112) SOMERS, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, Town of Somers, New York.

(113) SPARKILL CREEK, ORANGETOWN, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management and streambank erosion, Sparkill Creek, Orangetown, New York.

(114) TURTLE COVE, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Pelham Bay Park, Eastchester Bay, in the vicinity of Turtle Cove, Bronx, New York.

(115) CAPE FEAR RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, in the vicinity of Northeast Cape Fear River and Black River, North Carolina.

(116) LELAND, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, navigation, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, including bank stabilization, for Jackeys Creek in the Town of Leland, North Carolina.

(117) MARION, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization, along the Catawba River, City of Marion, North Carolina.

(118) PENDER COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management in the vicinity of North Carolina Highway 53, Pender County, North Carolina.

(119) PIGEON RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, Pigeon River, in the vicinity of the towns of Clyde and Canton, Haywood County, North Carolina.

(120) COE CREEK, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, Coe Creek, City of Fairview Park, Ohio.

(121) COLD CREEK, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Cold Creek, Erie County, Ohio.

(122) DEFIANCE, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, recreation, and bank stabilization, Maumee, Auglaize, and Tiffin Rivers, Defiance, Ohio.

(123) DILLON LAKE, MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, recreation, and shoreline erosion protection, Dillon Lake, Muskingum and Licking Counties, Ohio.

(124) GENEVA-ON-THE-LAKE, OHIO.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, ecosystem restoration, recreation, and shoreline erosion protection, Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio.

(125) GREAT MIAMI RIVER, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, including incorporation of existing levee systems, for the Great Miami River, Ohio.

(126) JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP, OHIO.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management and shoreline erosion protection, Jerusalem Township, Ohio.

(127) LITTLE KILLBUCK CREEK, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including aquatic invasive species management, Little Killbuck Creek, Ohio.

(128) NILES, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, City of Niles, Ohio.

(129) NINE MILE CREEK, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, Nine Mile Creek, Cleveland, Ohio.

(130) LAKE TEXOMA, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS.—Project for water supply, including increased needs in southern Oklahoma, Lake Texoma, Oklahoma and Texas.

(131) SARDIS LAKE, OKLAHOMA.—Project for water supply, Sardis Lake, Oklahoma.

(132) SIUSLAW RIVER, FLORENCE, OREGON.—Project for flood risk management and streambank erosion, Siuslaw River, Florence, Oregon.

(133) WILLAMETTE RIVER, LANE COUNTY, OREGON.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Willamette River, Lane County, Oregon.

(134) ALLEGHENY RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, Pennsylvania.

(135) BOROUGH OF NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for flood risk management, including dredging along the Schuylkill River, in the Borough of Norristown and vicinity, Pennsylvania.

(136) BOROUGH OF POTTSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for alternate water supply, Borough of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

(137) PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, including shoreline stabilization, South Wetlands Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(138) WEST NORRITON TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for flood risk management and streambank erosion, Stony Creek, in the vicinity of Whitehall Road, West Norriton Township, Pennsylvania.

(139) GUAYAMA, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Guamaní, Guayama, Puerto Rico.

(140) NARANJITO, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Guadiana, Naranjito, Puerto Rico.

(141) OROCOVIS, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Orocovis, Orocovis, Puerto Rico.

(142) PONCE, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Inabón, Ponce, Puerto Rico.

(143) SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Descalabrado, Santa Isabel, Puerto Rico.

(144) YAUCO, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Yauco, Yauco, Puerto Rico.

(145) UNION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, water supply, and recreation, Union County, South Carolina.

(146) DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—Project for flood risk management, City of Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.

(147) GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—Project for water supply, including evaluation of Nolichucky River capabilities, Greene County, Tennessee.

(148) GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS.—Project for navigation, Galveston Bay, Texas.

(149) GUADALUPE COUNTY, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management, Guadalupe County, including City of Santa Clara, Texas.

(150) HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Halls Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

(151) WINOOSKI RIVER BASIN, VERMONT.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Winooski River basin, Vermont.

(152) CEDARBUSH CREEK, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for navigation, Cedarbush Creek, Gloucester County, Virginia.

(153) CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, JAMES CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, Chickahominy River, James City County, Virginia.

(154) JAMES CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for flood risk management and navigation, James City County, Virginia.

(155) TIMBERNECK CREEK, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for navigation, Timberneck Creek, Gloucester County, Virginia.

(156) YORK RIVER, YORK COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, York River, York County, Virginia.

(157) GRAYS BAY, WASHINGTON.—Project for navigation, flood risk management, and ecosystem restoration, Grays Bay, Wahkiakum County, Washington.

(158) WAHKIAKUM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.—Project for flood risk management and sediment management, Grays River, in the vicinity of Rosburg, Wahkiakum County, Washington.

(159) WIND, KLICKITAT, HOOD, DESCHUTES, ROCK CREEK, AND JOHN DAY TRIBUTARIES, COLUMBIA RIVER, WASHINGTON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Wind, Klickitat, Hood, Deschutes, Rock Creek, and John Day tributaries, Columbia River, Washington.

(160) ARCADIA, WISCONSIN.—Project for flood risk management, city of Arcadia, Wisconsin.

(161) CITY OF LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.—Project for flood risk management, City of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

(162) RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN.—Project for ecosystem restoration, city of River Falls, Wisconsin.

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

(1) BLACK WARRIOR AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, ALABAMA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Coffeeville Lock and Dam, authorized pursuant to section 4 of the Act of July 5, 1884 (chapter 229, 23 Stat. 148; 35 Stat. 818), and portion of the project for navigation, Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, Alabama and Mississippi, consisting of the Demopolis Lock and Dam on the Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway, Alabama, authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1945 (chapter 19, 59 Stat. 17), for construction of new locks to maintain navigability.

(2) LUXAPALILA CREEK, ALABAMA.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Luxapalila Creek, Alabama, authorized pursuant to section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 307).

(3) OSCEOLA HARBOR, ARKANSAS.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Osceola Harbor, Arkansas, authorized under section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577), to evaluate the expansion of the harbor.

(4) FARMINGTON DAM, CALIFORNIA.—Modifications to the project for flood control and other purposes, the Calaveras River and Littlejohn Creek and tributaries, California, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 902), for improved flood risk management and to support water supply recharge and storage.

(5) HUMBOLDT HARBOR AND BAY, CALIFORNIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Humboldt Harbor and Bay, California, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 3, 1930 (chapter 847, 46 Stat. 932; 82 Stat. 732; 110 Stat. 3663), for additional deepening and widening.

(6) MADERA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, water supply, and ecosystem restoration, Chowchilla River, Ash Slough, and Berenda Slough, Madera County, California, authorized pursuant to section 6 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1595; 52 Stat. 1225).

(7) SACRAMENTO RIVER INTEGRATED FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT, CALIFORNIA.—Modifications to the project for flood control, Sacramento River, California, authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 1, 1917 (chapter 144, 39 Stat. 949; 76 Stat. 1197), to enhance flood risk reduction, to incorporate natural and nature-based features, and to incorporate modifications to the portion of such project north of the Freemont Weir for the purposes of integrating management of such system with the adjacent floodplain.

(8) SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, CALIFORNIA.—Modifications to the project for flood control, Sacramento-San Joaquin Basin Streams, California, authorized pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives adopted on May 8, 1964 (docket number 1371), for improved flood risk management, including dredging.

(9) THAMES RIVER, CONNECTICUT.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Thames River, Connecticut, authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1945 (chapter 19, 59 Stat. 13), to increase authorized depth.

(10) WAIMEA RIVER, KAUA'I, HAWAII.—Modifications to the project for coastal storm risk management and ecosystem restoration, Waimea River, Kaua'i, Hawaii, authorized pursuant to section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s), to improve protection provided by levees and flood control features.

(11) CHICAGO SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL DISPERSAL BARRIER, ILLINOIS.—Modifications to the project for Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal and Dispersal Barrier, Illinois, initiated under section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a; 118 Stat. 1352), for the construction of an emergency access boat ramp in the vicinity of Romeoville, Illinois.

(12) EAST SAINT LOUIS AND VICINITY, ILLINOIS.—Modifications to the project for environmental restoration and recreation, authorized by section 1001(18) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1052), to reevaluate levels of flood risk management and integrate the Spring Lake Project, as recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers issued on December 22, 2004.

(13) DELAWARE RIVER MAINSTEM AND CHANNEL DEEPENING, DELAWARE, NEW JERSEY, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Delaware River Mainstem and Channel Deepening, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, authorized by section 101(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4802; 113 Stat. 300; 114 Stat. 2602), to increase the authorized depth.

(14) HANAPĒPĒ RIVER, HAWAII.—Modifications to the project for local flood protection, Hanapēpē River, island of Kaua'i, Hawaii, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 903), for ecosystem restoration and to improve protection provided by levees and flood control features.

(15) LAUPĀHOEHOE HARBOR, HAWAII.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Laupāhoehoe Harbor, Hawaii, authorized pursuant to section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 486), for seawall repair and mitigation.

(16) CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Calcasieu River and Pass, Louisiana, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 481; 121 Stat. 1126), including channel deepening and jetty improvements.

(17) MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, OUACHITA RIVER, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for flood control of the Mississippi River in it alluvial valley and for its improvement from the Head of Passes to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, authorized by the first section of the Act of May 15, 1928 (chapter 569, 45 Stat. 534), to include bank stabilization on the portion of the project consisting of the Ouachita River from Monroe to Caldwell Parishes, Louisiana.

(18) MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, OUACHITA RIVER, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for flood control of the Mississippi River in it alluvial valley and for its improvement from the Head of Passes to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, authorized by the first section of the Act of May 15, 1928 (chapter 569, 45 Stat. 534), to study the feasibility of adding 62 miles of the east bank of the Ouachita River Levee System at and below Monroe Parish to Caldwell Parish, Louisiana.

(19) NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN, AND ACUSHNET, MASSACHUSETTS.—Modifications to the project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Massachusetts, authorized by section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 305), for navigation improvements and evaluation of the current barrier function.

(20) HODGES VILLAGE DAM, OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Hodges Village Dam, Oxford, Massachusetts, authorized pursuant to section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s), to add recreation and ecosystem restoration as a project purpose, including in the vicinity of Greenbriar Park.

(21) HOLLAND HARBOR, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the portion of the project for navigation Holland (Black Lake), Michigan, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 14, 1880 (chapter 211, 21 Stat. 183; 30 Stat. 1130; 46 Stat. 929; 49 Stat. 1036; 68 Stat. 1252), consisting of the Federal Channel of Holland Harbor, for additional deepening.

(22) MONROE HARBOR, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Monroe Harbor, Michigan, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 3, 1930 (chapter 847, 46 Stat. 930), for additional deepening.

(23) PORT HURON, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Channels in Lake Saint Clair Michigan, authorized by the first section of the Act of August 30, 1935 (chapter 831, 49 Stat. 1036), for additional deepening at the mouth of the Black River, Port Huron, Michigan.

(24) SAINT JOSEPH HARBOR, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the portion of the project for navigation, Saint Joseph, Michigan, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 14, 1880 (chapter 211, 21 Stat. 183; 30 Stat. 1130; 49 Stat. 1036; 72 Stat. 299), consisting of the Federal Channel of Saint Joseph Harbor, for additional deepening.

(25) SAINT MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the project for navigation Middle and West Neebish channels, Saint Marys River, Michigan, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 13, 1902 (chapter 1079, 32 Stat. 361; 70 Stat. 54), to bring the channels to a consistent depth.

(26) BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Jersey Flats and Bayonne, New Jersey, authorized by the first section of the Act of September 22, 1922 (chapter 427, 42 Stat. 1038), for improvements to the navigation channel, including channel extension, widening, and deepening, in the vicinity of Bayonne, New Jersey.

(27) SURRY MOUNTAIN LAKE DAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Modifications to the project for flood protection and recreation, Surry Mountain Lake dam, authorized pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1572; 52 Stat. 1216; 58 Stat. 892), to add ecosystem restoration as a project purpose, and to install the proper gates and related equipment at Surry Mountain Lake to support stream flow augmentation releases.

(28) LONG BEACH, NEW YORK.—Modifications to the project for storm damage reduction, Atlantic Coast of Long Island from Jones Inlet to East Rockaway Inlet, Long Beach Island, New York, authorized by section 101(a)(21) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3665), to include additional replacement of beach groins to offer storm protection, erosion prevention, and reduce the need for future renourishment.

(29) BALD HEAD ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA.—Modifications to the project for hurricane-flood control protection, Cape Fear to the North Carolina-South Carolina State line, North Carolina, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 1419), to add coastal storm risk management and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, including shoreline stabilization, as an authorized purpose of the project for the village of Bald Head Island, North Carolina.

(30) MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management and water supply, Mosquito Creek Lake, Trumbull County, Ohio.

(31) RENO BEACH-HOWARD FARMS, OHIO.—Modifications to the project for flood control, Reno Beach-Howard Farms, Ohio, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1178), to improve project levees and to provide flood damage risk reduction to the portions of Jerusalem Township, Ohio, not currently benefited by the project.

(32) DELAWARE RIVER, MANTUA CREEK (FORT MIFFLIN) AND MARCUS HOOK, PENNSYLVANIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Delaware River, Philadelphia to the sea, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 25, 1910 (chapter 382, 36 Stat. 637; 46 Stat. 921; 49 Stat. 1030; 52 Stat. 803; 59 Stat. 14; 68 Stat. 1249; 72 Stat. 297), to deepen the anchorage areas at Mantua Creek (Fort Mifflin) and Marcus Hook.

(33) LITTLE CONEMAUGH, STONYCREEK, AND CONEMAUGH RIVERS, PENNSYLVANIA.—Modifications to the project for ecosystem restoration, recreation, and flood risk management, Little Conemaugh, Stonycreek, and Conemaugh rivers, Pennsylvania.

(34) CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1709), including improvements to address potential or actual changed conditions on that portion of the project that serves the North Charleston Terminal.

(35) ADDICKS AND BARKER RESERVOIRS, TEXAS.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Addicks and Barker Reservoirs, Texas, authorized pursuant to the project for Buffalo Bayou and its tributaries, Texas, under section 3a of the Act of August 11, 1939 (chapter 699, 53 Stat. 1414; 68 Stat. 1258).

(36) GALVESTON BAY AREA, TEXAS.—Modifications to the following projects for deepening and associated dredged material placement, disposal, and environmental mitigation navigation:

(A) The project for navigation, Galveston Bay Area, Texas City Channel, Texas, authorized by section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4090).

(B) The project for navigation and environmental restoration, Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels, Texas, authorized by section 101(a)(30) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3666).

(C) The project for navigation, Galveston Harbor Channel Extension Project, Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels, Texas, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3836).

(D) The project for navigation, Houston Ship Channel Expansion Channel Improvement Project, Harris, Chambers, and Galveston Counties, Texas, authorized by section 401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2734).

(37) GALVESTON HARBOR CHANNEL EXTENSION PROJECT, HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TEXAS.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Galveston Harbor Channel Extension Project, Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels, Texas, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3836), to include further deepening and extension of the Federal channel and Turning Basin 2.

(38) GATHRIGHT RESERVOIR AND FALLING SPRING DAM, VIRGINIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation and flood control, Gathright Reservoir and Falling Spring dam, Virginia, authorized by section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 645), to include recreation as an authorized project purpose.

(39) MOUNT ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WASHINGTON.—Modifications to the project for sediment control and navigation, Mount St. Helens, Washington, authorized by chapter IV of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (99 Stat. 318; 114 Stat. 2612), to include dredging to address flood risk management and navigation for federally authorized channels on the Cowlitz River and at the confluence of the Cowlitz and Columbia Rivers.

(40) MONONGAHELA RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA.—Modifications to the project for recreation, Monongahela River, West Virginia.

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—Each study authorized by subsection (b) shall be considered a new phase investigation and afforded the same treatment as a general reevaluation.

(d) SPECIAL RULE, ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.—The cost of the study under subsection (b)(25) shall be at Federal expense.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES FOR PROJECTS FROM CAP AUTHORITIES.—

(1) CEDAR POINT SEAWALL, SCITUATE, MASSACHUSETTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Cedar Point Seawall, Scituate, Massachusetts.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (33 U.S.C. 426g).

(2) JONES LEVEE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, Jones Levee, Pierce County, Washington.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(3) HATCH, NEW MEXICO.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, Hatch, New Mexico.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(4) FORT GEORGE INLET, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study to modify the project for navigation, Fort George Inlet, Jacksonville, Florida, to include navigation improvements or shoreline erosion prevention or mitigation as a result of the project.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i).

SEC. 1202. EXPEDITED MODIFICATION OF EXISTING FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

The Secretary shall expedite the completion of the following feasibility studies, as modified by this section, and if the Secretary determines that a project that is the subject of the feasibility study is justified in the completed report, may proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the project:

(1) MARE ISLAND STRAIT, CALIFORNIA.—The study for navigation, Mare Island Straight channel, authorized by section 406 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 323; 136 Stat. 3753), is modified to authorize the Secretary to consider the benefits of deepening the channel to support activities of the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

(2) SAVANNAH HARBOR, GEORGIA.—Section 8201(b)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3750) is amended

by striking '', without evaluation of additional deepening'' and inserting '', including evaluation of additional deepening''.

(3) HONOLULU HARBOR, HAWAII.—The study to modify the project for navigation, Honolulu, Hawaii, authorized by the first section of the Act of March 3, 1905 (chapter 1482, 33 Stat. 1146; 136 Stat. 3750), is modified to authorize the Secretary to consider the benefits of the project modification on disaster resilience and enhanced national security from utilization of the harbor by the Department of Defense.

(4) ALEXANDRIA TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LOUISIANA.—The 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, is modified to include the parishes of Pointe Coupee, Allen, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, Iberville, and Cameron within the scope of the study.

(5) SAW MILL RIVER, NEW YORK.—The study for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration to address areas in the City of Yonkers and the Village of Hastings-on-the-Hudson within the 100-year flood zone, Saw Mill River, New York, authorized by section 8201(a)(70) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3748), is modified to authorize the Secretary to include within the scope of the study areas surrounding the City of Yonkers and the Village of Hastings-on-the-Hudson and the Village of Elmsford and the Village of Ardsley.

SEC. 1203. 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 food risk management, Upper Guyandotte River Basin, West Virginia.

(2) Project for flood risk management, Kanawha River Basin, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

(3) Project for flood risk management, Cave Buttes Dam, Phoenix, Arizona.

(4) Project for flood risk management, McMicken Dam and Trilby Wash, Maricopa County, Arizona.

(5) Project for ecosystem restoration, Rio Salado Oeste, Phoenix, Arizona.

(6) Modifications to the portion of the project for flood control, water conservation, and related purposes, Russian River Basin, California, consisting of the Coyote Valley Dam, authorized by section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 177; 130 Stat. 1682), to add environmental restoration as a project purpose and to increase water supply and improve reservoir operations.

(7) Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Lower San Joaquin River, Lathrop and Manteca, California, as described in section 1322(b)(2)(F) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1707).

(8) Project for flood risk management, Lower San Joaquin River, San Joaquin Valley, California.

(9) Beneficial use opportunities at the Petaluma River Marsh Restoration project, California.

(10) Modifications to Pine Flat Dam, California, authorized pursuant to a 1964 Congressional Resolution of the House Committee on Public Works, and constructed pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944.

(11) Project for flood risk management, Stratford, Connecticut.

(12) Modifications to the Broward County Water Preserve Areas Project, Broward County, Florida, to address costs that exceed the maximum project cost pursuant to section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4183).

(13) Modifications to Central and Southern Florida, Canal 111 (C-111) South Dade Project, Florida, authorized by section 401(7) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2741).

(14) 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.

(15) Project for flood risk management, Waimea River, County of Kaua'i, Hawaii.

(16) Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Cedar River, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, authorized by section 8201(b)(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3750).

(17) Project for ecosystem restoration, flood risk management, and recreation, Newport, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(32) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746).

(18) Project for navigation, Bayou Sorrel Lock, Louisiana, authorized by the resolution of the United States Senate Committee on Public Works on September 29, 1972, and the resolution of the House of Representatives Committee on Public Works on October 12, 1972.

(19) Project for flood risk management, Mississippi River and Tributaries, Morgan City, Lower Atchafalaya Basin, Louisiana.

(20) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and ecosystem restoration, Southwest Coastal Louisiana, authorized by section 1401(8) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1715).

(21) Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Charles River, Massachusetts, authorized by section 8201(a)(35) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746).

(22) General reevaluation report for the project for flood risk management, Lower Saddle River Flood Protection, New Jersey, authorized by section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4119).

(23) Project for flood risk management, Rahway River, Rahway, New Jersey.

(24) 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).

(25) Project for flood risk management, Morris County, New Jersey, authorized by section 8201(a)(59) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3747).

(26) Northeast Levee System portion of the project for flood control and other purposes, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1573).

(27) Project for navigation, Menominee River, Menominee, Wisconsin.

(28) General reevaluation report for the project for flood risk management and other purposes, East St. Louis and Vicinity, Illinois.

(29) General reevaluation report for project for flood risk management, Green Brook, New Jersey.

(30) Project for ecosystem restoration, Imperial Streams Salton Sea, California.

(31) Modification of the project for navigation, Honolulu Deep Draft Harbor, Hawaii.

(32) Project for shoreline damage mitigation, Burns Waterway Harbor, Indiana.

(33) Project for hurricane and coastal storm risk management, Dare County Beaches, North Carolina.

(34) Modification of the project for flood protection and recreation, Surry Mountain Lake, New Hampshire, including for consideration of low flow augmentation.

(35) Project for coastal storm risk management, Virginia Beach and vicinity, Virginia.

(36) Project for secondary water source identification, Washington Metropolitan Area, Washington, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.

(b) STUDY REPORTS.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a Chief's Report or Director's Report (as applicable) for each of the following projects for the project to be considered for authorization:

(1) Modification of the project for navigation, Norfolk Harbors and Channels, Anchorage F segment, Norfolk, Virginia.

(2) Project for ecosystem restoration, Claiborne and Millers Ferry Locks and Dam Fish Passage, Lower Alabama River, Alabama.

(3) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Surf City, North Carolina.

(4) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Nassau County Back Bays, New York.

(5) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Ala Wai, Hawaii.

(6) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration, Florida.

(7) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Amite River and tributaries, Louisiana.

(8) Project for ecosystem restoration, Biscayne Bay and Southern Everglades, Florida, authorized by section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680).

(9) Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Los Angeles River, California, authorized by section 1407(7) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1714).

(c) PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following:

(1) Project for flood control, Lower Mud River, Milton, West Virginia, authorized by section 580 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3790; 114 Stat. 2612; 121 Stat. 1154).

(2) Project for dam safety modifications, Bluestone Dam, West Virginia, authorized pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1586).

(3) Project for flood risk management, Tulsa and West–Tulsa Levee System, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, authorized by section 401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735).

(4) Project for flood risk management, Little Colorado River, Navajo County, Arizona.

(5) Project for flood risk management, Rio de Flag, Flagstaff, Arizona.

(6) Project for ecosystem restoration, Va Shly'Ay Akimel, Maricopa Indian Reservation, Arizona.

(7) Project for aquatic ecosystem restoration, Quincy Bay, Illinois, Upper Mississippi River Restoration Program.

(8) Major maintenance on Laupāhoehoe Harbor, County of Hawai'i, Hawaii.

(9) Project for flood risk management, Green Brook, New Jersey.

(10) Water control manual update for water supply and flood control, Theodore Roosevelt Dam, Globe, Arizona.

(11) Repairs to recontour and stabilize the slope at Lake Dardanelle Lock and Dam, Arkansas.

(12) Project for environmental restoration, Hamilton Airfield, California, authorized by section 101(b)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 279; 121 Stat. 1110).

(13) Water control manual update for Oroville Dam, Butte County, California.

(14) Water control manual update for New Bullards Dam, Yuba County, California.

(15) Project for flood and storm risk management and ecosystem restoration at the San Francisco International Airport, California, authorized by section 142 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2930).

(16) San Francisco Bay Beneficial Use Pilot Project, California, being carried out under section 1122 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1645).

(17) Project for flood risk management in Westminster, East Garden Grove, California, authorized by section 401(2) of Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735).

(18) Comprehensive plan for the Chattahoochee River Basin Program, authorized by section 8144 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3724).

(19) Repairs to the project for flood risk management, federally authorized levee, Grand Tower and Degognia and Fountain Bluff Levee System, Illinois, in the vicinity of the community of Cora.

(20) Repairs to the project for flood risk management, Covington levee system, Covington, Kentucky.

(21) Project for navigation, Kentucky Lock and Dam, Tennessee River, Kentucky, authorized by section 101(a)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3664).

(22) Project for flood risk management, Morgan City, Louisiana.

(23) Project for hurricane and storm risk reduction, Upper Barataria Basin, Louisiana.

(24) Project for ecosystem restoration, Mid-Chesapeake Bay, Maryland.

(25) Maintenance dredging for the Back River Channel project, Weymouth, Massachusetts.

(26) Project for navigation, Big Bay Harbor of Refuge, Michigan.

(27) Project for George W. Kuhn Headwaters Outfall, Michigan.

(28) Improvements to the Red Run Inter-County Drain Restoration project, Macomb and Oakland Counties, Michigan.

(29) Updated hydrologic analysis for the town of Estancia, Torrance County, New Mexico.

(30) Environmental impact statement to accompany the feasibility study for the project for navigation, Wilmington Harbor, North Carolina, conducted pursuant to section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231), and conditionally authorized by section 403(a)(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2743).

(31) Maintenance dredging at the Rocky River Harbor, Ohio.

(32) The portion of the project for flood control and other purposes, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1573), to bring the Northwest Levee System into compliance with current flood mitigation standards.

(33) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, San Juan Metropolitan Area Coastal Storm Risk Management, Puerto Rico, authorized by section 8401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3842).

(34) Sediment management plan along the Missouri River, Lewis and Clark Lake, South Dakota.

(35) Project for navigation, Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Brazos River Floodgates and Colorado River Locks, Texas, authorized by section 401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2734).

(36) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and shoreline erosion protection, Bolongo Bay, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands.

(37) Maintenance dredging of the federally authorized navigation channels, Parrotts Creek, Jackson Creek, and Horn Harbor, Virginia.

(38) Project for navigation, Seattle Harbor Navigation Improvement Project, Washington, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3836), deepening the East Waterway at the Port of Seattle.

(39) Project for shoreline stabilization, Clarksville, Indiana.

(d) CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects:

(1) 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) McCormick Wash, Globe, Arizona.

(C) Rose and Palm Garden Washes, Douglas, Arizona.

(D) Lower Santa Cruz River, Arizona.

(E) North, South, and Middle Fork, Kentucky River, Kentucky, including the development of a flood warning emergency evacuation plan.

(F) Swannanoa River watershed, Buncombe County, North Carolina.

(2) Project 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) Corazon de los Tres Rios del Norte, Pima County, Arizona.

(B) Lake Elsinore, California.

(3) Project for hurricane and storm damage reduction under section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (33 U.S.C. 426g), Stratford, Connecticut.

(4) Project modifications for improvements to the environment, under section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a), for the following areas:

(A) Hayward Creek and Eaton Pond watershed, Massachusetts.

(B) Smelt Brook Tributary to the Weymouth-Fore River, Massachusetts.

(C) Surry Mountain Lake, New Hampshire.

(5) Project for emergency streambank erosion and shoreline protection under section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (33 U.S.C. 701r) for Muddy Creek, Otoe County, Nebraska.

(e) TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects and studies in the following locations under the Tribal partnership program under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269):

(1) Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona.

(2) Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project, associated with the Gila River Indian Community, Arizona.

(3) Navajo Nation, Bird Springs, Arizona.

(f) WATERSHED ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) GREAT LAKES COASTAL RESILIENCY STUDY.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite the Great Lakes Coastal Resiliency Study authorized by section 1219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3811; 134 Stat. 2683; 136 Stat. 3752).

(2) UPPER MISSISSIPPI AND ILLINOIS RIVERS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the watershed assessment for flood risk management, Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, authorized by section 1206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1686; 134 Stat. 2687).

(g) EXPEDITED PROSPECTUS.—The Secretary shall prioritize the completion of the prospectus for the United States Moorings Facility, Portland, Oregon, required for authorization of funding from the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576).

(h) DISPOSITION STUDY.—The Secretary shall expedite completion of the disposition study for the Lower St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam, Minnesota, pursuant to section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a).

SEC. 1204. 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) 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)).

(c) LA QUINTA EXPANSION PROJECT, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, La Quinta Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(d) 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)).

SEC. 1205. CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORTS.

(a) REPORT ON RECREATIONAL ACCESS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.—

(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 access for individuals with disabilities to covered recreational areas.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report submitted under paragraph (1)—

(A) existing policies or guidance for complying with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) at covered recreational areas;

(B) a complete list of covered recreational areas, and the status of each covered recreational area with respect to compliance with the requirements of such Act;

(C) identification of policy changes, internal guidance changes, or changes to shoreline management plans that may result in increased access for individuals with disabilities to covered recreational areas, including

access to fishing-related recreational activities at covered recreational areas;

(D) an analysis of barriers that exist for covered recreational areas to fully comply with the requirements of such Act; and

(E) identification of specific covered recreational areas that could be improved or modified to better accommodate visitors with disabilities, including to increase recreational fishing access for individuals with disabilities.

(3) COVERED RECREATIONAL AREA DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''covered recreational area'' means all sites constructed, owned, operated, or maintained by the Secretary that are used for recreational purposes.

(b) REPORT ON TURBIDITY IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY, OREGON.—

(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 instances of high turbidity in a reservoir in the Willamette Valley resulting from a drawdown in the reservoir.

(2) SCOPE.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) collaborate with any relevant Federal, State, and non-Federal entities;

(B) identify and report instances during the 10-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act in which turbidity concerns have arisen following a drawdown at a reservoir in the Willamette Valley, including Foster Lake and Green Peter Lake;

(C) report on turbidity monitoring that the Secretary performs during drawdowns to identify, and if necessary correct, turbidity issues;

(D) provide a summary of turbidity monitoring records collected during drawdowns with respect to which turbidity concerns have been raised by the public, including a comparison between turbidity prior to a drawdown, during a drawdown, and following refilling;

(E) identify lessons learned associated with turbidity resulting from drawdowns and indicate how changes based on those lessons learned are being implemented; and

(F) identify opportunities to minimize monetary strains on non-Federal entities caused by increased turbidity levels.

(c) REPORT ON SECURITY AT SOO LOCKS, MICHIGAN.—

(1) 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 non-classified report that—

(A) highlights any security deficiencies that exist with respect to the Soo Locks;

(B) highlights any supply chain, logistical, and economic effects that would result from a malfunction or failure of the Soo Locks;

(C) highlights any effects on the Great Lakes Navigation System that would result from such a malfunction or failure;

(D) highlights any potential threats to the integrity of the Soo Locks;

(E) details the Corps of Engineers security measures in place to protect the Soo Locks; and

(F) contains recommendations, as necessary, and cost estimates for such recommendations, for—

(i) strengthening security measures for the Soo Locks; and

(ii) reducing the effects on the supply chain that would result from a malfunction or failure of the Soo Locks.

(2) SOO LOCKS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''Soo Locks'' means the locks at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, authorized by section 1149 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4254; 121 Stat. 1131).

(d) REPORT ON FLORIDA SEAGRASS REHABILITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter for 4 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 on any planned or ongoing efforts to promote, rehabilitate, and enhance the growth of seagrasses in Florida stormwater treatment areas.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall coordinate with relevant Federal, State, and local agencies and other regional stakeholders.

(3) FLORIDA STORMWATER TREATMENT AREA DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''Florida stormwater treatment area'' means a stormwater treatment area in the State of Florida authorized by or pursuant to section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680; 121 Stat. 1268; 132 Stat. 3786).

(e) REPORT ON SHORELINE USE PERMITS.—

(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 describing the use of the authority under part 327 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, with respect to the issuance of new, or modifications to existing, shoreline use permits at 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).

(2) CONTENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1)—

(A) a review of existing regulatory and administrative requirements related to the lease, rent, sublease, or other usage agreement by a permittee for permitted facilities under a shore19 line use permit, including a floating, non-floating, or fixed-floating structure;

(B) a description of the authority and public-interest rationale for such requirements, including impacts on local businesses, property owners, and prospective lessors, renters, or other contractual users of such facilities; and

(C) a description of the authority for the transfer of shoreline use permits upon transfer of the permitted facility by sale or other means.

(f) REPORT ON RELOCATION.—

(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 the policies of the Corps of Engineers relating to using property buyouts as part of coastal storm risk management projects.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider ways in which current policies on mandatory property buyouts may—

(A) diminish the incentives for local communities to work with the Corps of Engineers; and

(B) increase vulnerabilities of communities to flood risk, including communities described in the guidance issued by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note).

(g) REPORT ON FUEL EFFICIENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—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 on fuel efficiency of each vessel within the fleet of vessels owned by the Corps of Engineers.

(2) CONTENTS.—In the report submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include the following:

(A) A list of vessels that are commercially available and may be used to carry out the missions of the Corps of Engineers that can be incorporated into the fleet of vessels owned by the Corps of Engineers to increase fuel efficiency of such fleet.

(B) A list of modifications that can be made to increase fuel efficiency of such fleet and the associated cost of such modifications.

(C) A life cycle cost analysis of replacing vessels owned by the Corps of Engineers with vessels that are more fuel efficient.

(D) A description of technologies used or available to the Secretary to evaluate fuel efficiency of each vessel owned by the Corps of Engineers.

(E) A description of other opportunities to increase fuel efficiency of each such vessel.

(F) A description of potential cost savings by increasing fuel efficiency of such vessels.

(G) A description of State or local policies or requirements regarding efficiencies or emissions of vessels, or related technology, that the Secretary must comply with at water resources development projects, and any impact such policies and requirements have on project costs.

(h) REPORT ON BOAT RAMPS.—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—

(1) the number of boat ramps constructed by the Secretary that are located at a site constructed, owned, operated, or maintained by the Secretary;

(2) the number of such boat ramps that are operational; and

(3) the number of such boat ramps that require maintenance in order to be made operational.

(i) REPORT ON BRIDGE INVENTORY.—

(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 bridges owned, operated, and maintained by the Corps of Engineers.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1)—

(A) a list of bridges carrying passengers that are—

(i) not located in recreational areas; and

(ii) not required to be owned, operated, and maintained by the Corps of Engineers for the proper functioning of water resources development projects;

(B) a description of the location of such bridges and applicable State authority or political subdivision to which has requested such bridges may be transferred or conveyed under section 109 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (33 U.S.C. 534); and

(C) a description of measures taken by the Corps of Engineers to reduce the number of bridges owned, operated, and maintained by the Corps of Engineers.

(j) REPORT ON MINIMUM REAL ESTATE INTEREST.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that through this Act, as well as through section 1115 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018, Congress has provided the Secretary all of the authority, and all of the direction, needed to acquire interests in real estate that are less than fee simple title.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 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 indicating whether the Secretary agrees with the sense of Congress in paragraph (1).

(3) DISAGREEMENT.—Should the result of report required by paragraph (2) be that the Secretary disagrees with the sense of Congress in paragraph (1), 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 specifying recommendations and technical drafting assistance for statutory language that would provide the Secretary the intended authority as expressed in paragraph (1).

(k) REPORT ON ICE JAM PREVENTION AND MITIGATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year 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 on efforts by the Secretary to prevent and mitigate flood damages associated with ice jams.

(2) INCLUSION.—The Secretary shall include in the report under paragraph (1)—

(A) an assessment of the projects carried out pursuant to section 1150 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 701s note), if applicable; and

(B) a description of—

(i) the challenges associated with preventing and mitigating ice jams;

(ii) the potential measures that may prevent or mitigate ice jams, including the extent to which additional research and the development and deployment of technologies are necessary; and

(iii) actions taken by the Secretary to provide non-Federal interests with technical assistance, guidance, or other information relating to ice jam events; and

(iv) how the Secretary plans to conduct outreach and engagement with non-Federal interests and other relevant State and local agencies to facilitate an understanding of the circumstances in which ice jams could occur and the potential impacts to critical public infrastructure from ice jams.

(l) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out an assessment of the extent to which the existing authorities and programs of the Secretary allow the Corps of Engineers to construct water resources development projects abroad.

(2) REPORT.—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—

(A) describes—

(i) the findings of the assessment under paragraph (1);

(ii) how each authority and program assessed under paragraph (1) has been used by the Secretary to construct water resources development projects abroad, if applicable; and

(iii) the extent to which the Secretary partners with other Federal agencies when carrying out such projects; and

(B) includes any recommendations that result from the assessment under paragraph (1).

SEC. 1206. ANNUAL REPORT ON HARBOR MAINTENANCE NEEDS AND TRUST FUND EXPENDITURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On the date on which the budget of the President is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2026, and for each fiscal year 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 describing—

(1) with respect to the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted, the operation and maintenance costs associated with harbors and inland harbors described in section 210(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(a)(2)), including a description of the costs required to achieve and maintain the constructed width and depth for such harbors and inland harbors and the costs for expanded uses at eligible harbors and inland harbors (as defined in section 210(d)(2) of such Act), on a project-by-project basis;

(2) as of the date on which the report is submitted, expenditures and deposits into the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund established under section 9505 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(3) an identification of the amount of funding requested in the budget of the President for the operation and maintenance costs associated with such harbors and inland harbors, on a project-by-project basis;

(4) an explanation of how the amount of funding described in paragraph (2) complies with the requirements of section 102 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2238 note);

(5) an identification of the unmet operation and maintenance needs associated with such harbors and inland harbors, on a project-by-project basis, that remains after accounting for the amount identified under paragraph (3); and

(6) a description of deposits made into the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year of the applicable budget submission and the sources of such deposits.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In the first report required to be submitted under subsection (a), the Secretary shall identify, to the maximum extent practicable, transportation cost savings realized by achieving and maintaining the constructed width and depth for the harbors and inland harbors described in section 210(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, on a project-by-project basis.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make the report submitted under subsection (a) publicly available, including on a publicly available website.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) ASSESSMENT OF HARBORS AND INLAND HARBORS.—Section 210(e)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(e)(3)) is repealed.

(2) HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND DEPOSITS AND EXPENDITURES.—Section 330 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (26 U.S.C. 9505 note) and the item related to such section in the table of contents for such Act, are repealed.

SEC. 1207. CRAIG HARBOR, ALASKA.

The cost of completing a general reevaluation report for the project for navigation, Craig Harbor, Alaska, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1708) shall be at Federal expense.

SEC. 1208. STUDIES FOR MODIFICATION OF PROJECT PURPOSES IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN IN ARIZONA.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary shall carry out a study of a project of the Corps of Engineers in the Colorado River Basin in the State of Arizona to determine whether to include water supply as a project purpose of that project if a request for such a study to modify the project purpose is made to the Secretary by—

(1) the non-Federal interest for the project; or

(2) in the case of a project for which there is no non-Federal interest, the Governor of the State of Arizona.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, shall coordinate with relevant State and local authorities in carrying out this section.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—If, after carrying out a study under subsection (a) with respect to a project described in that subsection, the Secretary determines that water supply should be included as a project purpose for that project, 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 recommendation for the modification of the project purpose of that project.

SEC. 1209. BEAVER LAKE, ARKANSAS, REALLOCATION STUDY.

The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a study for the reallocation of water supply storage, carried out in accordance with section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b), for the Beaver Water District, Beaver Lake, Arkansas.

SEC. 1210. OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

The Secretary—

(1) shall—

(A) expedite the completion of the study of plans for mitigation and beach restoration authorized by section 414 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2636); and

(B) produce a report of the Chief of Engineers with a recommended plan for mitigation and beach restoration based on updated sediment sampling and analysis; and

(2) may, if the Secretary determines that the mitigation and beach restoration plans described in such study are technically feasible and environmentally acceptable, proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the mitigation and beach restoration work.

SEC. 1211. DELAWARE INLAND BAYS WATERSHED STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a study on the restoration of aquatic ecosystems in the Delaware Inland Bays watershed.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a comprehensive analysis of ecosystem restoration needs in the Delaware Inland Bays watershed, including—

(i) saltmarsh restoration;

(ii) shoreline stabilization; and

(iii) stormwater management;

(B) identify sources for the beneficial use of dredged materials; and

(C) recommend feasibility studies for projects to address the needs identified under this paragraph.

(2) NATURAL OR NATURE-BASED FEATURES.—To the maximum extent practicable, a feasibility study that is recommended under

paragraph (1)(C) shall consider the use of 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))).

(c) CONSULTATION AND USE OF EXISTING DATA.—

(1) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with applicable—

(A) Federal, State, and local agencies;

(B) Indian Tribes;

(C) non-Federal interests; and

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

(2) USE OF EXISTING DATA.—To the maximum extent practicable, in carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall use existing data provided to the Secretary by entities described in paragraph (1).

(d) FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct feasibility studies recommended under subsection (b)(1)(C).

(2) CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not begin construction for a project recommended by a feasibility study described in paragraph (1) unless the project has been authorized by Congress.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) the results of the study carried out under subsection (a); and

(2) a description of actions taken under this section, including any feasibility studies conducted under subsection (b)(1)(C).

SEC. 1212. SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that consistent nourishments of Lewes Beach, Delaware, are important for the safety and economic prosperity of Sussex County, Delaware.

(b) GENERAL REEVALUATION REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a general reevaluation report for the project for Delaware Bay Coastline, Roosevelt Inlet, and Lewes Beach, Delaware.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The general reevaluation report under paragraph (1) shall include a determination of—

(A) the area that the project should include; and

(B) how section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i) should be applied with respect to the project.

SEC. 1213. J. STROM THURMOND LAKE, GEORGIA.

(a) ENCROACHMENT RESOLUTION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall prepare, 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 encroachment resolution plan for a portion of the project for flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife management, J. Strom Thurmond Lake, Georgia and South Carolina, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 894).

(2) LIMITATION.—The encroachment resolution plan under paragraph (1) shall only apply to encroachments known to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as of the effective date of this provision on the portion of the J. Strom Thurmond Lake project lands that abut the six (6) former Cottage Site properties, situated in Georgia and previously disposed of by the United States, known as Keg Creek, Ridge Road, Rousseau Creek, Soap Creek, Pistol Creek, and Elbert County Subdivisions.

(b) CONTENTS.—Subject to subsection (c), the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the nature and number of encroachments;

(2) a description of the circumstances that contributed to the development of the encroachments;

(3) an assessment of the impact of the encroachments on operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a) for its authorized purposes;

(4) an analysis of alternatives to the removal of encroachments to mitigate any impacts identified in the assessment under paragraph (3);

(5) a description of any actions necessary or advisable to prevent further encroachments; and

(6) an estimate of the cost and timeline to carry out the plan, including actions described under paragraph (5).

(c) RESTRICTION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) shall minimize adverse impacts to private landowners while maintaining the functioning of the project described in that subsection for its authorized purposes.

(d) NOTICE AND PUBLIC COMMENT.—

(1) TO OWNERS.—In preparing the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a), not later than 30 days after the Secretary identifies an encroachment, the Secretary shall notify the owner of the encroachment.

(2) TO PUBLIC.—The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) before the completion of the plan.

(e) MORATORIUM.—The Secretary shall not take action to compel removal of an encroachment covered by the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) unless Congress specifically authorizes such action.

(f) SAVINGS PROVISION.—This section does not—

(1) grant any rights to the owner of an encroachment; or

(2) impose any liability on the United States for operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a) for its authorized purposes.

SEC. 1214. ALGIERS CANAL LEVEES, LOUISIANA.

Section 8340(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3795) is amended—

(1) by striking ''resume operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of the'' and inserting ''operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate all features of the West Bank and Vicinity, New Orleans, Louisiana Hurricane Protection Project along the''; and

(2) by striking ''Levees, Louisiana''.

SEC. 1215. UPPER BARATARIA BASIN AND MORGANZA TO THE GULF OF MEXICO CONNECTION, LOUISIANA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall evaluate constructing a connection between the Upper Barataria Basin Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction project, Louisiana, authorized by section 8401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 U.S.C. 3839), and the project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, Morganza to the Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana, authorized by section 1001(24) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1053).

(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the evaluation described in subsection (a) and submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate any recommendations related to constructing a connection between the projects described in such subsection.

SEC. 1216. POOR FARM POND DAM, WORCESTER, 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 and potential removal of the Poor Farm Pond Dam, Worcester, Massachusetts.

(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. 1217. NEW JERSEY HOT SPOT EROSION MITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct one or more studies on the effects of hot spot erosion on authorized coastal storm risk management projects in the State of New Jersey, which shall include, with respect to each affected project included in a study—

(1) the specific area of the project that is affected by hot spot erosion; and

(2) the impact of hot spot erosion on the effectiveness of the project in meeting the purpose of coastal storm risk management.

(b) FORM.—A study conducted under subsection (a) may be in the form of a general reevaluation report, an engineering documentation report, or any other method of assessment that the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Based on the study or studies carried out under subsection (a), the Secretary shall develop recommendations for mitigating the effects of hot spot erosion on authorized coastal storm risk management projects in the State of New Jersey, which may include recommendations relating to—

(1) the design and construction of seawalls, jetties, berms, groins, breakwaters, or other physical structures;

(2) the use of natural features and nature-based features, including living shorelines; and

(3) modifications to authorized project designs or renourishment schedules.

(d) HOT SPOT EROSION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''hot spot erosion'' means the loss of sediment in a specific, concentrated area, significantly faster than in immediately surrounding areas, due to natural processes.

SEC. 1218. NEW JERSEY SHORE PROTECTION, NEW JERSEY.

In carrying out any study pursuant to the study resolution of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives dated December 10, 1987, the Secretary is authorized to include recommendations for ecosystem restoration.

SEC. 1219. EXCESS LAND REPORT FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to subsection (b), 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 identifies any real property associated with the project of the Corps of Engineers at Lake Oahe, North Dakota, that the Secretary determines—

(1) is not needed to carry out the authorized purposes of the project; and

(2) may be transferred to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe to support recreation opportunities for the Tribe, including, at a minimum—

(A) Walker Bottom Marina, Lake Oahe;

(B) Fort Yates Boat Ramp, Lake Oahe;

(C) Cannonball District, Lake Oahe; and

(D) any other real property that may be used for recreation opportunities identified by the Tribe.

(b) INCLUSION.—If the Secretary determines that there is not any real property that may be transferred to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe as described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall include in the report required under that subsection—

(1) a list of the real property considered by the Secretary;

(2) an explanation of why the real property identified under paragraph (1) is needed to carry out the authorized purposes of the project described in subsection (a); and

(3) a description of how the Secretary has recently utilized the real property identified under paragraph (1) to carry out the authorized purpose of the project described in subsection (a).

SEC. 1220. ALLEGHENY RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Allegheny River is an important waterway that can be utilized more to support recreational, environmental, and navigation needs in Pennsylvania;

(2) ongoing efforts to increase utilization of the Allegheny River will require consistent hours of service at key locks and dams; and

(3) to the maximum extent practicable, the lockage levels of service at locks and dams along the Allegheny River should be preserved until after the completion of the feasibility study for the project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 1201.

SEC. 1221. 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).

(b) REPORTS.—The final report of the Chief of Engineers for the study described in subsection (a) shall contain recommendations for projects that—

(1) align with community objectives;

(2) avoid or minimize adverse effects on the environment and community; and

(3) promote the resiliency of infrastructure.

(c) DEADLINE.—Not later than December 31, 2025, 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 final report described in subsection (b).

SEC. 1222. LAKE O' THE PINES, TEXAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after date on 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 identifies opportunities for potential exchange of land or flowage easements associated with the Lake O' the Pines, Texas, project in and adjacent to tract LP-E-546-1E that the Secretary determines could be accomplished consistent with the existing project purposes of the Lake O' the Pines, Texas, project.

(b) LAKE O' THE PINES, TEXAS, PROJECT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Lake O' the Pines, Texas, project'' means the portion of the general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam, Texas and Oklahoma, authorized by section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 647), at Lake O' the Pines, Texas.

SEC. 1223. MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, TEXAS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should provide the necessary resources to expedite the completion of the required documentation for the Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project in order to ensure that the project is not further delayed.

(b) EXPEDITE.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite the completion of the required documentation for the Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project, including—

(1) the supplemental environmental impact statement and the associated record of decision;

(2) the dredged material management plan; and

(3) a post-authorization change report, if applicable.

(c) PRECONSTRUCTION PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND DESIGN.—If the Secretary determines that the Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project is justified in a completed report and if the project requires an additional authorization from Congress pursuant to that report, the Secretary shall proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design on the project.

(d) DEFINITION OF MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.—In this section, the term ''Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project'' means the 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).

SEC. 1224. WACO LAKE, TEXAS.

The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite the review of, and give due consideration to, the request from the City of Waco, Texas, that the Secretary apply section 147 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 701q–1) to the embankment adjacent to Waco Lake in Waco, Texas.

SEC. 1225. COASTAL WASHINGTON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out comprehensive studies for riverine and coastal flooding of coastal areas in the State of Washington.

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

(1) conduct a comprehensive analysis of current riverine and coastal flooding and corresponding risk reduction measures with an emphasis on resiliency to maintain or enhance current levels of risk management in response to changing conditions;

(2) establish a method of projecting sea level rise with limited tide gage information and develop applicable tools to address the unique coastal flooding process in the Pacific Northwest region;

(3) conduct research and development to understand the atmospheric, oceanic, geologic, and coastal forcing and response conditions necessary to develop a numerical modeling system that may be used for developing coastal hazard data, and how to best include that information in such a modeling system;

(4) identify coastal vulnerabilities and risks in riverine and coastal areas due to sea level change, extreme weather, and increased coastal storm risk;

(5) identify Tribal and economically disadvantaged communities (as defined by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note)) with riverine and coastal flooding vulnerabilities and risks; and

(6) recommend actions necessary to protect critical public infrastructure, communities, and critical natural or cultural resources.

(c) DATA NEEDS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, use existing data provided to the Secretary by Federal and State agencies, Indian Tribes, and other stakeholders, including data obtained through other Federal programs.

SEC. 1226. KANAWHA RIVER BASIN.

Section 1207 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1686) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary shall'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) PROJECTS AND SEPARABLE ELEMENTS.—For an authorized project or a separable element of an authorized project that is recommended as a result of a study carried out by the Secretary under subsection (a) 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)) in the State of West Virginia, the non-Federal share of the cost of the project or separable element of a project shall be 10 percent.''.

SEC. 1227. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM FLOOD RISK AND RESILIENCY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to evaluate and recommend local and systemic measures to improve flood resiliency and reduce flood risk in the floodplain, including the floodway, of the Upper Mississippi River System.

(b) COMPONENTS.—In carrying out the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) develop recommendations to reduce costs and damages associated with flooding and enable people located in areas adjacent to, and economies dependent on, the Upper Mississippi River System to be more resilient to flood events;

(2) identify opportunities to support navigation, environmental sustainability, and environmental restoration goals for the Upper Mississippi River System, including recommending measures that are incidental flood risk measures that may achieve such goals;

(3) describe the existing flood risk conditions of the Upper Mississippi River System;

(4) develop and recommend integrated, comprehensive, and systems-based approaches for flood risk reduction and floodplain management to minimize the threat to life, health, safety, and property resulting from flooding by using structural and nonstructural measures in the Upper Mississippi River System;

(5) investigate and provide recommendations for modifications to authorized water resources development projects in Upper Mississippi River States within the floodplain of the Upper Mississippi River System, including modifications to the authorized purposes of such projects to further flood risk management and resiliency;

(6) perform a systemic analysis of flood resiliency and flood risk to determine the feasibility of protecting authorized water resources development projects for flood control and navigation in the Upper Mississippi River System;

(7) develop management plans and actions, to be carried out by the responsible Federal agency or State government, to reduce flood risk and improve resiliency in the Upper Mississippi River System;

(8) identify and provide recommendations for any necessary changes to Federal or State law to carry out recommendations provided pursuant to this section;

(9) recommend followup studies of problem areas in the Upper Mississippi River System for which data or technology does not allow immediate solutions; and

(10) recommend additional monitoring of, or systemic adaptive management measures for, authorized water resources development projects to respond to changing conditions in the Upper Mississippi River System.

(c) COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) coordinate with the Upper Mississippi River States, including collectively through the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association;

(2) consult with the appropriate Federal agencies, levee and drainage districts, and units of local government, and the Mississippi River Commission; and

(3) seek and consider input from the Upper Mississippi navigation industry, agriculture and conservation organizations, and other interested parties in such States.

(d) CONTINUATION OF STUDY.—The following studies shall be considered a continuation of the study carried out 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 this section.

(2) Any study spun off from the study conducted under this section before completion of such study.

(e) CORPS OF ENGINEERS DISTRICT.—The Secretary shall carry out the study required under subsection (a) through the St. Louis District in the Mississippi Valley Division of the Corps of Engineers.

(f) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the study carried out under subsection (a) and any study carried out pursuant to subsection (d) shall be 75 percent.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER STATE.—The term ''Upper Mississippi River State'' means any of the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, or Wisconsin.

(2) UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM.—The term ''Upper Mississippi River System'' has the meaning given the term in section 1103(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 652(b)).

SEC. 1228. BRIEFING ON STATUS OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES ON MISSOURI RIVER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536) that was reinitiated by the Secretary for the operation of the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System, the operation and maintenance of the Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project, the operation of the Kansas River Reservoir System, and the implementation of the Missouri River Recovery Management Plan is completed, the Secretary shall brief on the outcomes of such consultation the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall include a discussion of—

(1) any biological opinions that result from the consultation described under subsection (a), including any actions that the Secretary is required to undertake pursuant to such biological opinions; and

(2) any forthcoming requests from the Secretary to Congress to provide funding in order carry out the actions described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 1229. OGALLALA AQUIFER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with relevant Federal and state agencies and non-Federal interests, is authorized to conduct a comprehensive study on water supply, availability, drought resilience, aquifer recharge, and causes of aquifer depletion, for those regions overlying the Ogallala Aquifer.

(b) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing a feasibility study or providing construction authority for any project to divert or facilitate the diversion of water outside of the Missouri River Basin.

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).

SEC. 1231. UPPER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, at the request of a non-Federal interest, complete a feasibility study for comprehensive flood damage reduction, Upper Susquehanna River Basin, New York.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the feasibility study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) use, for purposes of meeting the requirements of a final feasibility study, information from the feasibility study completion report entitled ''Upper Susquehanna River Basin, New York, Comprehensive Flood Damage Reduction'' and dated January 2020; and

(2) re-evaluate project benefits, as determined using the framework described in the final rule promulgated by the Corps of Engineers under Docket Number COE–2023–0005, including a consideration of economically disadvantaged communities (as defined by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note)).

SEC. 1232. TECHNICAL CORRECTION, WALLA WALLA RIVER.

Section 8201(a)(76) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3744) is amended to read as follows:

''(76) WALLA WALLA RIVER BASIN, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.—

''(A) NURSERY REACH, WALLA WALLA RIVER, OREGON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Nursery Reach, Walla Walla River, Oregon.

''(B) MILL CREEK, WALLA WALLA RIVER BASIN, WASHINGTON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Mill Creek and Mill Creek Flood Control Zone District Channel, Washington.''.

SEC. 1233. DAM SAFETY ASSURANCE CONSIDERATION.

The Secretary shall expedite the review of, and give due consideration to, a request from the relevant Federal power marketing administration that the Secretary apply section 1203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 467n) to the projects for dam safety at Garrison Dam, North Dakota and Oahe Dam, South Dakota.

SEC. 1234. SEA SPARROW ACCOUNTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall share data and coordinate with relevant Federal, State, and local agencies to obtain an accurate count of Cape Sable Seaside Sparrows in Florida during each year and, to the maximum extent practicable, during the 5-year period preceding each such year.

(b) SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter during the 10-year period beginning on such date of enactment, 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 information obtained under subsection (a).

SEC. 1235. REPORT ON EFFORTS TO MONITOR, CONTROL, AND ERADICATE INVASIVE SPECIES.

(a) DEFINITION OF INVASIVE SPECIES.—In this section, the term ''invasive species'' has the meaning given the term in section 1 of Executive Order 13112 (42 U.S.C. 4321 note; relating to invasive species).

(b) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct, 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 a report on the results of, an assessment of the efforts by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species at water resources development projects across the United States.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the statutory authorities and programs used by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species at water resources development projects; and

(B) a geographically diverse sample of successful projects and activities carried out by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species at water resources development projects;

(2) a discussion of—

(A) the impact of invasive species on the ability of the Secretary to carry out the civil works mission of the Corps of Engineers;

(B) the research conducted and techniques and technologies used by the Secretary consistent with the applicable statutory authorities described in paragraph (1)(A) to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species at water resources development projects; and

(C) the extent to which the Secretary has partnered with States and units of local government to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species at water resources development projects within the boundaries of those States or units of local government;

(3) an update on the status of the plan developed by the Secretary pursuant to section 1108(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 2263a(c)); and

(4) recommendations, including legislative recommendations, to further the efforts of the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species at water resources development projects.

SEC. 1236. DEADLINE FOR PREVIOUSLY REQUIRED LIST OF COVERED PROJECTS.

Notwithstanding the deadline in paragraph (1) of section 8236(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3769), the Secretary shall provide to the Comptroller General of the United States the list of covered ongoing water resources development projects under that paragraph by not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1237. EXAMINATION OF REDUCTION OF MICROPLASTICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Engineer Research and Development Center and, where appropriate, in consultation with other Federal agencies, 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 identifies potential measures that may be implemented to reduce the release of microplastics into the environment associated with carrying out the civil works missions of the Corps of Engineers.

(b) FOCUS AREAS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall, at a minimum,—

(1) review and identify measures to reduce the release of microplastics associated with sandblasting or hydro-blasting vessels owned or operated by the Corps of Engineers;

(2) determine the extent to which natural features or nature-based features can be used effectively to reduce the release of microplastics into the environment; and

(3) describe the potential costs and benefits, and the effects on the timeline for carrying out water resources development projects, of implementing measures to reduce the release of microplastics into the environment.

SEC. 1238. 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 Maui, Hawaii, impacted by the August 2023 wildfires.

(2) Areas near Belen, New Mexico, impacted by the April 2022 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 Representative 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. 1239. STUDY ON LAND VALUATION PROCEDURES FOR THE TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—In this section, the term ''Tribal Partnership Program'' means the Tribal Partnership Program established under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269).

(b) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out, 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 a report describing the results of, a study on appropriate procedures for determining the value of real estate and cost-share contributions for projects under the Tribal Partnership Program.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) an evaluation of the procedures used for determining the valuation of real estate and contribution of real estate value to cost-share for projects under the Tribal Partnership Program, including consideration of cultural factors that are unique to the Tribal Partnership Program and land valuation;

(2) a description of any existing Federal authorities that the Secretary intends to use to implement policy changes that result from the evaluation under paragraph (1); and

(3) recommendations for any legislation that may be needed to revise land valuation or cost-share procedures for the Tribal Partnership Program pursuant to the evaluation under paragraph (1).

SEC. 1240. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON LEVEE SAFETY GUIDELINES.

(a) DEFINITION OF LEVEE SAFETY GUIDELINES.—In this section, the term ''levee safety guidelines'' means the levee safety guidelines established under section 9005(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3303a(c)).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with other applicable Federal agencies, 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 levee safety guidelines.

(c) INCLUSIONS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the levee safety guidelines;

(B) the process utilized to develop the levee safety guidelines; and

(C) the extent to which the levee safety guidelines are being used by Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies;

(2) an assessment of the requirement for the levee safety guidelines to be voluntary and a description of actions taken by the Secretary and other applicable Federal agencies to ensure that the guidelines are voluntary; and

(3) any recommendations of the Secretary, including the extent to which the levee safety guidelines should be revised.

SEC. 1241. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP USER'S GUIDE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and make publicly available on an existing website of the Corps of Engineers a guide on the use of public-private partnerships for water resources development projects.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—In developing the guide under subsection (a), the Secretary shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) applicable authorities and programs of the Secretary that allow for the use of public-private partnerships to carry out water resources development projects; and

(B) opportunities across the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers for the use of public-private partnerships, including at recreational facilities;

(2) a summary of prior public-private partnerships for water resources development projects, including lessons learned and best practices from those partnerships and projects;

(3) a discussion of—

(A) the roles and responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers and non-Federal interests when using a public-private partnership for a water resources development project, including the opportunities for risk-sharing; and

(B) the potential benefits associated with using a public-private partnership for a water resources development project, including the opportunities to accelerate funding as compared to the annual appropriations process; and

(4) a description of the process for executing a project partnership agreement for a water resources development project, including any unique considerations when using a public-private partnership.

(c) FLEXIBILITY.—The Secretary may satisfy the requirements of this section by modifying an existing partnership handbook in accordance with this section.

SEC. 1242. REVIEW OF AUTHORITIES AND PROGRAMS FOR ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY METHODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and subject to subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall carry out a study of the authorities and programs of the Corps of Engineers that facilitate the use of alternative delivery methods for water resources development projects.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a)—

(1) the authorities and programs that are studied shall include—

(A) section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232);

(B) section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b); and

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

(2) the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the implementation challenges, if any, associated with the authorities and programs described in paragraph (1);

(B) analyze the quantity and types of technical assistance provided to non-Federal interests by the Secretary under the programs and authorities described in paragraph (1); and

(C) assess—

(i) how each authority and program described in paragraph (1) has been used by the Secretary and, if applicable, the non-Federal interest to facilitate an alternative delivery method;

(ii) the roles and responsibilities of the Secretary and the non-Federal interest under the authorities and programs described in paragraph (1); and

(iii) the benefits to the Civil Works Program of the Corps of Engineers that have accrued from carrying out a water resources development project under 1 or more of the programs and authorities described in paragraph (1).

(c) REPORT.—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—

(1) describes the findings of the study under subsection (a); and

(2) includes—

(A) a list of the water resources development projects that have been carried out pursuant to the authorities and programs described in subsection (b)(1);

(B) a description of the lessons learned and best practices identified by the Secretary with respect to carrying out the authorities and programs described in subsection (b)(1); and

(C) any recommendations to facilitate an increased use of an alternative delivery method for water resources development projects, including legislative recommendations.

(d) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 18 months after the date on which the report required under subsection (c) is submitted, the Secretary shall, as necessary, update any implementation guidance to reflect the findings of the study under subsection (a).

(e) DEFINITION OF ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY METHOD.—In this section, the term ''alternative delivery method'' means a project delivery method that is not the traditional design-bid-build method, including progressive design-build, public-private partnerships, and construction manager at risk.

SEC. 1243. COOPERATION AUTHORITY.

Section 234 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2323a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by inserting '', including the planning and design expertise,'' after ''expertise''; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''$1,000,000'' and inserting ''$2,500,000''.

SEC. 1244. GAO STUDIES.

(a) REVIEW OF THE ACCURACY OF PROJECT COST ESTIMATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States (referred to in this section as the ''Comptroller General'') shall initiate a review of the accuracy of the project cost estimates developed by the Corps of Engineers for completed and ongoing water resources development projects carried out by the Secretary.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall determine the factors, if any, that impact the accuracy of the estimates described in that subparagraph, including—

(A) applicable statutory requirements, including—

(i) section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c); and

(ii) section 905(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b)); and

(B) applicable guidance, regulations, and policies of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) INCORPORATION OF PREVIOUS REPORT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Comptroller General may incorporate applicable information from the report carried out by the Comptroller General under section 8236(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3769).

(4) REPORT.—On completion of the review conducted under paragraph (1), 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 findings of the review and any recommendations that result from the review.

(b) REPORT ON PROJECT LIFESPAN AND INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE IN PROJECT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—

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

(A) there are significant concerns about whether—

(i) the indemnification clause, which was first applied in 1910 to flood control projects, should still be included in project partnership agreements prepared by the Corps of Engineers for water resources development projects; and

(ii) non-Federal interests for water resources development projects should be required to assume full responsibility for OMRR&R of water resources development projects in perpetuity;

(B) non-Federal interests have reported that the indemnification clause and OMRR&R requirements are a barrier to entering into project partnership agreements with the Corps of Engineers;

(C) critical water resources development projects are being delayed by years, or not pursued at all, due to the barriers described in subparagraph (B); and

(D) legal structures have changed since the indemnification clause was first applied and there may be more suitable tools available to address risk and liability issues.

(2) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall conduct an analysis of the implications of—

(A) the indemnification clause; and

(B) the assumption of OMRR&R responsibilities by non-Federal interests in perpetuity for water resources development projects.

(3) INCLUSIONS.—The analysis under paragraph (2) shall include—

(A) a review of risk for the Federal Government and non-Federal interests with respect to removing requirements for the indemnification clause;

(B) an assessment of whether the indemnification clause is still necessary given the changes in engineering, legal structures, and water resources development projects since 1910, with a focus on the quantity and types of claims and takings over time;

(C) an identification of States with State laws that prohibit those States from entering into agreements that include an indemnification clause;

(D) a comparison to other Federal agencies with respect to how those agencies approach indemnification and OMRR&R requirements in projects, if applicable;

(E) a review of indemnification and OMRR&R requirements for projects that States require with respect to agreements with cities and localities, if applicable;

(F) an analysis of the useful lifespan of water resources development projects, including any variations in that lifespan for different types of water resources development projects and how changing weather patterns and increased extreme weather events impact that lifespan;

(G) a review of situations in which non-Federal interests have been unable to meet OMRR&R requirements; and

(H) a review of policy alternatives to OMRR&R requirements, such as allowing extension, reevaluation, or deauthorization of water resources development projects.

(4) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (2), 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 that includes—

(A) the results of the analysis; and

(B) any recommendations for changes needed to existing law or policy of the Corps of Engineers to address those results.

(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE.—The term ''indemnification clause'' means the indemnification clause required in project partnership agreements for water resources development projects under sections 101(e)(2) and 103(j)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(e)(2), 2213(j)(1)(A)).

(B) OMRR&R.—The term ''OMRR&R'', with respect to a water resources development project, means operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation.

(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate a review of the section 408 program.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The review by the Comptroller General under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum—

(A) an identification of trends related to the number and types of permits applied for each year under the section 408 program;

(B) an evaluation of—

(i) the materials developed by the Secretary to educate potential applicants about—

(I) the section 408 program; and

(II) the process for applying for a permit under the section 408 program;

(ii) the public website of the Corps of Engineers that tracks the status of permits issued under the section 408 program, including whether the information provided by the website is updated in a timely manner;

(iii) the ability of the districts and divisions of the Corps of Engineers to—

(I) consistently administer the section 408 program;

(II) make timely decisions on a permit requested under the section 408 program; and

(III) carry out a preapplication meeting with the relevant non-Federal entity requesting a permit under the section 408 program that provides clear, concise, and specific information on the technical requirements of an application for such a permit; and

(iv) the extent to which the Secretary carries out the process for issuing a permit under the section 408 program concurrently with the review required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), if applicable;

(C) a determination of the factors, if any, that impact the ability of the Secretary to adhere to the timelines required for reviewing and making a decision on an application for a permit under the section 408 program;

(D) ways to expedite the review of applications for permits under the section 408 program, including the use of categorical permissions or the establishment of a single office within the Corps of Engineers to review applications for such permits.

(3) REPORT.—On completion of the review under paragraph (1), 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 findings of the review and any recommendations that result from the review.

(4) DEFINITION OF SECTION 408 PROGRAM.—In this subsection, the term ''section 408 program'' means the program administered by the Secretary pursuant to section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408).

(d) CORPS OF ENGINEERS MODERNIZATION STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of opportunities for the Corps of Engineers to modernize the civil works program through the use of technology, where appropriate, and the best available engineering practices.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—In conducting the analysis under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall include an assessment of the extent to which—

(A) existing engineering practices and technologies, including digital infrastructure and 3D modeling technologies, could be better utilized by the Corps of Engineers to—

(i) improve study, planning, and design efforts of the Corps of Engineers to further the benefits of water resources development projects of the Corps of Engineers;

(ii) reduce delays and cost overruns of water resources development projects, including through the improvement of environmental review and permitting processes;

(iii) provide cost savings over the lifecycle of a project, including through improved design processes or a reduction of operation and maintenance costs;

(iv) facilitate information sharing and complex water resources projects, and improve productivity of the Corp of Engineers; and

(v) improve data collection and data sharing capabilities; and

(B) the Corps of Engineers—

(i) currently utilizes the engineering practices and technologies identified under subparagraph (A), including any challenges associated with—

(I) costs and the acquisition process;

(II) the application of such practices and technologies;

(III) interoperability of such technologies with the other systems and technologies of the Corps of Engineers; and

(IV) security concerns associated with such technologies and how such concerns may be addressed;

(ii) has effective processes to share best practices associated with the engineering practices and technologies identified under subparagraph (A) among the districts, divisions, and headquarters of the Corps of Engineers; and

(iii) partners with National Laboratories, academic institutions, and other Federal agencies.

(3) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (1), 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 findings of the analysis and any recommendations that result from the analysis.

(e) STUDY ON EASEMENTS RELATED TO WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of the use of covered easements that may be provided to the Secretary by non-Federal interests in relation to the construction, operation, or maintenance of a project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration.

(2) SCOPE.—In carrying out the analysis under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) review—

(i) the report submitted by the Secretary under section 8235(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3768); and

(ii) the existing statutory, regulatory, and policy requirements and procedures relating to the use of covered easements; and

(B) assess—

(i) the minimum rights in property that are necessary to construct, operate, or maintain projects for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration;

(ii) whether increased use of covered easements in relation to projects described in clause (i) could promote greater participation from cooperating landowners in addressing local flooding or ecosystem restoration challenges;

(iii) whether such increased use could result in cost savings in the implementation of the projects described in clause (i), without any reduction in project benefits; and

(iv) the extent to which the Secretary should expand what is considered by the Secretary to be part of a series of estates deemed standard for construction, operation, or maintenance of a project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration.

(3) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (1), 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 findings of the analysis, including any recommendations, including legislative recommendations, as a result of the analysis.

(4) DEFINITION OF COVERED EASEMENT.—In this subsection, the term ''covered easement'' has the meaning given the term in section 8235(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3768).

(f) MODERNIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate a review of the efforts of the Secretary to facilitate improved environmental review processes for project studies, including through the consideration of expanded use of categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, or programmatic environmental impact statements.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the review under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) describe the actions the Secretary is taking or plans to take to implement the amendments to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) made by section 321 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–5);

(B) describe the existing categorical exclusions most frequently used by the Secretary to streamline the environmental review of project studies;

(C) consider—

(i) whether the adoption of additional categorical exclusions, including those used by other Federal agencies, would facilitate the environmental review of project studies;

(ii) whether the adoption of new programmatic environmental impact statements would facilitate the environmental review of project studies; and

(iii) whether agreements with other Federal agencies would facilitate a more efficient process for the environmental review of project studies; and

(D) identify—

(i) any discrepancies or conflicts, as applicable, between the amendments to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) made by section 321 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–5) and—

(I) section 2045 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2348); and

(II) section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c); and

(ii) other issues, as applicable, relating to section 2045 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2348) that are impeding the implementation of that section consistent with congressional intent.

(3) REPORT.—On completion of the review under paragraph (1), 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 findings of the review, including any legislative recommendations, as a result of the review.

(4) DEFINITION OF PROJECT STUDY.—In this subsection, the term ''project study'' means a feasibility study for a project carried out pursuant to section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282).

(g) STUDY ON DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL SITE CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall conduct a study that—

(A) assesses the costs and limitations of the construction of various types of dredged material disposal sites, with a particular focus on aquatic confined placement structures in the Lower Columbia River; and

(B) includes a comparison of—

(i) the operation and maintenance needs and costs associated with the availability of aquatic confined placement structures; and

(ii) the operation and maintenance needs and costs associated with the lack of availability of aquatic confined placement structures.

(2) REPORT.—On completion of the study under paragraph (1), 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 findings of the study, and any recommendations that result from that study.

(h) GAO STUDY ON DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDING FROM THE HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of the distribution of funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the analysis under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall assess—

(A) the implementation of provisions related to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2615) and the amendments made by that Act by the Corps of Engineers, including—

(i) changes to the budgetary treatment of funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; and

(ii) amendments to the definitions of the terms ''donor ports'', ''medium-sized donor parts'', and ''energy transfer ports'' under section 2106(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c(a)), including—

(I) the reliability of metrics, data for those metrics, and sources for that data used by the Corps of Engineers to determine if a port satisfies the requirements of 1 or more of those definitions; and

(II) the extent of the impact of cyclical dredging cycles for operations and maintenance activities and deep draft navigation construction projects on the ability of ports to meet the requirements of 1 or more of those definitions; and

(B) the amount of Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund funding in the annual appropriations Acts enacted after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2615), including an analysis of—

(i) the allocation of funding to donor ports and energy transfer ports (as those terms are defined in section 2106(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c(a))) and the use of that funding by those ports;

(ii) activities funded pursuant to section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238); and

(iii) challenges associated with expending the remaining balance of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

(3) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (1), 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 describing the findings of the analysis and any recommendations that result from that analysis.

(5) DEFINITION OF HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.—In this subsection, the term ''Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund'' means the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund established by section 9505(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(i) STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of—

(A) the costs and benefits of the environmental justice initiatives of the Secretary with respect to the civil works program; and

(B) the positive and negative effects on the civil works program of those environmental justice initiatives.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The analysis under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, a review of projects carried out by the Secretary during fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2024

pursuant to the environmental justice initiatives of the Secretary with respect to the civil works program.

(3) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (1), 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 describing any findings of the analysis.

(j) STUDY ON DONOR PORTS.—

(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 treatment of donor ports under section 2106 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c) that includes—

(A) a description of the funding available to donor ports under such section, including a description of how eligibility for such donor ports has been modified;

(B) a summary of all funds that have been provided to donor ports under such section;

(C) an assessment of how the Secretary provides funding under such section to donor ports, including—

(i) a complete description of the process and data used to determine eligibility; and

(ii) the impact construction and maintenance projects, including maintenance dredging and deep draft navigation construction projects, have on donor port eligibility;

(D) an assessment of other major container ports that are not currently eligible as a donor port under such section and a description of the criteria that exclude such container ports from eligibility; and

(E) recommendations to improve the provision of funds under such section.

(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 containing the results of such review.

(k) STUDY ON CORPS OF ENGINEERS DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RELATED INFORMATION COLLECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of Corps of Engineers disaster preparedness and response activities, including—

(A) an accounting of postdisaster expenditures from the ''Corp of Engineers–Civil–Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'' account and from any post-disaster supplemental appropriations Act for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2023, including—

(i) any budget requests made for such account or supplemental appropriations for the civil works program of the Corp of Engineers;

(ii) the total combined amount of funding for each fiscal year from such account and such appropriations Act;

(iii) the amounts transferred to such account from other accounts of the Corps of Engineers to cover a funding shortfall for postdisaster activities in each fiscal year;

(iv) the name and location of the authorized water resources development projects impacted by the transfer of funds described in clause (iii);

(v) a summary of the activities and actions carried out with amounts available in such account or from such supplemental appropriations Acts, including the amount provided for salaries and expenses; and

(B) an assessment and description of—

(i) any contributing factors that resulted in any annual variability in the amounts described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii); and

(ii) budgetary trends in the provision of post-disaster assistance that may impact future spending through such account or from such supplemental appropriations Acts; and

(iii) any impact of post-disaster supplemental appropriations on emergency response activities;

(C) an evaluation of—

(i) the publicly available information on disaster response and preparedness related to authorized water resources development projects, such as levees;

(ii) the impacts of natural disasters on authorized water resources development projects, including how such disasters affect the performance of such projects and resiliency of such projects to such disasters; and

(iii) whether the Corps of Engineers utilizes, or shares with non-Federal interests, information regarding such impacts in assessing whether modifications to such projects would reduce the likelihood of repetitive impacts or be in the public interest; and

(D) recommendations to improve the provision of assistance for response to natural disasters under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n).

(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.

(l) STUDY ON HOMELESS ENCAMPMENTS ON CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of—

(A) unauthorized homeless encampments on water resources development projects constructed by the Corps of Engineers and lands owned or under the control of the Corps of Engineers;

(B) any actual or potential impacts of such encampments on the construction, operation and maintenance, or management of such projects and lands, including potential impacts on flood risk reduction or ecosystem restoration efforts, water quality, or public safety;

(C) efforts to remove or deter such encampments from such projects and lands, or remove any materials associated with such encampments that are unauthorized to be present and pose a potential threat to public safety, including manmade, flammable materials in urban and arid regions; and

(D) constraints on the ability of the Corps of Engineers to remove or deter such encampments due to Federal, State, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the analysis required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall consult with the Secretary, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and other relevant Federal, State, and local government officials and interested parties.

(3) 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.

(m) STUDY ON FEDERAL-STATE DATA SHARING EFFORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of the coordination of the Secretary with other Federal and State agencies and academic institutions in carrying out the development, update, modernization, and utilization of scientific, peer-reviewed data on the predictability of future resiliency, sea-level rise, and flood impacts.

(2) SCOPE.—In conducting the analysis required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall—

(A) consult with the Secretary, the heads of other relevant Federal and State agencies, and academic institutions that collect, analyze, synthesize, and utilize scientific, peer-reviewed data on the predictability of future resiliency, sea-level rise, and flooding events;

(B) examine the methodologies and mechanisms for collecting, analyzing, synthesizing, and verifying such data; and

(C) review and report on the opportunities for, and appropriateness of, the Secretary and relevant non-Federal interests to utilize such data in the planning, design, construction, and operation and maintenance of authorized water resources development projects.

(3) 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.

(n) STUDY ON INSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS TO NATURE-BASED FEATURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of—

(A) nature-based features that are incorporated into authorized water resources development projects by the Corps of Engineers and the type of such projects;

(B) any limitation on the authority of the Secretary to incorporate nature-based features into authorized water resources development projects;

(C) regulatory processes necessary for the use of nature-based features, including permitting timelines;

(D) the level of efficacy and effectiveness of nature-based features at authorized water resources development projects that have—

(i) utilized such nature-based features; and

(ii) undergone extreme weather events, including hurricanes; and

(E) institutional barriers within the Corps of Engineers preventing broader consideration and integration of nature-based features, including—

(i) staff experience with, and expertise on, nature-based features;

(ii) official Corps of Engineers guidance on nature-based features;

(iii) time constraints or other expediency expectations; or

(iv) life cycle costs associated with incorporating nature-based features into water resources development projects.

(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.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the term ''nature-based feature'' has the meaning given the terms ''natural feature'' and ''nature-based feature'' in section 1184 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (32 U.S.C. 2289a).

(o) STUDY ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of the use of ecosystem restoration by the

Corps of Engineers for flood control or flood risk management projects.

(2) SCOPE.—In conducting the analysis under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall assess—

(A) how the Corps of Engineers complies, integrates, and prioritizes ecosystem restoration in benefit-cost analysis and generation of project alternatives;

(B) the geographic distribution and frequency of ecosystem restoration for flood control or flood risk management projects;

(C) the rationale and benefit-cost analyses that drive decisions to incorporate ecosystem restoration into flood control or flood risk management projects;

(D) the additional long-term comprehensive benefits to local communities related to ecosystem restoration for flood control or flood risk management projects;

(E) recommendations for prioritizing ecosystem restoration as a tool for flood control and flood risk management projects; and

(F) the percentage of the annual construction budget utilized for ecosystem restoration projects over the past 5 years at flood control or flood risk management projects.

(3) 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.

(p) STUDY ON TRIBAL COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate a review of the Corps of Engineers procedures to address the discovery of Tribal historic or cultural resources, including village sites, burial sites, and human remains, at authorized water resources development projects.

(2) SCOPE.—In conducting the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall—

(A) evaluate the implementation of the Tribal Liaison requirements under section 8112 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281a);

(B) describe the procedures used by the Corps of Engineers when Tribal historic or cultural resources are identified at authorized water resources development projects, including—

(i) coordination with relevant Tribes, Federal, State, and local agencies;

(ii) the role and effectiveness of the Tribal Liaison;

(iii) recovery and reburial standards;

(iv) any differences in procedures used by each Corps of Engineers district; and

(v) as applicable, the implementation of the requirements of section 306108 of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) or the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq); and

(C) provide recommendations to improve the coordination between the Corps of Engineers and Tribes for the identification and recovery of Tribal historic and cultural resources discovered at authorized water resources development projects.

(3) PRIORITIZATION.—In conducting the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall prioritize reviewing procedures used by the Sacramento District in the South Pacific Division of the Corps of Engineers.

(4) 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.

(q) STUDY ON THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS ROLE IN SUPPORT OF FEMA MISSIONS AND RELATED INFORMATION COLLECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall complete a review of the Corps of Engineers and its role in support of Federal Emergency Management Agency missions beginning with fiscal year 2014, including—

(A) a description with costs and funding sources of all data, methodological advice, information, models, and analysis that the Corps of Engineers has provided to the Federal Emergency Management Agency together with an assessment of the fitness of such information for policy purposes in relation to—

(i) floodplain mapping;

(ii) flood insurance, including the Risk Rating 2.0 flood insurance pricing methodology; and

(iii) determination of the flood risk reduction provided by structural and nonstructural flood risk reduction projects, including levee systems, both accredited and non-accredited; and

(B) evaluation of the Corps of Engineers application of and compliance with section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 (commonly known as the ''Information Quality Act of 2000'') (Public Law 106–554, 114 Stat. 2763A–153) and the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–435, 132 Stat. 5529), including the amendments made by that Act, and associated guidelines issued by the Office of Management and Budget, in ensuring the fitness of data and information used by the Corps of Engineers and the Federal Emergency Management Agency as foundations for agency guidance, rules, and policymaking.

(2) SCOPE.—In conducting the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall examine—

(A) discharge of the Secretary's duties under section 3014 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 4131); and

(B) administration of activities pursuant to National Levee Safety Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.), section 1123 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 3306), and section 8121 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 3307), in order to establish—

(i) an assessment of Corps of Engineers use of peer review under section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 (commonly known as the ''Information Quality Act of 2000'') (Public Law 106–554, 114 Stat. 2763A–153);

(ii) the degree to which data, methodological advice, information, models, and analysis are freely accessible to the public;

(iii) the degree to which data, methodological advice, information, models, and analysis are transparent and reproducible by the public;

(iv) the views of the public and affected parties on how the Corps of Engineers should uphold the data quality and evidence-based policymaking objectives of such section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 and the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–435, 132 Stat. 5529), including the amendments made by that Act;

(v) the immediate and long-term impacts of the Corps of Engineers support to Federal Emergency Management Agency for affected communities, units of local government (including levee and drainage districts), and property owners, including the prioritization and justification of flood risk management projects;

(vi) the degree to which Federal coordination is occurring with affected communities, units of local government (including levee and drainage districts), and property owners in the formulation of agency guidance, rules, and policymaking, including agency adherence to section 1317 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4024) in the formulation of the Risk Rating 2.0 flood insurance pricing methodology;

(vii) recommendations to the Secretary for improving compliance with the provisions of law referred to in clause (iv); and

(viii) recommendations to Congress, as appropriate, on legislation improving Corps of Engineers compliance with the provisions of law referred to in clause (iv).

(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall consult with the Office of the Engineer Inspector General of the Corps of Engineers, the Office of Management and Budget, levee and drainage districts, and units of local government.

(4) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review required under paragraph (1) and (2), 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.

(r) REPORT ON MATERIAL CONTAMINATED BY A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE AND THE CIVIL WORKS PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General carry out a review of the impact of material contaminated by a hazardous substance on the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers, including relevant policies, regulations, or guidance of the Corps of Engineers.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the review under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) describe—

(i) with respect to water resources development projects—

(I) the applicable statutory authorities that require the removal of material contaminated by a hazardous substance;

(II) the roles and responsibilities of the Secretary and non-Federal interests for identifying and removing material contaminated by a hazardous substance; and

(III) the currently required remediation standards for water resources development projects where material contaminated by hazardous substances are identified, if applicable; and

(ii) any regulatory actions or decisions made by another Federal agency that impact—

(I) the removal of material contaminated by a hazardous substance; and

(II) the ability of the Secretary to carry out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers;

(B) discuss the impact of material contaminated by a hazardous substance on—

(i) the timely completion of construction of water resources development projects;

(ii) the operation and maintenance of water resources development projects, including dredging activities of the Corps of Engineers to maintain authorized Federal depths at ports and along the inland waterways; and

(iii) costs associated with carrying out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers; and

(C) include any other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate to facilitate an understanding of the impact of

material contaminated by a hazardous substance on the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) REPORT.—On completion of the review under paragraph (1), 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 findings of such assessment, including any legislative recommendations that result from such assessment.

TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

SEC. 1301. DEAUTHORIZATION OF INACTIVE PROJECTS.

Section 301 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 579d–2) is amended by striking subsections (a) through (c) and inserting the following:

''(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.

''(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; or

''(ii) planning, design, or construction was initiated before the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024, 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 elements 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.''.

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. 1303. GENERAL REAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) LAS VEGAS, NEVADA.—Section 529(b)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2658; 119 Stat. 2255; 125 Stat. 865; 136 Stat. 4631) is amended by striking ''$40,000,000'' and inserting ''$60,000,000''.

(b) INVASIVE SPECIES IN ALPINE LAKES PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 507(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (16 U.S.C. 4701 note) is amended by striking ''2028'' and inserting ''2030''.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL BANKS.—Section 309(e) of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 3957(e)) is amended by striking ''12'' and inserting ''14''.

(d) LEVEE SAFETY INITIATIVE.—Section 9005(g)(2)(E)(i) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3303a(g)(2)(E)(i)) is amended by striking ''2028'' and inserting ''2030''.

(e) NON-FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note) is amended by striking ''2026'' each place it appears and inserting ''2030''.

(f) ASIAN CARP PREVENTION AND CONTROL PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 509(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(C)(ii), by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2030''; and

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking ''2 years thereafter'' and inserting ''2 years after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024''.

(g) TRANSFER OF EXCESS CREDIT.—Section 1020 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2223) is amended by striking ''2028'' and inserting ''2030'' each place it appears.

(h) PILOT PROGRAMS ON THE FORMULATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROJECTS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—Section 118 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by striking ''5 years and 10 years'' and inserting ''5 years, 10 years, and 15 years'';

(2) in subsection (g), by striking ''10 years'' and inserting ''15 years''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(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.''.

(i) REHABILITATION OF EXISTING LEVEES.—Section 3017(e) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3303a note) is amended by striking ''2028'' and inserting ''2033''.

(j) EXTENSION FOR CERTAIN INVASIVE SPECIES PROGRAMS.—Section 104(b)(2)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(b)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029''; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking ''2028'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 1304. ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) NEW PROJECTS.—Section 219(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 121 Stat. 1258; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(406) BUCKEYE, ARIZONA.—$12,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Buckeye, Arizona.

''(407) FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.—$5,000,000 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 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water reclamation and recycled water systems), Tucson, Arizona.

''(413) WINSLOW, ARIZONA.—$3,000,000 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 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Colton, California.

''(425) EAST SAN FERNANDO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—$50,000,000 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 management, 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 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 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 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, 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 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in San Diego County, California.

''(454) SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 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 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 for water and water supply infrastructure, including water supply, in Marion County, Florida.

''(473) OVIEDO, FLORIDA.—$10,000,000 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 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 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 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 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 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Pearl, Mississippi.

''(512) PICAYUNE, MISSISSIPPI.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Picayune, Mississippi.

''(513) STARKVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.—$6,000,000 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 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, 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 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 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 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 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 infrastructure (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 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 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in Summit County, Ohio.

''(563) STARK COUNTY, OHIO.—$24,000,000 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 for water and wastewater infrastructure 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 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 for water and wastewater infrastructure 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 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 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 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 for water and wastewater 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 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, 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.''.

(b) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) CONSISTENCY WITH REPORTS.—Congress finds that the 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 (33 U.S.C. 2282d), titled ''Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development'', or have otherwise been reviewed by Congress.

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—

(A) ALABAMA.—Section 219(f)(274) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$85,000,000''.

(B) ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(80) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1258) is amended by striking ''$25,000,000'' and inserting ''$45,000,000''.

(C) CALAVERAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(86) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1259; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended by striking ''$13,280,000'' and inserting ''$16,300,000''.

(D) CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(87) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1259) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''WATER DISTRICT'' and inserting ''COUNTY'';

(ii) by inserting ''$80,000,000, of which not less than'' before ''$23,000,000'';

(iii) by inserting ''shall be'' after ''$23,000,000''; and

(iv) by inserting ''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'' after ''Water District''.

(E) LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(93) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1259; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended—

(i) by striking ''$103,000,000'' and inserting ''$128,000,000''; and

(ii) by striking ''Santa Clarity Valley'' and inserting ''Santa Clarita Valley''.

(F) LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 8319 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3785) is amended—

(i) in subsection (d)(3), by adding at the end the following:

''(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.''; and

(ii) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

(G) LOS OSOS, CALIFORNIA.—

(i) PROJECT DESCRIPTION.—Section 219(c)(27) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 114 Stat. 2763A–219; 121 Stat. 1209) is amended by striking ''Wastewater'' and inserting ''Water and wastewater''.

(ii) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE.—Section 219(e)(15) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 110 Stat. 3757; 121 Stat. 1192) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$43,000,000''.

(H) SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(101) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1260) is modified by striking ''$9,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(I) SOUTH PERRIS, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(52) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A–220; 134 Stat. 2718) is amended by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

(J) KENT, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(313) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(K) NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(314) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(L) SUSSEX, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(315) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(M) PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA.—Section 219(f)(129) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1261) is amended by striking ''$7,500,000'' and inserting ''$57,500,000''.

(N) ATLANTA, GEORGIA.—Section 219(e)(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 110 Stat. 3757; 113 Stat. 334) is amended by striking ''$75,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

(O) EAST POINT, GEORGIA.—Section 219(f)(136) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1261; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended by striking ''$15,000,000'' and inserting ''$20,000,000''.

(P) GUAM.—Section 219(f)(323) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (136 Stat. 3811) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$35,000,000''.

(Q) MAUI, HAWAII.—Section 219(f)(328) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3811) is modified by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$50,000,000''.

(R) COOK COUNTY AND LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(54) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A–221) is amended by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$149,000,000''.

(S) FOREST PARK, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(330) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3811) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$50,000,000''.

(T) MADISON AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(55) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 114 Stat. 2763A–221; 134 Stat. 2718; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended—

(i) by inserting ''(including stormwater management)'' after ''wastewater assistance''; and

(ii) by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$150,000,000''.

(U) SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(333) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''MONTGOMERY AND CHRISTIAN COUNTIES, ILLINOIS'' and inserting ''SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS''; and

(ii) by striking ''Montgomery County and Christian County'' and inserting ''Montgomery County, Christian County, Fayette County, Shelby County, Jasper County, Richland County, Crawford County, and Lawrence County''.

(V) WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(334) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended by striking ''$30,000,000'' and inserting ''$36,000,000''.

(W) BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.—Section 219(f)(21) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A–220; 121 Stat. 1226; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended by striking ''$90,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

(X) EAST ATCHAFALAYA BASIN AND AMITE RIVER BASIN REGION, LOUISIANA.—Section 5082(i) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1226) is amended by striking ''$40,000,000'' and inserting ''$45,000,000''.

(Y) LAFOURCHE PARISH, LOUISIANA.—Section 219(f)(146) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1262) is amended by striking ''$2,300,000'' and inserting ''$7,300,000''.

(Z) SOUTH CENTRAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION, LOUISIANA.—Section 219(f)(153) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 121 Stat. 1262; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended by striking ''$12,500,000'' and inserting ''$17,500,000''.

(AA) SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA REGION, LOUISIANA.—Section 5085(i) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1228) is amended by striking ''$17,000,000'' and inserting ''$22,000,000''.

(BB) FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(336) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$30,000,000''.

(CC) HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(337) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$30,000,000''.

(DD) LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(338) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$30,000,000''.

(EE) LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(339) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$30,000,000''.

(FF) METHUEN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(340) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$30,000,000''.

(GG) MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—Section 219(f)(345) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking ''$40,000,000'' and inserting ''$90,000,000''.

(HH) MICHIGAN.—Section 219(f)(157) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4825; 113 Stat. 336; 121 Stat. 1262; 136 Stat. 3818) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''MICHIGAN COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS'' and inserting ''MICHIGAN''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A) by striking ''$85,000,000'' and inserting ''$160,000,000''.

(II) BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(163) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat, 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1263) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

(JJ) DESOTO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(30) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A–220; 119 Stat. 282; 119 Stat. 2257; 122 Stat. 1623; 134 Stat. 2718) is amended by striking ''$130,000,000'' and inserting ''$170,000,000''.

(KK) JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(167) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1263; 136 Stat. 3818) is amended by striking ''$125,000,000'' and inserting ''$139,000,000''.

(LL) MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(351) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(MM) MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(352) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$26,000,000''.

(NN) RANKIN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(354) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(OO) NORTHERN MISSOURI.—Section 8353(d)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3800) is amended by adding at the end:

''(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 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 14 U.S.C. 2201 note)) shall be 90 percent.''.

(PP) ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.—Section 219(f)(32) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 337; 121 Stat. 1233; 134 Stat. 2718) is amended by striking ''$70,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

(QQ) CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.—Section 219(f)(357) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$119,000,000'' and inserting ''$143,800,000''.

(RR) CENTRAL NEW MEXICO.—Section 593(h) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 380; 119 Stat. 2255; 136 Stat. 3820) is amended by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$150,000,000''.

(SS) KIRYAS JOEL, NEW YORK.—Section 219(f)(184) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1264) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''.

(TT) QUEENS, NEW YORK.—Section 219(f)(377) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3814) is amended by striking ''$119,200,000'' and inserting ''$190,000,000''.

(UU) NEW YORK CITY WATERSHED.—Section 552(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3780; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may consider natural and nature-based infrastructure.''.

(VV) NORTH CAROLINA.—Section 5113 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1237) is amended in subsection (f) by striking ''$13,000,000'' and inserting ''$50,000,000''.

(WW) CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Section 219(f)(207) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1265) is amended by striking ''$2,500,000 for Flats East Bank'' and inserting ''$25,500,000''.

(XX) CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Section 219(f)(206) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1265) is amended by striking ''$1,000,000'' and inserting ''$31,000,000''.

(YY) MIDWEST CITY, OKLAHOMA.—Section 219(f)(231) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266; 134 Stat 2719) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(ZZ) WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.—Section 219(f)(236) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266) is amended by striking ''$1,500,000'' and inserting ''$3,000,000''.

(AAA) SOUTHWESTERN OREGON.—Section 8359 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3802) is amended—

(i) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000'' ; and

(ii) in subsection (f), by inserting ''Lincoln,'' after ''Lane,''.

(BBB) HATFIELD BOROUGH, PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(239) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266) is amended by striking ''$310,000'' and inserting ''$3,000,000''.

(CCC) NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000 for water related infrastructure'' and inserting ''$70,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply''.

(DDD) PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(243) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266) is amended—

(i) by striking ''$1,600,000'' and inserting ''$3,000,000''; and

(ii) by inserting ''water supply and'' before ''wastewater''.

(EEE) PHOENIXVILLE BOROUGH, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(68) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 114 Stat. 2763A–221) is amended by striking ''$2,400,000 for water and sewer infrastructure'' and inserting ''$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater infrastructure and water supply''.

(FFF) LAKES MARION AND MOULTRIE, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 219(f)(25) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A–220; 117 Stat. 1838; 130 Stat. 1677; 132 Stat. 3818; 134 Stat. 2719; 136 Stat. 3818) is amended by striking ''$165,000,000'' and inserting ''$235,000,000''.

(GGG) MOUNT PLEASANT, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 219(f)(393) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3815) is amended by striking ''$7,822,000'' and inserting ''$20,000,000''.

(HHH) SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—Section 219(f)(395) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3815) is amended by striking ''$19,500,000'' and inserting ''$69,500,000''.

(III) DALLAS COUNTY REGION, TEXAS.—Section 5140 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1251) is amended in subsection (i) by striking ''$40,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

(JJJ) TEXAS.—Section 5138 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1250; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended in subsection (i) by striking ''$80,000,000'' and inserting ''$200,000,000''.

(KKK) 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) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)—

(I) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(II) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(1) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—The term 'non-Federal interest' includes an entity declared to be a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico.'';

(ii) in subsection (c)(1)—

(I) by inserting by inserting '', including natural and nature-based infrastructure'' after ''water-related environmental infrastructure'';

(II) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) drought resilience measures; and''; and

(iii) in subsection (i)—

(I) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$800,000,000'' and inserting ''$850,000,000''; and

(II) in paragraph (2), by striking ''$200,000,000'' and inserting ''$250,000,000''.

(LLL) MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.—Section 219(f)(405) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended by striking ''$4,500,000'' and inserting ''$11,000,000''.

(3) EFFECT ON AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding the operation of section 6001(e) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016), any project included on a list published by the Secretary pursuant to such section the authorization for which is amended by this subsection remains authorized to be carried out by the Secretary.

SEC. 1305. ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835) and subject to the availability of appropriations, in carrying out projects under that 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)), the Secretary may increase the Federal share of the cost of those projects to not more than 90 percent.

(b) LIMITATION.—The total amount expended for an increased Federal share for all projects under subsection (a) shall not exceed $10,000,000 for each fiscal year.

(c) TERMINATION.—The authority provided by this section expires on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1306. 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 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may convey, without consideration to the City of Los Angeles, California, 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, swiftwater rescue facility, and firefighter training facility.

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 11.25 acres of land, including improvements on that land, located at 5101 Sepulveda Boulevard, Sherman Oaks, California.

(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.

(c) SALINAS DAM AND RESERVOIR, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may convey, without consideration, to the County of San Luis Obispo, California, 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 Salinas Dam and Reservoir (Santa Margarita Lake), California.

(3) SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall, in consultation with appropriate Federal and non-Federal entities, ensure the property described in paragraph (2) meets applicable State and Federal dam safety requirements before conveying such property under this subsection.

(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) DILLARD ROAD, INDIANA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the State of Indiana all right, title, and interest of the United States, together with any improvements on the land, in and to the property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 11.85 acres of land and road easements associated with Dillard Road, including improvements on that land, located in Patoka Township, Crawford County, Indiana.

(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.

(e) PORT OF SKAMANIA COUNTY, WASHINGTON.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—Upon receipt from the Port of Skamania County, Washington, of an amount that is not less than fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall convey to the Port of Skamania County, Washington, 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 1.6 acres of land, including improvements on that land, consisting of the following: Lot I–2 in the Fifth Addition to the Plats of Relocated North Bonneville recorded in Volume B of Plat Records, Pages 51 and 52, Skamania County Auditor's File No. 94016.

(3) WAIVER OF PROPERTY SCREENING PROVISION.—Section 401(e) of Public Law 100–581 (102 Stat. 2944) shall not apply to the conveyance under this subsection.

(f) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 8377(e)(3)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3825) is amended by striking ''reserved an retained'' and inserting ''reserved and retained''.

SEC. 1307. SELMA, ALABAMA.

The Federal share of the cost of the 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. 3838), shall be 100 percent.

SEC. 1308. BARROW, ALASKA.

For purposes of implementing the coastal erosion project, Barrow, Alaska, authorized

pursuant to section 116 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (123 Stat. 2851) the Secretary may consider the North Slope Borough to be in compliance with section 402(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 701b–12(a)) on adoption by the North Slope Borough Assembly of a floodplain management plan to reduce the impacts of flood events in the immediate floodplain area of the project, if the plan—

(1) was developed in consultation with the Secretary and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in accordance with the guidelines developed under section 402(c) of such Act; and

(2) is approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 1309. LOWELL CREEK TUNNEL, ALASKA.

Section 5032(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1205; 134 Stat. 2719) is amended by striking ''20'' and inserting ''25''.

SEC. 1310. SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CALIFORNIA.

Section 142 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2930; 100 Stat. 4158) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''(a) The Secretary'';

(2) by inserting '', Contra Costa,'' before ''and Solano''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) ADDITIONAL PURPOSES.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

''(1) include the ocean shorelines of each county;

''(2) with respect to the bay and ocean shorelines of each county—

''(A) investigate measures to adapt to rising sea levels;

''(B) consider the needs of economically disadvantaged communities within the study area, including identification of areas in which infrastructure for transportation, wastewater, housing, and other economic assets of such communities are most vulnerable to flood or shoreline risks; and

''(C) to the maximum extent practicable, consider the use of natural features or nature-based features and the beneficial use of dredged materials; and

''(3) with respect to the bay and ocean shorelines, and streams running to the bay and ocean shorelines, of each county, investigate the effects of proposed flood or shoreline protection, coastal storm risk reduction, environmental infrastructure, and other measures or improvements on—

''(A) the local economy, including recreation;

''(B) aquatic ecosystem restoration, enhancement, or expansion efforts or opportunities;

''(C) public infrastructure protection and improvement;

''(D) stormwater runoff capacity and control measures, including those that may mitigate flooding;

''(E) erosion of beaches and coasts; and

''(F) any other measures or improvements relevant to adapting to rising sea levels.''.

SEC. 1311. SANTA ANA RIVER MAINSTEM, CALIFORNIA.

(a) SANTA ANA CREEK, INCLUDING SANTIAGO CREEK.—

(1) MODIFICATION.—The project for flood control, Santa Ana River Mainstem Project, including Santiago Creek, California, authorized by section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4113; 101 Stat. 1329–111; 104 Stat. 4611; 110 Stat. 3713; 121 Stat. 1115), is modified to require the Secretary to treat construction of the Santiago Creek Channel as a separable element of the project.

(2) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary may not construct the Santiago Creek Channel unless such construction minimizes the impacts to existing trees in, or adjacent to, the Santiago Creek Channel.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall affect the authorization for other portions of the project described in paragraph (1).

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) SANTIAGO CREEK CHANNEL.—The term ''Santiago Creek Channel'' means the portion of the project for flood control, Santa Ana River Mainstem Project, including Santiago Creek, California, authorized by section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4113; 101 Stat. 1329–111; 104 Stat. 4611; 110 Stat. 3713; 121 Stat. 1115), consisting of Santiago Creek downstream of the I–5 Interstate Highway to the confluence with the Santa Ana River.

(B) SEPARABLE ELEMENT.—The term ''separable element'' has the meaning given such term in section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213).

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate with an update on implementation of the project for flood control, Santa Ana River Mainstem, including Santiago Creek, California, authorized by section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4113; 101 Stat. 1329–111; 104 Stat. 4611; 110 Stat. 3713; 121 Stat. 1115).

(2) SPECIFICATIONS.—In providing the update required under paragraph (1), the Secretary is directed to provide specific information on—

(A) efforts by the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the project to acquire the lands or interests in lands necessary to implement the project;

(B) the status of potential reimbursement requests by the non-Federal interest for such lands or interests; and

(C) the status of ongoing requests by the non-Federal interest for approval by the Secretary of pending land (or interest in land) appraisals and litigation settlements associated with such lands or interests in lands.

SEC. 1312. COLEBROOK RIVER RESERVOIR, CONNECTICUT.

(a) CONTRACT TERMINATION REQUEST.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, to terminate the Colebrook River Reservoir contract, the Secretary shall offer to amend the contract to release to the United States all rights of the Metropolitan District of Hartford, Connecticut, to utilize water storage space in the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

(b) RELIEF OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS.—On execution of the amendment described in subsection (a), the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, shall be relieved of the obligation to pay the percentage of the annual operation and maintenance expense, the percentage of major replacement cost, and the percentage of major rehabilitation cost allocated to the water supply storage specified in the Colebrook River Reservoir contract for the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

(c) COLEBROOK RIVER RESERVOIR CONTRACT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Colebrook River Reservoir contract'' means the contract between the United States and the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, numbered DA–19–016–CIVENG–65–203, with respect to the Colebrook River Reservoir in Connecticut.

SEC. 1313. FAULKNER ISLAND, CONNECTICUT.

Section 527 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3767) is amended by striking ''$4,500,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''.

SEC. 1314. NORTHERN ESTUARIES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FLORIDA.

Section 8215(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out paragraph (1) shall be 90 percent.''.

SEC. 1315. NEW SAVANNAH BLUFF LOCK AND DAM, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Section 1319(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1703; 136 Stat. 3792) is amended—

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

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Project is modified to include—

''(A) full repair of the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam structure;

''(B) modification of the structure such that the structure is able to maintain a stable pool with the same daily average elevation as is achieved by the existing structure, as measured at both the United States Geological Survey Gage 02196999, located at the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam, and the United States Geological Survey Gage 02196670, located in the vicinity of the Fifth Street Bridge, Augusta, Georgia, which at the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam is between 114.5 and 115 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29);

''(C) construction of a fish passage structure as recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the Project, dated August 17, 2012, or such other Project feature that appropriately mitigates impacts to fish habitat caused by the Project without removing the dam; and

''(D) conveyance by the Secretary to Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia, of the park and recreation area adjacent to the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam, without consideration.'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) CEILING.—The costs of construction to be paid by the Georgia Ports Authority as a non-Federal interest for the Project for the modifications authorized under paragraph (1) shall not exceed the costs that would be paid by such non-Federal interest for construction of the fish passage structure recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the Project, dated August 17, 2012.''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''the cost sharing of the Project as provided by law'' and inserting ''the cost sharing of the fish passage structure as recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the Project, dated August 17, 2012''.

SEC. 1316. GREAT LAKES AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER INTERBASIN PROJECT, BRANDON ROAD, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

After completion of construction of the project for ecosystem restoration, Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin project, Brandon Road, Will County, Illinois, authorized by section 401(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2740; 134 Stat. 2742; 136 Stat. 3793), the Federal share of operation and maintenance costs of the project shall be 90 percent for the 10-year period beginning on the date on which Federal funds are first provided for such costs.

SEC. 1317. LAROSE TO GOLDEN MEADOW, LOUISIANA.

(a) SCOPING OF EVALUATION.—

(1) STUDY.—Not later than June 30, 2025, the Secretary shall complete a study of the following relating to the covered project:

(A) Any project modifications undertaken by the non-Federal interest for the covered project since 2005 not constructed in accordance with section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408).

(B) Current elevations required for the covered project to meet the 100-year level of risk reduction.

(C) Whether project modifications undertaken by the non-Federal interest for the covered project since 2005 were injurious to the covered project or the public.

(D) Any deviations from design guidelines acceptable for the covered project.

(E) Improvements needed for the covered project to address any deficiencies according to current design guidelines of the Corps of Engineers district in which the covered project is located.

(F) A re-evaluation of project economics.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after completing the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(A) the results of the study;

(B) a recommendation for a pathway into a systemwide improvement plan created pursuant to section 5(c)(2) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(c)) (as amended by this Act); and

(C) recommendations for improvement to the covered project to address any deficiencies.

(b) COVERED PROJECT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered project'' means the Larose to Golden Meadow project, Louisiana, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1965 as the Grand Isle and vicinity project.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $3,000,000.

SEC. 1318. MORGANZA TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LOUISIANA.

Section 1001(24) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1053) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) CREDIT.—The Secretary shall credit toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project described in subparagraph (A) the cost of work carried out by the non-Federal interest for interim flood protection after March 31, 1989, if the Secretary determines that the work—

''(i) is integral to the project;

''(ii) complies with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies that were in place at the time the work was completed; and

''(iii) notwithstanding the date described in this subparagraph, is otherwise in compliance with the requirements of section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b).''.

SEC. 1319. PORT FOURCHON BELLE PASS CHANNEL, LOUISIANA.

(a) STUDY REQUEST.—If the non-Federal interest for the Port Fourchon project requests to undertake a feasibility study for a modification to the project under section 203(a)(1)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (as amended by this Act), the Secretary shall provide to the non-Federal interest, not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives such request, a determination in accordance with section 203(a)(3) of such Act (as amended by this Act).

(b) NOTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL ANALYSES AND REVIEWS.—Not later than 30 days after receiving a feasibility study for modification to the Port Fourchon project submitted by the non-Federal interest for the project under section 203(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(a)), the Secretary shall—

(1) review the study and determine, in accordance with section 203(b)(3)(C) such Act (as added by this Act), whether additional information is needed for the Secretary to perform the required analyses, reviews, and compliance processes;

(2) provide the non-Federal interest with a comprehensive list of additional information needs, as applicable; and

(3) if additional information is not needed, inform the non-Federal interest that the study submission is complete.

(c) ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND COMPLIANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), not later than 180 days after the Secretary receives the study for the Port Fourchon project described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall complete the analyses, review, and compliance processes for the project required under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, issue a finding of no significant impact or a record of decision, and submit such finding or decision to the non-Federal interest.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may delay the issuance of the finding or record of decision required under paragraph (1) if—

(A) the Secretary has not received necessary information or approvals from another entity, including the non-Federal interest, in a manner that affects the ability of the Secretary to meet any requirements under State, local, or Federal law; or

(B) significant new information or circumstances, including a major modification to an aspect of the Port Fourchon project, requires additional analysis by the Secretary.

(3) NOTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL TIME.—If the Secretary determines that more than 180 days will be required to carry out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and the non-Federal interest and describe the basis for requiring additional time.

(d) PORT FOURCHON PROJECT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Port Fourchon project'' means the project for navigation, Port Fourchon Belle Pass Channel, Louisiana, authorized by section 403(a)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2743).

SEC. 1320. UPPER ST. ANTHONY FALLS LOCK AND DAM, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

Section 356(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2724) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), as expeditiously as possible and to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall take all possible measures to reduce the physical footprint required for easements described in subparagraph (A) of that paragraph, including an examination of the use of crane barges on the Mississippi River.''.

SEC. 1321. MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, MISSOURI.

Section 111 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009 (123 Stat. 607) is amended by striking ''$7,000,000'' and inserting ''$65,000,000''.

SEC. 1322. STOCKTON LAKE, MISSOURI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall implement the reallocation of storage at Stockton Lake, Missouri, and enter into a water storage agreement with the Commission consistent with section 301(b) of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b(b)) and Public Law 88–140 (77 Stat. 249), as described in the final Stockton Lake Water Supply Storage Reallocation Feasibility Study with Integrated Environment Assessment and Director's Memorandum dated September 23, 2024, subject to the following modifications:

(1) The contract between the United States and the Commission shall provide for the reallocation of two storage spaces, Storage Space No. 1 and Storage Space No. 2, in two phases.

(2) The total volume of storage to be reallocated, and the total volume of storage included in each storage space, shall be consistent with the Director's Memorandum.

(3) The Commission shall have the option to select a commencement date for Storage Space No. 2 at any time between the tenth and fifteenth anniversary of the effective date of the storage contract.

(4) The first cost for Storage Space No. 1 shall be the updated cost of storage as of fiscal year 2010.

(5) The first cost for Storage Space No. 2 shall be the updated cost of storage as of the effective date of the storage contract.

(6) No payment shall be required for Storage Space No. 2 until the date described in paragraph (3), provided that after the tenth anniversary of the effective date of the storage contract, interest shall be charged on the outstanding balance for Storage Space No. 2 at the rate specified in Article 5(a) of the Model Format for Water Storage Agreements of the Corps of Engineers.

(7) The Commission may elect to pay for any portion of Storage Space No. 2 at the same price, on the same schedule, and under the same terms as the payment for Storage Space No. 1, but notwithstanding any such election, Storage Space No. 2 shall not be utilized for municipal and industrial water supply purposes prior to the commencement date described in paragraph (3).

(8) All costs associated with implementing the recommendation described in the Memorandum of the Director of Civil Works to raise the level of the multipurpose pool shall be paid at Federal expense.

(b) CREDIT TO THE HYDROPOWER PURPOSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section—

(A) losses to the Federal hydropower purpose of the Stockton Lake project shall be offset by a reduction in the costs allocated to the Federal hydropower purpose; and

(B) the reduction described in subparagraph (A) shall be determined by the Administrator of the Southwest Power Administration.

(2) NO INCREASED PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may not increase the amounts of payments from water users under a water supply contract under this section due to the credits and reimbursement required to be paid by this section.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section shall affect the Secretary's authority under the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b).

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Commission'' refers to the Southwest Missouri Joint Municipal Water Utility Commission.

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.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ABANDONMENT.—The term ''abandonment'', with respect to an eligible structure, means the allowance of the structure 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.

(3) FEE LAND.—The term ''fee land'' means the land acquired in fee title by the United States for the Table Rock Lake project.

(4) 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).

SEC. 1324. MAMARONECK-SHELDRAKE RIVERS, NEW YORK.

The non-Federal share of the cost of features of the project for flood risk management, Mamaroneck-Sheldrake Rivers, New York, authorized by section 1401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3837), benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note)) shall be 10 percent.

SEC. 1325. COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Subject to the availability of appropriations, in carrying out maintenance activities on the project for navigation, Columbia River Channel, Oregon and Washington, authorized by section 101(b)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 280), the Secretary is authorized to include, as part of the full operating costs of the Cutter Suction Dredge provided by the non-Federal interest for the project, any costs of replacing the Cutter Suction Dredge that the Secretary and the non-Federal interest agree are necessary.

SEC. 1326. WILLAMETTE VALLEY, OREGON.

The Secretary may not complete its review of, and consultation with other Federal agencies on, the operation and maintenance of the projects for flood control, navigation, and other purposes, Willamette River Basin, Oregon, authorized by section 4 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (chapter 795, 52 Stat. 1222; 62 Stat. 1178; 64 Stat. 177; 68 Stat. 1264; 74 Stat. 499; 100 Stat. 4144), until the Secretary prepares and formally analyzes an alternative that ceases hydropower operations at the projects, notwithstanding hydropower being an authorized purpose of such projects.

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); 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 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.

SEC. 1328. MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, PORT LAVACA, TEXAS.

The Federal share of the costs of the planning, design, and construction for the corrective action recommended in the report titled ''Matagorda Ship Channel Project Deficiency Report (Entrance to Matagorda Ship Channel)'' and published by the Secretary in June 2020 for the project for navigation, Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Texas, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 298), shall be 90 percent.

SEC. 1329. SAN ANTONIO CHANNEL, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The project for flood control, San Antonio channel improvement, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954 as part of the project for flood protection on the Guadalupe and San Antonio Rivers, Texas (68 Stat. 1259; 90 Stat. 2921; 114 Stat. 2611), is modified to require the Secretary to carry out the project substantially in accordance with Alternative 7, as identified in the final General Re-evaluation Report and Environmental Assessment for the project, dated January 2014.

SEC. 1330. LAKE CHAMPLAIN WATERSHED, VERMONT AND NEW YORK.

Section 542(e)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2672) is amended by inserting '', or in the case of a critical restoration project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined as defined by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note)), 10 percent of the total costs of the project'' after ''project''.

SEC. 1331. EDIZ HOOK BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON.

The cost share for operation and maintenance costs for the project for beach erosion control, Ediz Hook, Port Angeles, Washington, authorized by section 4 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 15), 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. 1332. WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE, WASHINGTON.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Chelan County, Island County, King County, Kittitas County, Pierce County, San Juan County, Snohomish County, Skagit County, and Whatcom County, Washington.

(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 counties listed in subsection (a), 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 accrued on the cost of 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), except that 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), the 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 90 percent.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated $242,000,000 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 Secretary to administer projects under this section at Federal expense.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 219(f)(404) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 is repealed.

SEC. 1333. STORM DAMAGE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION, COASTAL EROSION, RIVERINE EROSION, AND ICE AND GLACIAL DAMAGE, ALASKA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8315 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3783) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting ''**RIVERINE EROSION,**'' after ''**COASTAL EROSION,**''; and

(2) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''riverine erosion,'' after ''coastal erosion,''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of contents in section 2(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (136 Stat. 2429) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8315 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8315. Storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, riverine erosion, and ice and glacial damage, Alaska.''.

(2) The table of contents in section 8001(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3693) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8315 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8315. Storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, riverine erosion, and ice and glacial damage, Alaska.''.

SEC. 1334. CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER PROGRAM.

Section 8144 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3724) is amended—

(1) by striking ''comprehensive plan'' each place it appears and inserting ''plans'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''COMPREHENSIVE PLAN'' and inserting ''IMPLEMENTATION PLANS''; and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''2 years'' and inserting ''4 years''; and

(ii) by striking ''a comprehensive Chattahoochee River Basin restoration plan to guide the implementation of projects'' and inserting ''plans to guide implementation of Chattahoochee River Basin restoration projects''; and

(3) in subsection (j), by striking ''3 years'' and inserting ''5 years''.

SEC. 1335. CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY PROGRAM.

Section 704(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2263 note) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$120,000,000''.

SEC. 1336. DELAWARE COASTAL SYSTEM PROGRAM.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide for the collective planning and implementation of coastal storm risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction projects in Delaware to provide greater efficiency and a more comprehensive approach to life safety and economic growth.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The following projects for coastal storm risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction shall be known and designated as the ''Delaware Coastal System Program'' (referred to in this section as the ''Program''):

(1) The project for navigation mitigation and hurricane and storm damage reduction, Delaware Bay coastline, Roosevelt Inlet-Lewes Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 276).

(2) The project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, Delaware Coast from Cape Henlopen to Fenwick Island, Bethany Beach/South Bethany Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(15) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 276).

(3) The project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, Delaware Coast from Cape Henlopen to Fenwick Island, Delaware, authorized by section 101(b)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2577).

(4) The project for storm damage reduction and shoreline protection, Rehoboth Beach and Dewey Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(b)(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3667).

(5) Indian River Inlet, Delaware.

(6) The project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Delaware Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for the Delaware River, Delaware, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2736; 136 Stat. 3788), as modified by subsection (e) of this section.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the projects described in subsection (b) as components of a single, comprehensive system, recognizing the interdependence of the projects.

(d) COST-SHARE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Federal share of the cost of each of the projects described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (b) shall be 80 percent.

(e) BROADKILL BEACH, DELAWARE.—The project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Delaware Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for the Delaware River, Delaware, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2736; 136 Stat. 3788), is modified to include the project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, Delaware Bay coastline, Delaware and New Jersey–Broadkill Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 275).

(f) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 101(a)(15) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 276) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''HENELOPEN'' and inserting ''HENLOPEN''; and

(2) by striking ''Henelopen'' and inserting ''Henlopen''.

SEC. 1337. DELAWARE INLAND BAYS AND DELAWARE BAY COAST COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''economically disadvantaged community'' has the meaning given the term pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note).

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''economically disadvantaged community'' includes unincorporated communities within the study area.

(2) STUDY.—The term ''study'' means the Delaware Inland Bays and Delaware Bay Coast Coastal Storm Risk Management Study, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives dated October 1, 1986, and the resolution of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate dated June 23, 1988.

(b) STUDY, PROJECTS, AND SEPARABLE ELEMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in order to assist the economically disadvantaged communities in the area of the study, the non-Federal share of the costs of carrying out the study, or project construction or a separable element of a project authorized based on the study, shall be 10 percent.

(c) COST SHARING AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall seek to expedite any amendments to any existing cost-share agreement for the study in accordance with this section.

(d) LIMITATION.—Amounts made available to carry out the study, or project construction or a separable element of a project authorized based on the study, shall not be used for coastal storm risk management projects that provide for ongoing construction beachfill projects along the Atlantic Coast.

SEC. 1338. HAWAII ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.

Section 444 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3747; 113 Stat. 286) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and environmental restoration'' and inserting ''environmental restoration, and coastal storm risk management''; and

(2) by inserting ''Hawaii,'' after ''Guam,''.

SEC. 1339. ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN RESTORATION.

Section 519(c)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2654; 121 Stat. 1221) is amended by striking ''2010'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 1340. KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Kentucky and West Virginia.

(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 Kentucky and West Virginia, 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) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.—

(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 such assistance.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each local cooperation agreement 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 local cooperation 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) 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 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 $75,000,000 to carry out this section, to be divided between the States described in subsection (a).

(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 to administer projects under this section.

SEC. 1341. MISSOURI RIVER MITIGATION, MISSOURI, KANSAS, IOWA, AND NEBRASKA.

(a) ACQUISITION OF LANDS.—In acquiring any land, or interests in land, to satisfy the total number of acres required for the covered project, the Secretary—

(1) may only acquire land, or an interest in land, that—

(A) is on the riverward side of levees; or

(B) will contribute to future flood risk resiliency projects;

(2) may only acquire land, or an interest in land, with the approval of the Governor of the State in which the land is located; and

(3) may not acquire land, or an interest in land, by eminent domain.

(b) APPLICATION OF LANDS.—The Secretary shall apply all covered land toward the number of acres required for the covered project in accordance with section 334 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 306; 136 Stat. 3799).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED LAND.—The term ''covered land'' means any land or interests in land that—

(A) is acquired by a Federal agency other than the Corps of Engineers;

(B) is located within the meander belt of the lower Missouri River; and

(C) the Secretary, in consultation with the head of any Federal agency that has acquired the land or interest in land, determines meets the purposes of the covered project.

(2) COVERED PROJECT.—The term ''covered project'' means the project for mitigation of fish and wildlife losses, Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, authorized by section 601(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4143; 113 Stat. 306; 121 Stat. 1155; 136 Stat. 2395).

SEC. 1342. NEW YORK EMERGENCY SHORE RESTORATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to repair or restore a federally authorized hurricane and storm damage reduction structure or project or a public beach located in the covered geographic area pursuant to section 5(a) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(a)), if—

(1) the structure, project, or public beach is damaged by wind, wave, or water action associated with a Nor'easter; and

(2) the Secretary determines that the damage prevents—

(A) in the case of a structure or project, the adequate functioning of the structure or project for the authorized purposes of the structure or project; or

(B) in the case of a public beach, the adequate functioning of the beach as a natural barrier to inundation, wave attack, or erosion coinciding with hurricanes, coastal storms, or Nor'easters.

(b) JUSTIFICATION.—The Secretary may carry out a repair or restoration activity under subsection (a) without the need to demonstrate that the activity is justified solely by national economic development benefits if—

(1) the Secretary determines that—

(A) such activity is necessary to restore the adequate functioning of the structure, project, or public beach for the purposes described in subsection (a)(2), as applicable; and

(B) such activity is warranted to protect against loss to life or property of the community protected by the structure, project, or public beach; and

(2) in the case of a public beach, the non-Federal interest agrees to participate in, and comply with, applicable Federal floodplain management and flood insurance programs.

(c) PRIORITIZATION.—Repair or restoration activities carried out by the Secretary under subsection (b) shall be given equal budgetary consideration and priority as activities justified solely by national economic development benefits.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—An activity carried out under subsection (a) for a public beach shall not—

(1) repair or restore the beach beyond its natural profile; or

(2) be considered initial construction of the hurricane and storm damage reduction project.

(e) SAVINGS PROVISION.—The authority provided by this section shall be in addition to any authority provided by section 5(a) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(a)), to repair or restore federally authorized hurricane or shore protective structure or project located in the covered geographic area damaged or destroyed by wind, wave, or water action of other than an ordinary nature.

(f) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out an activity under subsection (a) for a public beach shall expire on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(1) COVERED GEOGRAPHIC AREA.—The term ''covered geographic area'' means—

(A) Fire Island National Seashore, New York; and

(B) the hamlets of Massapequa Park, Massapequa, Amityville, Copiague, Lindenhurst, West Babylon, Babylon, West Islip, West Bay Shore, Brightwaters, Bay Shore, Islip, East Islip, Great River, Oakdale, West Sayville, Saville, Bayport, Blue Point, Patchogue, East Patchogue, Bellport, Brookhaven, Shirley, Mastic Beach, Mastic, Moriches, Center Moriches, East Moriches, and Eastport, New York.

(2) NOR'EASTER.—The term ''Nor'easter'' means a synoptic-scale, extratropical cyclone in the western North Atlantic Ocean.

(3) PUBLIC BEACH.—The term ''public beach'' means a beach within the geographic boundary of an unconstructed federally authorized hurricane and storm damage reduction project that is—

(A) a publicly owned beach; or

(B) a privately owned beach that is available for public use, including the availability of reasonable public access, in accordance with Engineer Regulation 1165–2–130, published by the Corps of Engineers, dated June 15, 1989.

SEC. 1343. NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR AND TRIBUTARIES, NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The study for flood and storm damage reduction for the New York and New Jersey Harbor and Tributaries project, authorized by the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132, 134 Stat. 2676) and being carried out pursuant to the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–2), is modified to require the Secretary, upon the request of the non-Federal interest for the project, to include within the scope of such study an investigation of, and recommendations relating to, projects and activities to maximize the net public benefits, including ecological benefits and societal benefits, from the reduction of the comprehensive flood risk within the geographic scope of the project from the isolated and compound effects of factors described in section 8106(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2282g).

(b) ASSOCIATED PROJECTS.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out projects and activities recommended pursuant to subsection (a) if such projects and activities otherwise meet the criteria for projects carried out under a continuing authority program (as defined in section 7001(c)) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d(c)).

(c) CONTINUATION.—Any study recommended to be carried out in a report that the Chief of Engineers prepares for such study shall be considered a continuation of the study described in subsection (a).

(d) CONSIDERATION; CONSULTATION.—In developing recommendations pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consider the use of natural and nature-based features;

(2) consult with applicable Federal and State agencies and other stakeholders within the geographic scope of the project; and

(3) solicit public comments.

(e) INTERIM PROGRESS; REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years 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 a report detailing—

(1) any recommendations made pursuant to subsection (a);

(2) any projects or activities carried out under subsection (b);

(3) any additional, site-specific areas within the geographic scope of the project for which additional study is recommended by the Secretary; and

(4) any interim actions related to reduction of comprehensive flood risk within the geographic scope of the project undertaken by the Secretary during the study period.

(f) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of the study described in subsection (a) and any further study, project, or activity recommended pursuant to this section.

(g) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Any additional action authorized by this section shall not delay any existing study, engineering, or planning work underway as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1344. SOUTHEASTERN NORTH CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Southeastern North Carolina.

(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 in Southeastern North Carolina, including projects for wastewater treatment 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) COST SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section—

(A) shall be 75 percent; and

(B) may be provided in the form of grants or reimbursements of project costs.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), 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) 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.

(f) CREDIT FOR INTEREST.—In case of a delay in the funding of the Federal share of a project under this section, the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for reasonable interest incurred in providing the non-Federal share of the project cost.

(g) 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 such credit may not exceed 25 percent of total project costs.

(h) 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.

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) There is authorized to be appropriated $50,000,000 to carry out this section; and

(2) Not more than 10 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this section may be used by the Corps of Engineers to administer projects under this section.

(j) SOUTHEASTERN NORTH CAROLINA DEFINED.—Southeastern North Carolina includes the North Carolina counties of Duplin, Sampson, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Scotland, Hoke, Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender, and Cumberland.

SEC. 1345. OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ABANDONED MINE DRAINAGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''abandoned mine drainage'' means discharge from land subject to title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1231 et seq.).

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''abandoned mine drainage'' includes discharges from an area where reclamation bonds have been forfeited under section 509 of the Surface Mining Control Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1259), for which funds are applied to complete the reclamation obligations initially required of the mining operator.

(2) TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES.—The term ''treatment technologies'' means technologies that either change the composition of the abandoned mine drainage to form other compounds that are less dangerous to human health or the environment, or limit contaminant mobility by physical or chemical means.

(3) TREATMENT WORKS FOR ABANDONED MINE DRAINAGE.—The term ''treatment works for abandoned mine drainage'' means a facility or system designed to collect, aggregate, and treat abandoned mine drainage from sources or sites within a designated watershed or area using treatment technologies.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish a pilot program to provide financial assistance to non-Federal interests for the establishment of treatment works for abandoned mine drainage in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Such assistance shall be in the form of the reimbursement of costs for the design and construction of the treatment works for abandoned mine drainage.

(c) GOAL.—The goal of this pilot program is to initiate the cleanup process by implementing activities to reduce or treat acid mine drainage from abandoned and forfeited mine drainage and bond forfeiture sites, as defined under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. This cleanup supports water treatment and infrastructure improvements aimed at practical uses, including but not limited to agricultural, industrial or recreational applications.

(d) PUBLIC OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance under this section only if the treatment works for abandoned mine drainage is publicly owned.

(e) PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary shall prioritize assistance under this section to efforts that—

(1) reduce abandoned mine drainage from multiple sources; or

(2) include a centralized water treatment system to reduce the abandoned mine drainage from multiple sources or sites within a designated watershed area over the greatest number of stream miles.

(f) AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing financial assistance under this section, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the non-Federal interest.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each agreement entered under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) PLAN.—The non-Federal interest shall develop the design and construction of the treatments works for abandoned mine drainage, in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agencies addressing restoration of the impaired waters, which shall include the total cost of the restoration work to be funded under the agreement.

(B) PERMITS.—The non-Federal interest shall be responsible for obtaining all permits and licenses necessary for the design and construction of the treatment works for abandoned mine drainage and for ensuring compliance with all requirements of such permits and licenses. The Secretary to the maximum extent possible shall expedite processing of any permits, variances, or approvals necessary to facilitate the completion of projects receiving assistance under this section.

(C) COSTS.—The non-Federal interest shall be responsible for all costs in excess of the total cost of design and construction, as determined under subparagraph (A), including any and all costs associated with any liability that might arise in connection with the treatment works for abandoned mine drainage.

(D) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Operation and maintenance costs are a non-Federal responsibility. Such costs shall not be included in the total cost of the treatment works for abandoned mine drainage in subsection (A).

(3) FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.—Federal assistance shall be 75 percent of the total cost of the treatment works for abandoned mine drainage as determined in the agreement under subsection 2(A).

(g) PROVISION OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.—Providing of Federal assistance under this section shall in no way establish any liability for the Secretary associated with any treatment technologies associated with the treatment works for abandoned mine drainage. This includes the applicability of any provision of Federal or State law.

(h) EXCLUSIONS.—None of the funds authorized by this section shall be used in relation to abandoned mine drainage associated with a facility for which a party identified is responsible for response, removal or remediation activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901et seq.), or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 1346. WESTERN LAKE ERIE BASIN, OHIO, INDIANA, AND MICHIGAN.

Section 441 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 328) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''flood control,'' and inserting ''flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction,'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''the study'' and inserting ''any study under this section''; and

(3) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) TREATMENT OF STUDIES.—Any study carried out by the Secretary under this section after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 shall be treated as a continuation of the initial study carried out under this section.

''(d) PROJECTS.—A project resulting from a study carried out under this section may be implemented pursuant to section 212.''.

SEC. 1347. OHIO AND NORTH DAKOTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 594 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 382; 119 Stat. 2261; 121 Stat. 1140; 121 Stat. 1944; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(3)(A)—

(A) by striking ''IN GENERAL'' and inserting ''PROJECT COSTS'';

(B) by striking ''The Federal share of'' and inserting the following:

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (iii), the Federal share of'';

(C) by striking ''The Federal share may'' and inserting the following:

''(ii) FORM.—The Federal share may''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) EXCEPTION.—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

(2) in subsection (h) by striking ''$250,000,000'' and inserting ''$300,000,000''.

SEC. 1348. OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in the State of Oregon.

(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 Oregon, 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 $40,000,000 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.

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 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.

SEC. 1350. WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Section 8146(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (40 U.S.C. 9501 note; 136 Stat. 3729) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''Water and Sewer Authority'' after ''District of Columbia''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''Fairfax County'' and inserting ''the Fairfax County Water Authority''.

SEC. 1351. WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost of 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) shall be 90 percent.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect any agreement in effect on the date of enactment of this Act between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the project described in subsection (a) with respect to the feasibility study described in such subsection, until such time as an agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for such project with respect to such feasibility study is entered into pursuant to this section.

SEC. 1352. NORTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

Section 571 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 371; 121 Stat. 1257; 136 Stat. 3807) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the first sentence, by striking ''The Federal share'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subparagraph (F), the Federal share''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(F) EXCEPTION.—In the case of a project 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)), the Federal share of the project costs under the applicable local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall be 90 percent.'';

(2) by striking subsection (g);

(3) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), and (j) as sections (g), (h), and (i), respectively; and

(4) in subsection (g) (as so redesignated), by striking ''$120,000,000'' and inserting ''$150,000,000''.

SEC. 1353. SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

Section 340 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4856; 136 Stat. 3807) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''Total project costs'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), total project costs''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) EXCEPTION.—In the case of a project 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)), the Federal share of the total project costs under the applicable local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall be 90 percent.

''(C) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total project costs under this paragraph may be provided in the same form as described in section 571(e)(3)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 371).'';

(2) by striking subsection (e);

(3) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) as subsections (e), (f), (g), and (h), respectively; and

(4) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by striking ''$140,000,000'' and inserting ''$170,000,000''.

SEC. 1354. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION PROGRAM.

Section 1103(e)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 652(e)(4)) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 1999 through 2024, and $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2025 and each fiscal year thereafter''.

SEC. 1355. ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

Section 1113 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4232; 110 Stat. 3719, 136 Stat. 3781) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''The non-Federal'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) RECONNAISSANCE STUDY.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Federal share of a reconnaissance study carried out by the Secretary under this section shall be 100 percent.''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''$80,000,000'' and inserting ''$90,000,000''.

SEC. 1356. ADDITIONAL PROJECTS FOR UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY HARBORS.

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

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and for purposes of contributing to ecosystem restoration'' before the period at the end;

(2) in subsection (g)(2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', a harbor where passenger or freight service is provided to island communities dependent on that service, or a marina or berthing area that is located adjacent to, or is accessible by, a Federal navigation project,'' before ''for which'';

(3) in subsection (h)(1), by striking ''2026'' and inserting ''2029''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(i) PROJECTS FOR MARINA OR BERTHING AREAS.—The Secretary may carry out not more than 10 projects under this section that are projects for an underserved community harbor that is a marina or berthing area described in subsection (g)(2).''.

SEC. 1357. BOSQUE WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to carry out appropriate planning, design, and construction measures for wildfire prevention and restoration in the Middle Rio Grande Bosque, including the removal of jetty jacks.

(b) COST SHARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section shall be in accordance with sections 103 and 105 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213, 2215).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out 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.

(c) REPEAL.—Section 116 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 (117 Stat. 1836), is repealed.

(d) TREATMENT.—The program authorized under subsection (a) shall be considered a continuation of the program authorized by section 116 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 (117 Stat. 1836) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act).

SEC. 1358. COASTAL COMMUNITY FLOOD CONTROL AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 103(k)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(k)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''makes'' and inserting ''made''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''repays an amount equal to ⅔ of the remaining principal by'' and inserting ''made a payment of an additional $200,000,000 for that eligible deferred payment agreement on or before'';

(2) in subparagraph (B) by inserting ''interest's'' after ''non-Federal''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) REFUND OF CREDIT.—Any agreement made that applied credits to satisfy the terms of a pre-payment made under subsection (k)(4)(A) that resulted in total payment in excess of the amount now required under subsection (k)(4)(A) shall be modified to indicate that the excess credits continue to apply toward any remaining principal of the respective project, or at the request of the non-Federal interest, the agreement shall be modified to retroactively transfer back those excess credits to the non-Federal interest such that those credits may be applied by the non-Federal interest to any cost-shared project identified by the non-Federal interest.''.

SEC. 1359. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF DEFERRED PAYMENT AGREEMENT REQUEST.

Section 103(k) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(k)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon receipt of a request for a renegotiation of terms by a non-Federal interest under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report 30 days after enactment and quarterly thereafter regarding the status of the request.

''(B) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should respond to any request for a renegotiation of terms submitted under paragraph (2) in a timely manner.''.

SEC. 1360. CONTRACTS FOR WATER SUPPLY.

(a) COPAN LAKE, OKLAHOMA.—Section 8358(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3802) is amended by striking ''shall not pay more than 110 percent of the initial project investment cost per acre-foot of storage for the acre-feet of storage space sought under an agreement under paragraph (1)'' and inserting ''for the acre-feet of storage space being sought under an agreement under paragraph (1), shall pay 110 percent of the contractual rate per acre-foot of storage in the most recent agreement of the City for water supply storage space at the project''.

(b) STATE OF KANSAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall amend the contracts described in paragraph (2) between the United States and the State of Kansas, relating to storage space for water supply, to change the method of calculation of the interest charges that began accruing on February 1, 1977, on the investment costs for the 198,350 acre-feet of future use storage space and on April 1, 1979, on 125,000 acre-feet of future use storage from compounding interest annually to charging simple interest annually on the principal amount, until—

(A) the State of Kansas informs the Secretary of the desire to convert the future use storage space to present use; and

(B) the principal amount plus the accumulated interest becomes payable pursuant to the terms of the contracts.

(2) CONTRACTS DESCRIBED.—The contracts referred to in paragraph (1) are the following contracts between the United States and the State of Kansas:

(A) Contract DACW41–74–C–0081, entered into on March 8, 1974, for the use by the State of Kansas of storage space for water supply in Milford Lake, Kansas.

(B) Contract DACW41–77–C–0003, entered into on December 10, 1976, for the use by the State of Kansas for water supply in Perry Lake, Kansas.

SEC. 1361. EXPENSES FOR CONTROL OF AQUATIC PLANT GROWTHS AND INVASIVE SPECIES.

Section 104(d)(2)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(d)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''50 percent'' and inserting ''35 percent''.

SEC. 1362. HOPPER DREDGE MCFARLAND REPLACEMENT.

If the Secretary replaces the Federal hopper dredge McFarland referred to in section 563 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3784; 121 Stat. 1105) with another Federal hopper dredge, the Secretary shall—

(1) place the replacement Federal hopper dredge in a ready reserve status;

(2) periodically perform routine underway dredging tests of the equipment (not to exceed 70 days per year) of the replacement Federal hopper dredge in a ready reserve status to ensure the ability of the replacement Federal hopper dredge to perform urgent and emergency work; and

(3) in consultation with affected stakeholders, place the replacement Federal hopper dredge in active status in order to perform dredging work if the Secretary determines that private industry has failed—

(A) to submit a responsive and responsible bid for work advertised by the Secretary; or

(B) to carry out a project as required pursuant to a contract between the industry and the Secretary.

SEC. 1363. LAKES PROGRAM.

Section 602(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4148; 104 Stat. 4646; 110 Stat. 3758; 118 Stat. 295; 121 Stat. 1076; 134 Stat. 2703; 136 Stat. 3778) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (33), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (34) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(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.''.

SEC. 1364. 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) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(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.''.

SEC. 1365. MAINTENANCE OF PILE DIKE SYSTEM.

The Secretary shall continue to maintain the pile dike system constructed by the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of navigation along the Lower Columbia River and Willamette River, Washington, at Federal expense.

SEC. 1366. NAVIGATION ALONG THE TENNESSEE–TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY.

The Secretary shall, consistent with applicable statutory authorities—

(1) coordinate with the relevant stakeholders and communities in the State of Alabama and the State of Mississippi to address the dredging needs of the Tennessee–Tombigbee Waterway in those States; and

(2) ensure continued navigation at the locks and dams owned and operated by the Corps of Engineers located along the Tennessee–Tombigbee Waterway.

SEC. 1367. REHABILITATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTED DAMS.

Section 1177 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 467f–2 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(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.'';

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(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.'';

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''fiscal years 2017 through 2026'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2026 through 2030''; and

(4) by striking subsection (g).

SEC. 1368. SOIL MOISTURE AND SNOWPACK MONITORING.

Section 511(a)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2753) is amended by striking ''2025'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 1369. WAIVER OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE OF DAMAGES RELATED TO CERTAIN CONTRACT CLAIMS.

Section 349 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2716) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2027''.

SEC. 1370. WILSON LOCK FLOATING GUIDE WALL.

On the request of the relevant Federal entity, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, use all relevant authorities to expeditiously provide technical assistance, including engineering and design assistance, and cost estimation assistance to the relevant Federal entity in order to address the impacts to navigation along the Tennessee River at the Wilson Lock and Dam, Alabama.

SEC. 1371. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should, consistent with applicable statutory authorities, coordinate with relevant stakeholders in the State of Alabama to address the dredging and dredging material placement needs associated with the project for navigation, Theodore Ship Channel, Mobile Harbor, Alabama, authorized by section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5) and modified by section 309 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2704).

SEC. 1372. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO SHALLOW DRAFT DREDGING IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) shallow draft dredging in the Chesapeake Bay is critical for tourism, recreation, and the fishing industry and that additional dredging is needed; and

(2) the Secretary should, to the maximum extent practicable, use existing statutory authorities to address the dredging needs at small harbors and channels in the Chesapeake Bay.

SEC. 1373. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MISSOURI RIVER PRIORITIES.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should make publicly available, where appropriate, any data used and any decisions made by the Corps of Engineers relating to the operations of civil works projects within the Missouri River Basin in order to ensure transparency for the communities in that Basin.

TITLE IV—WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 1401. 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. AK	Akutan Harbor Navigational Improvements, Akutan	July 17, 2024	Federal: $70,898,000 Non-Federal: $1,749,000 Total: $72,647,000
2. CA	Oakland Harbor Turning Basins Widening, Oakland	May 30, 2024	Federal: $432,232,000 Non-Federal: $210,298,000 Total: $642,530,000
3. FL	Tampa Harbor, Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties, Deep Draft Navigation	August 14, 2024	Federal: $520,420,000 Non-Federal: $627,840,000 Total: $1,148,260,000

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
4. MD	Baltimore Harbor Anchorages and Channels Modification of Seagirt Loop Channel, City of Baltimore, Deep Draft Navigation	June 22, 2023	Federal: $53,765,250 Non-Federal: $17,921,750 Total: $71,687,000

(2) HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. DC, VA	Metropolitan Washington, District of Columbia, Coastal Storm Risk Management	June 17, 2024	Federal: $10,160,800 Non-Federal: $5,471,200 Total: $15,632,000
2. FL	St. Johns County, Ponte Vedra Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management	April 18, 2024	Federal: $50,449,000 Non-Federal: $91,317,000 Total: $141,766,000
3. FL	Miami-Dade Back Bay, Miami-Dade County, Coastal Storm Risk Management	August 26, 2024	Federal: $1,756,000,000 Non-Federal: $945,000,000 Total: $2,701,000,000
4. MD	Baltimore Metropolitan, Baltimore City, Coastal Storm Risk Management	August 5, 2024	Federal: $51,439,700 Non-Federal: $27,698,300 Total: $79,138,000
5. NY	South Shore Staten Island, Fort Wadsworth to Oakwood Beach, Richmond County, Coastal Storm Risk Management	February 6, 2024	Federal: $1,775,600,000 Non-Federal: $368,200,000 Total: $2,143,800,000
6. PR	Puerto Rico, Coastal Storm Risk Management	July 30, 2024	Federal: $99,570,000 Non-Federal: $159,010,000 Total: $258,580,000
7. RI	Rhode Island Coastline, Coastal Storm Risk Management	September 28, 2023	Federal: $216,690,500 Non-Federal: $116,679,500 Total: $333,370,000

(3) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. LA	St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana Coastal Storm and Flood Risk Management	May 28, 2024	Federal: $3,706,814,000 Non-Federal: $2,273,679,000 Total: $5,980,493,000

(4) NAVIGATION AND HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. TX	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Coastal Resilience Study, Brazoria and Matagorda Counties	June 2, 2023	Total: $322,761,000

(5) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. MS	Memphis Metropolitan Stormwater - North DeSoto County Feasibility Study, DeSoto County	December 18, 2023	Federal: $17,380,000 Non-Federal: $9,358,000 Total: $26,738,000

(6) ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. FL	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, Western Everglades Restoration Plan	September 11, 2024	Federal: $1,057,630,000 Non-Federal: $1,057,630,000 Total: $2,115,260,000

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
2. TN, AR	Mississippi River, Hatchie-Loosahatchie, Mississippi River Mile 775-736	August 12, 2024	Federal: $41,306,000 Non-Federal: $22,353,000 Total: $63,659,000

(7) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. NC	Tar Pamlico River Basin	September 11, 2024	Federal: $65,142,350 Non-Federal: $35,076,650 Total: $100,219,000

(8) MODIFICATIONS AND OTHER PROJECTS.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
1. AZ	Tres Rios, Arizona Ecosystem Restoration Project	May 28, 2024	Federal: $215,574,000 Non-Federal: $119,835,000 Total: $335,409,000
2. FL	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Phase I Project, Miami-Dade County	December 2, 2024	Federal: $171,215,000 Non-Federal: $171,215,000 Total: $342,430,000
3. KS	Manhattan, Kansas Federal Levee System	May 6, 2024	Federal: $29,725,000 Non-Federal: $16,006,000 Total: $45,731,000
4. MO	University City Branch, River Des Peres, University City, St. Louis County, Flood Risk Management	February 9, 2024	Federal: $9,299,000 Non-Federal: $5,007,000 Total: $14,306,000

SEC. 1402. SPECIAL RULE.

The Secretary is authorized to provide up to $320,000,000 in financial assistance to the State of Florida for design and construction of the North Feeder Stormwater Treatment Area, as recommended in the Report of the Chief of Engineers for the project for ecosystem restoration, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, Western Everglades Restoration Plan, Florida, authorized by this Act, and subject to the availability of appropriations.

SEC. 1403. ADDITIONAL PROJECT AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO STUDY BY NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.

The North of Lake Okeechobee Storage Reservoir (Component A) of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) Project is authorized to be carried out by the Secretary in accordance with the review assessment of the feasibility study for such project, dated August 2024 and submitted by the Secretary under section 203(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(c)), and subject to such modifications or conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 1404. FACILITY INVESTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), using amounts available in the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) that are not otherwise obligated, the Secretary may—

(1) design and construct an Operations and Maintenance Building in Galveston, Texas, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on May 22, 2024, pursuant to subsection (c) of such section (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with such prospectus;

(2) design and construct the new warehouse facility at the Longview Lake Project near Lee's Summit, Missouri, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on May 22, 2024, pursuant to subsection (c) of such section (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with such prospectus;

(3) design and construct the joint facility for the resident office for the Corpus Christi Resident Office (Construction) and the Corpus Christi Regulatory Field Office on existing federally owned property at the Naval Air Station, in Corpus Christi, Texas, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on June 6, 2023, pursuant to subsection (c) of such section (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with such prospectus; and

(4) carry out such construction and infrastructure improvements as are required to support the facilities described in paragraphs (1) through (3), including any necessary demolition of existing infrastructure.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) is appropriately reimbursed from funds appropriated for Corps of Engineers programs that benefit from the facilities constructed under this section.

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE HIGHWAY FUNDING ACT OF 2024

SEC. 2101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Fiscally Responsible Highway Funding Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Transportation.

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means any of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

(3) TIFIA PROGRAM.—The term ''TIFIA program'' means the program for credit assistance under chapter 6 of title 23, United States Code.

SEC. 2103. REDISTRIBUTION OF PRIOR TIFIA FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of contract authority described in subsection (b)(1) to States in accordance with this section.

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) AMOUNT DESCRIBED.—Subject to paragraph (2), the amount of contract authority referred to in subsection (a) is $1,800,000,000, which shall be derived from the unobligated amounts of contract authority made available for credit assistance under—

(A) the transportation infrastructure finance and innovation program under subchapter II of chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code (as in effect before the date of enactment of SAFETEA–LU (Public Law 109–59; 119 Stat. 1144)); and

(B) the TIFIA program.

(2) TREATMENT.—The amount distributed under subsection (a) shall—

(A) be subject to the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs;

(B) remain available until September 30, 2028; and

(C) be in addition to any other funding apportioned to States under section 104(b) of title 23, United States Code.

(c) DISTRIBUTION.—The amount distributed under subsection (a) shall be distributed so that each State receives an amount equal to the proportion that—

(1) the amount apportioned to the State for fiscal year 2025 under subsection (b) of section 104 of title 23, United States Code; bears to

(2) the total amount apportioned to all States for fiscal year 2025 under that subsection.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts distributed to States under subsection (a) shall be—

(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, administered as if apportioned under chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code;

(2) available for any purpose described in section 133(b) of such title;

(3) subject to the set aside under section 133(h) of such title;

(4) suballocated in the same manner described in section 133(d) of such title; and

(5) subject to the requirements of section 11101(e) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (23 U.S.C. 101 note; Public Law 117–58).

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect as if enacted on October 1, 2024.

SEC. 2104. REDISTRIBUTION OF FISCAL YEAR 2025 TIFIA FUNDING.

(a) DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to paragraph (2), on April 1, 2025, the Secretary shall—

(A) determine the amount of contract authority made available for credit assistance under the TIFIA program for fiscal year 2025 pursuant to section 11101(a)(2) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 443) that is estimated to remain unobligated in that fiscal year; and

(B) distribute to States, in accordance with this section, 75 percent of the amount of contract authority determined under subparagraph (A).

(2) TREATMENT.—The amounts distributed under paragraph (1)(B) shall—

(A) be subject to the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs;

(B) remain available until September 30, 2028; and

(C) be in addition to any other funding apportioned to States under section 104(b) of title 23, United States Code.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—The amount distributed under subsection (a)(1)(B) shall be distributed so that each State receives an amount equal to the proportion that—

(1) the amount apportioned to the State for fiscal year 2025 under subsection (b) of section 104 of title 23, United States Code; bears to

(2) the total amount apportioned to all States for fiscal year 2025 under that subsection.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts distributed to States under subsection (a)(1)(B) shall be—

(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, administered as if apportioned under chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code;

(2) available for any purpose described in section 133(b) of that title;

(3) subject to the set aside under section 133(h) of such title;

(4) suballocated in the same manner described in section 133(d) of that title; and

(5) subject to the requirements of section 11101(e) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (23 U.S.C. 101 note; Public Law 117–58).

SEC. 2105. REDISTRIBUTION OF FISCAL YEAR 2026 TIFIA FUNDING.

(a) DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to paragraph (2), on April 1, 2026, the Secretary shall—

(A) determine the amount of contract authority made available for credit assistance under the TIFIA program for fiscal year 2026 pursuant to section 11101(a)(2) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 443) that is estimated to remain unobligated in that fiscal year; and

(B) distribute to States, in accordance with this section, 75 percent of the amount of contract authority determined under subparagraph (A).

(2) TREATMENT.—The amounts distributed under paragraph (1)(B) shall—

(A) be subject to the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs;

(B) remain available until September 30, 2029; and

(C) be in addition to any other funding apportioned to States under section 104(b) of title 23, United States Code.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—The amount distributed under subsection (a)(1)(B) shall be distributed so that each State receives an amount equal to the proportion that—

(1) the amount apportioned to the State for fiscal year 2026 under subsection (b) of section 104 of title 23, United States Code; bears to

(2) the total amount apportioned to all States for fiscal year 2026 under that subsection.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts distributed to States under subsection (a)(1)(B) shall be—

(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, administered as if apportioned under chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code;

(2) available for any purpose described in section 133(b) of that title;

(3) subject to the set aside under section 133(h) of such title;

(4) suballocated in the same manner described in section 133(d) of that title; and

(5) subject to the requirements of section 11101(e) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (23 U.S.C. 101 note; Public Law 117–58).

TITLE II—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2024

SEC. 2201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Economic Development Reauthorization Act of 2024''.

Subtitle A—Public Works and Economic Development

SEC. 2211. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3122) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (12) as paragraphs (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (12), (13), (14), (16), and (17), respectively;

(2) by inserting before paragraph (3) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(1) BLUE ECONOMY.—The term 'blue economy' means the sustainable use of marine, lake, or other aquatic resources in support of economic development objectives.

''(2) CAPACITY BUILDING.—The term 'capacity building' includes all activities associated with early stage community-based project formation and conceptualization, prior to project predevelopment activity, including grants to local community organizations for planning participation, community outreach and engagement activities, research, and mentorship support to move projects from formation and conceptualization to project predevelopment.'';

(3) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated), in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''to the extent appropriate'' and inserting ''to the extent determined appropriate by the Secretary'';

(4) in paragraph (6) (as so redesignated), in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (v), by striking ''or'' at the end;

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(vii) an economic development organization; or

''(viii) a public-private partnership for public infrastructure.'';

(5) by inserting after paragraph (9) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(10) OUTDOOR RECREATION.—The term 'outdoor recreation' means all recreational activities, and the economic drivers of those activities, that occur in nature-based environments outdoors.

''(11) PROJECT PREDEVELOPMENT.—The term 'project predevelopment' means a measure required to be completed before the initiation of a project, including—

''(A) planning and community asset mapping;

''(B) training;

''(C) technical assistance and organizational development;

''(D) feasibility and market studies;

''(E) demonstration projects; and

''(F) other predevelopment activities determined by the Secretary to be appropriate.'';

(6) by striking paragraph (12) (as so redesignated) and inserting the following:

''(12) REGIONAL COMMISSION.—The term 'Regional Commission' means any of the following:

''(A) The Appalachian Regional Commission established by section 14301(a) of title 40, United States Code.

''(B) The Delta Regional Authority established by section 382B(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009aa–1(a)(1)).

''(C) The Denali Commission established by section 303(a) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 3121 note; Public Law 105–277).

''(D) The Great Lakes Authority established by section 15301(a)(4) of title 40, United States Code.

''(E) The Mid-Atlantic Regional Commission established by section 15301(a)(5) of title 40, United States Code.

''(F) The Northern Border Regional Commission established by section 15301(a)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

''(G) The Northern Great Plains Regional Authority established by section 383B(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009bb–1(a)(1)).

''(H) The Southeast Crescent Regional Commission established by section 15301(a)(1) of title 40, United States Code.

''(I) The Southern New England Regional Commission established by section 15301(a)(6) of title 40, United States Code.

''(J) The Southwest Border Regional Commission established by section 15301(a)(2) of title 40, United States Code.'';

(7) by inserting after paragraph (14) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(15) TRAVEL AND TOURISM.—The term 'travel and tourism' means any economic activity that primarily serves to encourage recreational or business travel in or to the United States, including activities relating to public or nonprofit entertainment venues in the United States.''; and

(8) in paragraph (17) (as so redesignated), by striking ''established as a University Center for Economic Development under section 207(a)(2)(D)'' and inserting ''established under section 207(c)(1)''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 207(a)(3) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3147(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''section 3(4)(A)(vi)'' and inserting ''section 3(6)(A)(vi)''.

SEC. 2212. INCREASED COORDINATION.

Section 103 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3133) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) MEETINGS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out subsection (a), or for any other purpose relating to economic development activities, the Secretary may convene meetings with Federal agencies, State and local governments, economic development districts, Indian tribes, and other appropriate planning and development organizations.

''(2) REGIONAL COMMISSIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to meetings described in paragraph (1), not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Economic Development Reauthorization Act of 2024, and not less frequently than every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall convene a meeting with the Regional Commissions in furtherance of subsection (a).

''(B) ATTENDEES.—The attendees for a meeting convened under this paragraph shall consist of—

''(i) the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, serving as Chair;

''(ii) the Federal Cochairpersons of the Regional Commissions, or their designees; and

''(iii) the State Cochairpersons of the Regional Commissions, or their designees.

''(C) PURPOSE.—The purposes of a meeting convened under this paragraph shall include—

''(i) to enhance coordination between the Economic Development Administration and the Regional Commissions in carrying out economic development programs;

''(ii) to reduce duplication of efforts by the Economic Development Administration and the Regional Commissions in carrying out economic development programs;

''(iii) to develop best practices and strategies for fostering regional economic development; and

''(iv) any other purposes as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

''(D) REPORT.—Where applicable and pursuant to subparagraph (C), not later than 1 year after a meeting under this paragraph, the Secretary shall prepare and make publicly available a report detailing, at a minimum—

''(i) the planned actions by the Economic Development Administration and the Regional Commissions to enhance coordination or reduce duplication of efforts and a timeline for implementing those actions; and

''(ii) any best practices and strategies developed.''.

SEC. 2213. GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 201 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or for the improvement of waste management and recycling systems'' after ''development facility''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''increasing the resilience'' after ''expansion,'';

(2) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''successful establishment or expansion'' and inserting ''successful establishment, expansion, or retention,''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''and underemployed'' after ''unemployed'';

(3) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In awarding grants under subsection (a) and subject to the criteria in subsection (b), the Secretary may also consider the extent to which a project would—

''(1) lead to economic diversification in the area, or a part of the area, in which the project is or will be located;

''(2) address and mitigate economic impacts from extreme weather events, including development of resilient infrastructure, products, and processes;

''(3) benefit highly rural communities without adequate tax revenues to invest in long-term or costly infrastructure;

''(4) increase access to high-speed broadband;

''(5) support outdoor recreation to spur economic development, with a focus on rural communities;

''(6) promote job creation or retention relative to the population of the impacted region with outsized significance;

''(7) promote travel and tourism; or

''(8) promote blue economy activities.''.

SEC. 2214. GRANTS FOR PLANNING AND GRANTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

Section 203 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3143) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e);

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Administrative expenses that may be paid with a grant under this section include—

''(1) expenses related to carrying out the planning process described in subsection (b);

''(2) expenses related to project predevelopment;

''(3) expenses related to updating economic development plans to align with other applicable State, regional, or local planning efforts; and

''(4) expenses related to hiring professional staff to assist communities in—

''(A) project predevelopment and implementing projects and priorities included in—

''(i) a comprehensive economic development strategy; or

''(ii) an economic development planning grant;

''(B) identifying and using other Federal, State, and Tribal economic development programs;

''(C) leveraging private and philanthropic investment;

''(D) preparing economic recovery plans in response to disasters; and

''(E) carrying out economic development and predevelopment activities in accordance with professional economic development best practices.''; and

(3) in subsection (e) (as so redesignated), in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''; and'' and inserting ''(including broadband);'';

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

''(F) address and mitigate economic impacts of extreme weather; and''.

SEC. 2215. COST SHARING.

Section 204 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3144) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''50'' and inserting ''60'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''In determining'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In determining''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) REGIONAL COMMISSION FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds contributed by a Regional Commission for a project under this title may be considered to be part of the non-Federal share of the costs of the project.''; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''or can otherwise document that no local matching funds are reasonably obtainable'' after ''or political subdivision'';

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''section 207'' and inserting ''section 203 or 207''; and

(ii) by striking ''project if'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''project.''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) SMALL COMMUNITIES.—In the case of a grant to a political subdivision of a State (as described in section 3(6)(A)(iv)) that has a population of fewer than 10,000 residents and meets 1 or more of the eligibility criteria described in section 301(a), the Secretary may increase the Federal share under paragraph (1) up to 100 percent of the total cost of the project.''.

SEC. 2216. REGULATIONS ON RELATIVE NEEDS AND ALLOCATIONS.

Section 206 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3146) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) the per capita income levels, the labor force participation rate, and the extent of underemployment in eligible areas; and''; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''and retention'' after ''creation''.

SEC. 2217. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; UNIVERSITY CENTERS.

Section 207 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3147) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by inserting '', project predevelopment,'' after ''planning''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) UNIVERSITY CENTERS.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—In accordance with subsection (a)(2)(D), the Secretary may make grants to institutions of higher education to serve as university centers.

''(2) GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE.—The Secretary shall ensure that the network of university centers established under this subsection provides services in each State.

''(3) DUTIES.—To the maximum extent practicable, a university center established under this subsection shall—

''(A) collaborate with other university centers;

''(B) collaborate with economic development districts and other relevant Federal economic development technical assistance and service providers to provide expertise and technical assistance to develop, implement, and support comprehensive economic development strategies and other economic development planning at the local, regional, and State levels, with a focus on innovation, entrepreneurship, workforce development, and regional economic development;

''(C) provide technical assistance, business development, and technology transfer services to businesses in the area served by the university center;

''(D) establish partnerships with 1 or more commercialization intermediaries that are public or nonprofit technology transfer organizations eligible to receive a grant under section 602 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (42 U.S.C. 1862s–9);

''(E) promote local and regional capacity building; and

''(F) provide to communities and regions assistance relating to data collection and analysis and other research relating to economic conditions and vulnerabilities that can inform economic development and adjustment strategies.

''(4) CONSIDERATION.—In making grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall consider—

''(A) the significant role of regional public universities in supporting economic development in distressed communities through the planning and the implementation of economic development projects and initiatives; and

''(B) the location of the university center in or near a distressed community.''.

SEC. 2218. INVESTMENT PRIORITIES.

Title II of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 is amended by inserting after section 207 (42 U.S.C. 3147) the following:

''SEC. 208. INVESTMENT PRIORITIES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), for a project to be eligible for assistance under this title, the project shall be consistent with 1 or more of the following investment priorities:

''(1) CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—Economic development planning or implementation projects that support development of public facilities, including basic public infrastructure, transportation infrastructure, or telecommunications infrastructure.

''(2) WORKFORCE.—Economic development planning or implementation projects that—

''(A) support job skills training to meet the hiring needs of the area in which the project is to be carried out and that result in well-paying jobs; or

''(B) otherwise promote labor force participation.

''(3) INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP.—Economic development planning or implementation projects that—

''(A) support the development of innovation and entrepreneurship-related infrastructure;

''(B) promote business development and lending; or

''(C) foster the commercialization of new technologies that are creating technology-driven businesses and high-skilled, well-paying jobs of the future.

''(4) ECONOMIC RECOVERY RESILIENCE.—Economic development planning or implementation projects that enhance the ability of an area to withstand and recover from adverse short-term or long-term changes in economic conditions, including effects from industry contractions or economic impacts from natural disasters.

''(5) MANUFACTURING.—Economic development planning or implementation projects that encourage job creation, business expansion, technology and capital upgrades, and productivity growth in manufacturing, including efforts that contribute to the competitiveness and growth of domestic suppliers or the domestic production of innovative, high-value products and production technologies.

''(b) CONDITIONS.—If the Secretary plans to use an investment priority that is not described in subsection (a), 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 written notification that explains the basis for using that investment priority.

''(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section waives any other requirement of this Act.''.

SEC. 2219. GRANTS FOR ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT.

Section 209 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3149) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by inserting '', travel and tourism, natural resource-based, blue economy, or agricultural'' after ''manufacturing''; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) economic dislocation in the steel industry due to the closure of a steel plant, primary steel economy contraction events (including temporary layoffs and shifts to part-time work), or job losses in the steel industry or associated with the departure or contraction of the steel industry, for help in economic restructuring of the communities; or

''(7) limited water for industrial consumption in areas impacted by decreased water supplies due to drought or extreme heat.'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after section (c) the following:

''(d) ASSISTANCE TO COAL COMMUNITIES.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) COAL ECONOMY.—The term 'coal economy' means the complete supply chain of coal-reliant industries, including—

''(i) coal mining;

''(ii) coal-fired power plants;

''(iii) transportation or logistics; and

''(iv) manufacturing.

''(B) CONTRACTION EVENT.—The term 'contraction event' means the closure of a facility or a reduction in activity relating to a coal-reliant industry, including an industry described in any of clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A).

''(2) AUTHORIZATION.—On the application of an eligible recipient, the Secretary may make grants for projects in areas adversely impacted by a contraction event in the coal economy.

''(3) ELIGIBILITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall determine the eligibility of an area based on whether the eligible recipient can reasonably demonstrate that the area—

''(i) has been adversely impacted by a contraction event in the coal economy within the previous 25 years; or

''(ii) will be adversely impacted by a contraction event in the coal economy.

''(B) PROHIBITION.—No regulation or other policy of the Secretary may limit the eligibility of an eligible recipient for a grant under this subsection based on the date of a contraction event except as provided in subparagraph (A)(i).

''(C) DEMONSTRATING ADVERSE IMPACT.—For the purposes of this paragraph, an eligible recipient may demonstrate an adverse impact by demonstrating—

''(i) a loss in employment;

''(ii) a reduction in tax revenue; or

''(iii) any other factor, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

''(e) ASSISTANCE TO NUCLEAR HOST COMMUNITIES.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) COMMISSION.—The term 'Commission' means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

''(B) COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD.—The term 'community advisory board' means a community committee or other advisory organization that—

''(i) primarily focuses on the economic impacts of decommissioning activities; and

''(ii) aims to foster communication and information exchange between a licensee planning for and involved in decommissioning activities and members of the community that decommissioning activities may affect.

''(C) DECOMMISSION.—The term 'decommission' has the meaning given the term in section 50.2 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

''(D) LICENSEE.—The term 'licensee' has the meaning given the term in section 50.2 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

''(E) NUCLEAR HOST COMMUNITY.—The term 'nuclear host community' means an eligible recipient that has been economically impacted, or reasonably demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that it will be economically impacted, by a nuclear power plant licensed by the Commission that—

''(i) is not co-located with an operating nuclear power plant;

''(ii) is at a site with spent nuclear fuel; and

''(iii) as of the date of enactment of the Economic Development Reauthorization Act of 2024—

''(I) has ceased operations; or

''(II) has provided a written notification to the Commission that it will cease operations.

''(2) AUTHORIZATION.—On the application of an eligible recipient, the Secretary may make grants—

''(A) to assist with economic development in nuclear host communities; and

''(B) to fund community advisory boards in nuclear host communities.

''(3) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out this subsection, to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall implement the recommendations described in the report submitted to Congress under section 108 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (Public Law 115–439; 132 Stat. 5577) entitled 'Best Practices for Establishment and Operation of Local Community Advisory Boards Associated with Decommissioning Activities at Nuclear Power Plants'.

''(4) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—The Secretary shall establish a methodology to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, geographic diversity among grant recipients under this subsection.''.

SEC. 2220. RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM.

Section 218 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3154d) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**BRIGHTFIELDS DEMONSTRATION**'' and inserting ''**RENEWABLE ENERGY**'';

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) DEFINITION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SITE.—In this section, the term 'renewable energy site' means a brownfield site that is redeveloped through the incorporation of 1 or more renewable energy technologies, including solar, wind, geothermal, ocean, and emerging, but proven, renewable energy technologies.'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM'' and inserting ''ESTABLISHMENT'';

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''brightfield'' and inserting ''renewable energy''; and

(C) in paragraph (1), by striking ''solar energy technologies'' and inserting ''renewable energy technologies described in subsection (a),''; and

(4) by striking subsection (d).

SEC. 2221. WORKFORCE TRAINING GRANTS.

Title II of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 219. WORKFORCE TRAINING GRANTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—On the application of an eligible recipient, the Secretary may make grants to support the development and expansion of innovative workforce training programs through sectoral partnerships leading to quality jobs and the acquisition of equipment or construction of facilities to support workforce development activities.

''(b) ELIGIBLE USES.—Funds from a grant under this section may be used for—

''(1) acquisition or development of land and improvements to house workforce training activities;

''(2) acquisition, design and engineering, construction, rehabilitation, alteration, expansion, or improvement of such a facility, including related equipment and machinery;

''(3) acquisition of machinery or equipment to support workforce training activities;

''(4) planning, technical assistance, and training;

''(5) sector partnerships development, program design, and program implementation; and

''(6) in the case of an eligible recipient that is a State, subject to subsection (c), a State program to support individual trainees for employment in critical industries with high demand and vacancies necessary for further economic development of the applicable State that—

''(A) requires significant post-secondary training; but

''(B) does not require a post-secondary degree.

''(c) STATE GRANT PILOT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants to States for the purpose described in subsection (b)(6).

''(2) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, the Chief Executive of a State shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, which shall include, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) A method for identifying critical industry sectors driving in-State economic growth that face staffing challenges for in-demand jobs and careers.

''(B) A governance structure for the implementation of the program established by the State, including defined roles for the consortia of agencies of such State, at a minimum, to include the State departments of economic development, labor, and education, or the State departments or agencies with jurisdiction over those matters.

''(C) A strategy for recruiting participants from at least 1 community that meets 1 or more of the criteria described in section 301(a).

''(D) A plan for how the State will develop a tracking system for eligible programs, participant enrollment, participant outcomes, and an application portal for individual participants.

''(3) SELECTION.—The Secretary shall award not more than 1 grant under this subsection to any State.

''(4) ELIGIBLE USES.—A grant under this subsection may be used for—

''(A) necessary costs to carry out the matters described in this subsection, including tuition and stipends for individuals that receive funds under the program established by the applicable State, subject to the requirements described in paragraph (6); and

''(B) program implementation, planning, technical assistance, or training.

''(5) FEDERAL SHARE.—Notwithstanding section 204, the Federal share of the cost of any award carried out with a grant made under this subsection shall not exceed 70 percent.

''(6) PARTICIPANT AMOUNTS.—A State shall ensure that grant funds provided under this subsection to each individual that receives funds under the program established by the applicable State is the lesser of the following amounts:

''(A) In a case in which the individual is also eligible for a Federal Pell Grant under section 401 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a) for enrollment at the applicable training program for any award year of the training program, $11,000 minus the amount of the awarded Federal Pell Grant.

''(B) For an individual not described in paragraph (1), the lesser of—

''(i) $11,000; and

''(ii) the total cost of the training program in which the individual is enrolled, including tuition, fees, career navigation services, textbook costs, expenses related to assessments and exams for certification or licensure, equipment costs, and wage stipends (in the case of a training program that is an earn-and-learn program).

''(7) TERMINATION.—The authority provided under this subsection shall expire on September 30, 2029.

''(d) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the development of new workforce development models with the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education.''.

SEC. 2222. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

Title II of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141 et seq.) (as amended by section 2221) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 220. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a project described in subsection (b), 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 notice, in accordance with subsection (c), of

the award of a grant for the project not less than 3 business days before notifying an eligible recipient of their selection for that award.

''(b) PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—A project referred to in subsection (a) is a project that the Secretary has selected to receive a grant administered by the Economic Development Administration in an amount not less than $100,000.

''(c) REQUIREMENTS.—A notification under subsection (a) shall include—

''(1) the name of the project;

''(2) the name of the applicant;

''(3) the region in which the project is to be carried out;

''(4) the State in which the project is to be carried out;

''(5) the 1 or more counties or political subdivisions in which the project is to be carried out;

''(6) the number of jobs expected to be created or retained as a result of the project;

''(7) the estimated date of completion of the project;

''(8) the amount of the grant awarded;

''(9) a description of the project; and

''(10) any additional information, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

''(d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make a notification under subsection (a) publicly available not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary provides the notice.''.

SEC. 2223. SPECIFIC FLEXIBILITIES RELATED TO DEPLOYMENT OF HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND.

Title II of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141 et seq.) (as amended by section 2222) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 221. HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT INITIATIVE.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) BROADBAND PROJECT.—The term 'broadband project' means, for the purposes of providing, extending, expanding, or improving high-speed broadband service to further the goals of this Act—

''(A) planning, technical assistance, or training;

''(B) the acquisition or development of land; or

''(C) the acquisition, design and engineering, construction, rehabilitation, alteration, expansion, or improvement of facilities, including related machinery, equipment, contractual rights, and intangible property.

''(2) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'eligible recipient' means an eligible recipient.

''(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'eligible recipient' includes—

''(i) a public-private partnership; and

''(ii) a consortium formed for the purpose of providing, extending, expanding, or improving high-speed broadband service between 1 or more eligible recipients and 1 or more for-profit organizations.

''(3) HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND.—The term 'high-speed broadband' means the provision of 2-way data transmission with sufficient downstream and upstream speeds to end users to permit effective participation in the economy and to support economic growth, as determined by the Secretary.

''(b) BROADBAND PROJECTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—On the application of an eligible recipient, the Secretary may make grants under this title for broadband projects, which shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

''(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In reviewing applications submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall take into consideration geographic diversity of grants provided, including consideration of underserved markets, in addition to data requested in paragraph (3).

''(3) DATA REQUESTED.—In reviewing an application submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall request from the Federal Communications Commission, the Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Appalachian Regional Commission data on—

''(A) the level and extent of broadband service that exists in the area proposed to be served; and

''(B) the level and extent of broadband service that will be deployed in the area proposed to be served pursuant to another Federal program.

''(4) INTEREST IN REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY.—For any broadband project carried out by an eligible recipient that is a public-private partnership or consortium, the Secretary shall require that title to any real or personal property acquired or improved with grant funds, or if the recipient will not acquire title, another possessory interest acceptable to the Secretary, be vested in a public partner or eligible nonprofit organization or association for the useful life of the project, after which title may be transferred to any member of the public-private partnership or consortium in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

''(5) PROCUREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person or entity shall be disqualified from competing to provide goods or services related to a broadband project on the basis that the person or entity participated in the development of the broadband project or in the drafting of specifications, requirements, statements of work, or similar documents related to the goods or services to be provided.

''(6) BROADBAND PROJECT PROPERTY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may permit a recipient of a grant for a broadband project to grant an option to acquire real or personal property (including contractual rights and intangible property) related to that project to a third party on such terms as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, subject to the condition that the option may only be exercised after the Secretary releases the Federal interest in the property.

''(B) TREATMENT.—The grant or exercise of an option described in subparagraph (A) shall not constitute a redistribution of grant funds under section 217.

''(c) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—In determining the amount of the non-Federal share of the cost of a broadband project, the Secretary may provide credit toward the non-Federal share for the present value of allowable contributions over the useful life of the broadband project, subject to the condition that the Secretary may require such assurances of the value of the rights and of the commitment of the rights as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.''.

SEC. 2224. CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN SITE DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM.

Title II of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141 et seq.) (as amended by section 2223) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 222. CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN SITE DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—On the application of an eligible recipient, the Secretary may make grants under the 'Critical Supply Chain Site Development grant program' (referred to in this section as the 'grant program') to carry out site development or expansion projects for the purpose of making the site ready for manufacturing projects.

''(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In providing a grant to an eligible recipient under the grant program, the Secretary may consider whether—

''(1) the proposed improvements to the site will improve economic conditions for rural areas, Tribal communities, or areas that meet 1 or more of the criteria described in section 301(a);

''(2) the project is consistent with regional economic development plans, which may include a comprehensive economic development strategy;

''(3) the eligible recipient has initiatives to prioritize job training and workforce development; and

''(4) the project supports industries determined by the Secretary to be of strategic importance to the national or economic security of the United States.

''(c) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants to eligible recipients under the grant program, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible recipients that propose to carry out a project that—

''(1) has State, local, private, or nonprofit funds being contributed to assist with site development efforts; and

''(2) if the site development or expansion project is carried out, will result in a demonstrated interest in the site by commercial entities or other entities.

''(d) USE OF FUNDS.—A grant provided under the grant program may be used for the following activities relating to the development or expansion of a site:

''(1) Investments in site utility readiness, including—

''(A) construction of on-site utility infrastructure;

''(B) construction of last-mile infrastructure, including road infrastructure, water infrastructure, power infrastructure, broadband infrastructure, and other physical last-mile infrastructure;

''(C) site grading; and

''(D) other activities to extend public utilities or services to a site, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

''(2) Investments in site readiness, including—

''(A) land assembly;

''(B) environmental reviews;

''(C) zoning;

''(D) design;

''(E) engineering; and

''(F) permitting.

''(3) Investments in workforce development and sustainability programs, including job training and retraining programs.

''(4) Investments to ensure that disadvantaged communities have access to on-site jobs.

''(e) PROHIBITION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), in awarding grants under the grant program, the Secretary shall not require an eligible recipient to demonstrate that a private company or investment has selected the site for development or expansion.

''(2) SAFEGUARDS.—In awarding grants under the grant program, the Secretary shall include necessary safeguards to ensure that—

''(A) the site development is fully completed within a reasonable timeframe; and

''(B) the eligible recipient has sufficiently demonstrated private sector interest.''.

SEC. 2225. UPDATED DISTRESS CRITERIA AND GRANT RATES.

Section 301 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3161) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) UNEMPLOYMENT, UNDEREMPLOYMENT, OR ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS.—The area is an area that the Secretary determines has experienced or is about to experience a special need arising from actual or threatened severe unemployment, underemployment, or economic adjustment problems resulting from severe short-term or long-term changes in economic conditions.

''(4) LOW MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME.—The area has a median household income of 80 percent or less of the national average.

''(5) WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION.—The area has—

''(A) a labor force participation rate of 90 percent or less of the national average; or

''(B) a prime-age employment gap of 5 percent or more.

''(6) EXPECTED ECONOMIC DISLOCATION AND DISTRESS FROM ENERGY INDUSTRY TRANSITIONS.—The area is an area that is expected to experience actual or threatened severe unemployment or economic adjustment problems resulting from severe short-term or long-term changes in economic conditions from energy industries that are experiencing accelerated contraction.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) TRANSPARENCY.—To the extent the Secretary includes neighboring counties and communities in an economic development district in accordance with subsection (a)(3), the Secretary shall submit to Congress, and make publicly available online, a notification describing the justification for such inclusion and detailing the economic indicators of such neighboring counties and communities.''.

SEC. 2226. COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.

Section 302 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3162) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)(A), by inserting ''including to mitigate and adapt to the economic impacts of extreme weather,'' after ''enhances and protects the environment,''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to grants awarded under section 207 or grants awarded under section 209(c)(2) for areas to which more than one comprehensive economic development strategy may apply.''.

SEC. 2227. OFFICE OF TRIBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3191 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 508. OFFICE OF TRIBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Economic Development Administration an Office of Tribal Economic Development (referred to in this section as the 'Office').

''(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Office shall be—

''(1) to coordinate all Tribal economic development activities carried out by the Secretary;

''(2) to help Tribal communities access economic development assistance programs, including the assistance provided under this Act;

''(3) to coordinate Tribal economic development strategies and efforts with other Federal agencies; and

''(4) to be a participant in any negotiated rulemakings or consultations relating to, or having an impact on, projects, programs, or funding that benefit Tribal communities.

''(c) TRIBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Economic Development Reauthorization Act of 2024, the Office shall initiate a Tribal consultation process to develop, and not less frequently than every 3 years thereafter, update, a strategic plan for Tribal economic development for the Economic Development Administration.

''(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Economic Development Reauthorization Act of 2024 and not less frequently than every 3 years thereafter, the Office 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 for Tribal economic development developed under paragraph (1).

''(d) OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall establish a publicly facing website to help provide a comprehensive, single source of information for Indian tribes, Tribal leaders, Tribal businesses, and citizens in Tribal communities to better understand and access programs that support economic development in Tribal communities, including the economic development programs administered by Federal agencies or departments other than the Department.

''(e) DEDICATED STAFF.—The Secretary shall ensure that the Office has sufficient staff to carry out all outreach activities under this section.''.

SEC. 2228. OFFICE OF DISASTER RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE.

Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3191 et seq.) (as amended by section 2227) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 509. OFFICE OF DISASTER RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish an Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience—

''(1) to direct and implement the post-disaster economic recovery responsibilities of the Economic Development Administration pursuant to subsections (c)(2) and (e) of section 209 and section 703;

''(2) to direct and implement economic recovery and enhanced resilience support function activities as directed under the National Disaster Recovery Framework; and

''(3) support long-term economic recovery in communities in which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), or otherwise impacted by an event of national significance, as determined by the Secretary, through—

''(A) convening and deploying an economic development assessment team;

''(B) hosting or attending convenings related to identification of additional Federal, State, local, and philanthropic entities and resources;

''(C) exploring potential flexibilities related to existing awards;

''(D) provision of technical assistance through staff or contractual resources; and

''(E) other activities determined by the Secretary to be appropriate.

''(b) APPOINTMENT AUTHORITIES.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary is authorized to appoint such temporary personnel as may be necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service.

''(2) CONVERSION OF EMPLOYEES.—Notwithstanding chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law relating to the examination, certification, and appointment of individuals in the competitive service, a temporary employee appointed under this subsection may be selected by the Secretary for a permanent appointment in the competitive service in the Economic Development Administration under internal competitive promotion procedures if—

''(A) the employee has served continuously for at least 2 years under 1 or more appointments under this subsection; and

''(B) the employee's performance has been at an acceptable level of performance throughout the period or periods referred to in subparagraph (A).

''(3) STATUS UPON CONVERSION.—An individual converted under this subsection shall become a career-conditional employee, unless the employee has already completed the service requirements for career tenure.

''(4) REPORTING.—For any fiscal year during which the Secretary exercises the authority under this subsection, 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 use of that authority including, at a minimum—

''(A) the number of employees hired under the authority during the fiscal year;

''(B) the positions and grades for which employees were hired;

''(C) the number of employees converted to career-conditional;

''(D) a description of how the Secretary assessed employee performance to determine the eligibility of the employee for conversion under paragraph (2)(B);

''(E) the number of employees who were hired under that authority as temporary employees who have met the continuous service requirements described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) but not the performance requirements described in subparagraph (B) of that paragraph; and

''(F) the number of employees who were hired under that authority who have separated from the Economic Development Administration.

''(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection waives any requirement relating to qualifications of applicants for positions in the Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience under this subsection.

''(6) TERMINATION.—The authority provided by this subsection shall expire on September 30, 2029.

''(c) DISASTER TEAM.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish a disaster team (referred to in this section as the 'disaster team') for the deployment of individuals to carry out responsibilities of the Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience after a major disaster or emergency has been declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) and the Department has been activated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) DESIGNATION OF STAFF.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall designate to serve on the disaster team—

''(i) employees of the Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience;

''(ii) employees of the Department who are not employees of the Economic Development Administration; and

''(iii) in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies, employees of those agencies, as appropriate.

''(B) CAPABILITIES.—In designating individuals under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall ensure that the disaster team includes a sufficient quantity of—

''(i) individuals who are capable of deploying rapidly and efficiently to respond to major disasters and emergencies; and

''(ii) highly trained full-time employees who will lead and manage the disaster team.

''(3) TRAINING.—The Secretary shall ensure that appropriate and ongoing training is provided to members of the disaster team to ensure that the members are adequately trained regarding the programs and policies

of the Economic Development Administration relating to post-disaster economic recovery efforts.

''(4) EXPENSES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may—

''(A) use, with or without reimbursement, any service, equipment, personnel, or facility of any Federal agency with the explicit support of that agency, to the extent such use does not impair or conflict with the authority of the President or the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) to direct Federal agencies in any major disaster or emergency declared under that Act; and

''(B) provide members of the disaster team with travel expenses, 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, or relating to, the disaster team.

''(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, 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 includes—

''(1) a summary of the activities of the Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience and any disaster teams established pursuant to subsection (c);

''(2) the number and details of the disasters in which the Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience and permanent and temporary personnel, including disaster teams, were involved and deployed;

''(3) the locations and length of any deployments;

''(4) the number of personnel deployed, broken down by category, including permanent and temporary personnel; and

''(5) a breakdown of expenses, with or without reimbursement.''.

SEC. 2229. ESTABLISHMENT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LIAISONS.

Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3191 et seq.) (as amended by section 2228) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 510. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LIAISONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—A Regional Director of a regional office of the Economic Development Administration may designate a staff member to act as a 'Technical Assistance Liaison' for any State served by the regional office.

''(b) ROLE.—A Technical Assistance Liaison shall—

''(1) work in coordination with an Economic Development Representative to provide technical assistance, in addition to technical assistance under section 207, to eligible recipients that are underresourced communities, as determined by the Technical Assistance Liaison, that submit applications for assistance under title II; and

''(2) at the request of an eligible recipient that submitted an application for assistance under title II, provide technical feedback on unsuccessful grant applications.

''(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with an eligible recipient for the purpose of providing technical assistance to eligible recipients that are underresourced communities that have submitted or may submit an application for assistance under this Act.''.

SEC. 2230. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 603 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3213) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''areas'' after ''rural''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), 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)(A) include a list of all of the grants provided by the Economic Development Administration for projects located in, or that primarily benefit, rural areas;

''(B) an explanation of the process used to determine how each project referred to in subparagraph (A) would benefit a rural area; and

''(C) a certification that each project referred to in subparagraph (A)—

''(i) is located in a rural area; or

''(ii) will primarily benefit a rural area.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) ADDITIONAL REPORTING.—As part of the annual report to Congress of the Economic Development Administration, the Secretary shall include a report on project completions and close outs for construction awards that includes the following information on individual construction projects:

''(1) The award date of the project.

''(2) The completion date of the project.

''(3) The close out date of the project.

''(4) The total amount of the project, including non-Federal cost share and funding from other sources, including a breakdown by source.

''(5) The number of jobs anticipated to be created or retained as a result of the investment.

''(d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Not later than the date of the submission of the report under subsection (c), the Secretary shall make the report under subsection (c) publicly available.

''(e) ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—To ensure that projects are meeting expected timelines, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Economic Development Reauthorization Act of 2024, 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, at a minimum—

''(1) includes an analysis of Economic Development Administration construction project timeline estimates and actual project durations; and

''(2) describes the frequency with which project timelines are delayed and the sources of those delays, including cases in which a project scope or schedule requires an award amendment.''.

SEC. 2231. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Economic Development Administration should continue to promote access to economic development assistance programs of that agency through the use of Economic Development Representatives in underresourced communities, particularly coal communities.

(b) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPRESENTATIVES.—In assigning Economic Development Representatives, the Secretary of Commerce may take into account the needs of coal communities.

SEC. 2232. MODERNIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce (referred to in this section as 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 the efforts of the Secretary to facilitate efficient, timely, and predictable environmental reviews of projects funded by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.), including through expanded use of categorical exclusions or programmatic environmental documents (as those terms are defined in section 111 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4336e)).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In completing the report under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) describe the actions the Secretary will take to implement the amendments to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) made by section 321 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–5; 137 Stat. 38);

(2) describe the existing categorical exclusions most frequently used by the Secretary to streamline the environmental review of projects funded by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.); and

(3) consider—

(A) the adoption of additional categorical exclusions, including those used by other Federal agencies, that would facilitate the environmental review of projects funded by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.);

(B) the adoption of new programmatic environmental documents that would facilitate the environmental review of projects funded by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.); and

(C) agreements with other Federal agencies that would facilitate a more efficient process for the environmental review of projects funded by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.).

(c) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 2 years after the submission of the report under subsection (a), the Secretary shall promulgate a final rule implementing, to the maximum extent practicable, measures considered by the Secretary under subsection (b) that are necessary to streamline the environmental review of projects funded by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.).

SEC. 2233. GAO REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—The term ''Comptroller General'' means the Comptroller General of the United States.

(2) REGIONAL COMMISSION.—The term ''Regional Commission'' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3122).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2026, 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 that evaluates economic development programs administered by the Economic Development Administration and the Regional Commissions.

(c) CONTENTS.—In carrying out the report under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall—

(1) evaluate the impact of programs described in that subsection on economic outcomes, including job creation and retention, the rate of unemployment and underemployment, labor force participation, and private investment leveraged;

(2) describe efforts by the Economic Development Administration and the Regional

Commissions to document the impact of programs described in that subsection on economic outcomes described in paragraph (1);

(3) describe efforts by the Economic Development Administration and the Regional Commissions to carry out coordination activities described in section 103 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3133);

(4) consider other factors, as determined to be appropriate by the Comptroller General of the United States, to assess the effectiveness of programs described in subsection (b); and

(5) make legislative recommendations for improvements to programs described in subsection (b) as applicable.

SEC. 2234. GAO REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS AND POLICIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—The term ''Comptroller General'' means the Comptroller General of the United States.

(2) SMALL COMMUNITY.—The term ''small community'' means a community of less than 10,000 year-round residents.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, 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 that evaluates economic development regulations and policies administered by the Economic Development Administration that have hindered the ability of communities to apply for and administer Economic Development Administration grants.

(c) CONTENTS.—In carrying out the report under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall—

(1) review regulations and grant application processes promulgated by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development;

(2) evaluate the technical capacity of eligible recipients (as defined in section 3 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3122)) to apply for Economic Development Administration grants;

(3) provide recommendations for improving the administration and timely disbursement of grants awarded by the Economic Development Administration, including for improving the communication with grantees regarding timelines for disbursement of funds;

(4) identify barriers to small communities applying for Economic Development Administration grants, in consultation with—

(A) State economic development representatives;

(B) secretaries of State departments of economic development;

(C) representatives for small communities that have received Economic Development Administration grants; and

(D) representatives for small communities that have never applied for Economic Development Administration grants; and

(5) provide recommendations for simplifying and easing the ability for grant applicants to navigate the Economic Development Administration grant application process, including through a review of regulations, including environmental regulations, not in the jurisdiction of the Economic Development Administration to identify possible grant application process improvements.

SEC. 2235. GAO STUDY ON RURAL COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States (referred to in this section as the ''Comptroller General'') shall conduct a study to evaluate the impacts of funding provided by the Economic Development Administration to distressed communities (as described in section 301(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3161(a))) located in rural areas.

(b) CONTENTS.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall—

(1) identify not less than 5 geographically diverse distressed communities in rural areas; and

(2) for each distressed community identified under paragraph (1), examine the impacts of funding provided by the Economic Development Administration on—

(A) the local jobs and unemployment of the community; and

(B) the availability of affordable housing in the community.

(c) REPORT.—On completion of the study under subsection (a), 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 findings of the study and any recommendations that result from the study.

SEC. 2236. GENERAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 701 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3231) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (k); and

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 201, to remain available until expended—

''(1) $170,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

''(2) $195,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;

''(3) $220,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;

''(4) $245,000,000 for fiscal year 2028; and

''(5) $270,000,000 for fiscal year 2029.

''(b) GRANTS FOR PLANNING AND GRANTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 203, to remain available until expended—

''(1) $90,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

''(2) $100,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;

''(3) $110,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;

''(4) $120,000,000 for fiscal year 2028; and

''(5) $130,000,000 for fiscal year 2029.

''(c) GRANTS FOR TRAINING, RESEARCH, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 207, to remain available until expended—

''(1) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

''(2) $30,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;

''(3) $35,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;

''(4) $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2028; and

''(5) $45,000,000 for fiscal year 2029.

''(d) GRANTS FOR ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 209 (other than subsections (d) and (e)), to remain available until expended—

''(1) $65,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

''(2) $75,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;

''(3) $85,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;

''(4) $95,000,000 for fiscal year 2028; and

''(5) $105,000,000 for fiscal year 2029.

''(e) ASSISTANCE TO COAL COMMUNITIES.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 209(d) $75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029, to remain available until expended.

''(f) ASSISTANCE TO NUCLEAR HOST COMMUNITIES.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 209(e), to remain available until expended—

''(1) to carry out paragraph (2)(A), $35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029; and

''(2) to carry out paragraph (2)(B), $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2027.

''(g) RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 218 $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029, to remain available until expended.

''(h) WORKFORCE TRAINING GRANTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 219 $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029, to remain available until expended, of which $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029 shall be used to carry out subsection (c) of that section.

''(i) CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN SITE DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 222 $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029, to remain available until expended.

''(j) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LIAISONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 510 $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029, to remain available until expended.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Title VII of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3231 et seq.) is amended by striking section 704.

SEC. 2237. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

Section 1 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121 note; Public Law 89–136) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

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

''Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
''Sec. 2. Findings and declarations.
''Sec. 3. Definitions.
''TITLE I—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS COOPERATION AND COORDINATION
''Sec. 101. Establishment of economic development partnerships.
''Sec. 102. Cooperation of Federal agencies.
''Sec. 103. Coordination.
''TITLE II—GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
''Sec. 201. Grants for public works and economic development.
''Sec. 202. Base closings and realignments.
''Sec. 203. Grants for planning and grants for administrative expenses.
''Sec. 204. Cost sharing.
''Sec. 205. Supplementary grants.
''Sec. 206. Regulations on relative needs and allocations.
''Sec. 207. Research and technical assistance; university centers.
''Sec. 208. Investment priorities.
''Sec. 209. Grants for economic adjustment.
''Sec. 210. Changed project circumstances.
''Sec. 211. Use of funds in projects constructed under projected cost.
''Sec. 212. Reports by recipients.
''Sec. 213. Prohibition on use of funds for attorney's and consultant's fees.
''Sec. 214. Special impact areas.
''Sec. 215. Performance awards.
''Sec. 216. Planning performance awards.
''Sec. 217. Direct expenditure or redistribution by recipient.
''Sec. 218. Renewable energy program.
''Sec. 219. Workforce training grants.
''Sec. 220. Congressional notification requirements.
''Sec. 221. High-Speed Broadband Deployment Initiative.
''Sec. 222. Critical supply chain site development grant program.
''TITLE III—ELIGIBILITY; COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES
''Sec. 301. Eligibility of areas.
''Sec. 302. Comprehensive economic development strategies.
''TITLE IV—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS
''Sec. 401. Designation of economic development districts.

''Sec. 402. Termination or modification of economic development districts.
''Sec. 404. Provision of comprehensive economic development strategies to Regional Commissions.
''Sec. 405. Assistance to parts of economic development districts not in eligible areas.
''TITLE V—ADMINISTRATION
''Sec. 501. Assistant Secretary for Economic Development.
''Sec. 502. Economic development information clearinghouse.
''Sec. 503. Consultation with other persons and agencies.
''Sec. 504. Administration, operation, and maintenance.
''Sec. 506. Performance evaluations of grant recipients.
''Sec. 507. Notification of reorganization.
''Sec. 508. Office of Tribal Economic Development.
''Sec. 509. Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience.
''Sec. 510. Technical Assistance Liaisons.
''TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS
''Sec. 601. Powers of Secretary.
''Sec. 602. Maintenance of standards.
''Sec. 603. Annual report to Congress.
''Sec. 604. Delegation of functions and transfer of funds among Federal agencies.
''Sec. 605. Penalties.
''Sec. 606. Employment of expediters and administrative employees.
''Sec. 607. Maintenance and public inspection of list of approved applications for financial assistance.
''Sec. 608. Records and audits.
''Sec. 609. Relationship to assistance under other law.
''Sec. 610. Acceptance of certifications by applicants.
''Sec. 611. Brownfields redevelopment reports.
''Sec. 612. Savings clause.
''TITLE VII—FUNDING
''Sec. 701. General authorization of appropriations.
''Sec. 702. Authorization of appropriations for defense conversation activities.
''Sec. 703. Authorization of appropriations for disaster economic recovery activities.''.

Subtitle B—Regional Economic and Infrastructure Development

SEC. 2241. REGIONAL COMMISSION AUTHORIZATIONS.

Section 15751 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to each Commission to carry out this subtitle $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.''.

SEC. 2242. REGIONAL COMMISSION MODIFICATIONS.

(a) MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSIONS.—Section 15301 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)(C)—

(A) by striking ''An alternate member'' and inserting the following:

''(i) IN GENERAL.—An alternate member''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) STATE ALTERNATES.—If the alternate State member is unable to vote in accordance with clause (i), the alternate State member may delegate voting authority to a designee, subject to the condition that the executive director shall be notified, in writing, of the designation not less than 1 week before the applicable vote is to take place.''; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking ''a Federal employee'' and inserting ''an employee''.

(b) DECISIONS OF COMMISSIONS.—Section 15302 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''or alternate State members, including designees'' after ''State members''; and

(2) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) QUORUMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a Commission shall determine what constitutes a quorum for meetings of the Commission.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Any quorum for meetings of a Commission shall include—

''(A) the Federal Cochairperson or the alternate Federal Cochairperson; and

''(B) a majority of State members or alternate State members, including designees (exclusive of members representing States delinquent under section 15304(c)(3)(C)).''.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS AND EXPENSES OF COMMISSIONS.—Section 15304(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by inserting '', which may be done without a requirement for the Commission to reimburse the agency or local government'' after ''status'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (8) and (9) as paragraphs (9) and (10), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

''(8) collect fees for services provided and retain and expend such fees;''; and

(4) in paragraph (10) (as so redesignated), by striking ''maintain a government relations office in the District of Columbia and''.

(d) MEETINGS OF COMMISSIONS.—Section 15305(b) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking ''with the Federal Cochairperson'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''with—

''(1) the Federal Cochairperson; and

''(2) at least a majority of the State members or alternate State members (including designees) present in-person or via electronic means.''.

(e) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 15308(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking ''90'' and inserting ''180''.

SEC. 2243. TRANSFER OF FUNDS AMONG FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 153 of subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 15308 as section 15309; and

(2) by inserting after section 15307 the following:

''§ 15308. Transfer of funds among Federal agencies

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), for purposes of this subtitle, each Commission may transfer funds to and accept transfers of funds from other Federal agencies.

''(b) TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Funds made available to a Commission may be transferred to other Federal agencies if the funds are used consistently with the purposes for which the funds were specifically authorized and appropriated.

''(c) TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Funds may be transferred to any Commission under this section if—

''(1) the statutory authority for the funds provided by the Federal agency does not expressly prohibit use of funds for authorities being carried out by a Commission; and

''(2) the Federal agency that provides the funds determines that the activities for which the funds are to be used are otherwise eligible for funding under such a statutory authority.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 153 of subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 15308 and inserting the following:

''15308. Transfer of funds among Federal agencies.
''15309. Annual reports.''.

SEC. 2244. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 155 of subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 15507. Payment of non-Federal share for certain Federal grant programs

''Amounts made available to carry out this subtitle shall be available for the payment of the non-Federal share for any project carried out under another Federal grant program—

''(1) for which a Commission is not the sole or primary funding source; and

''(2) that is consistent with the authorities of the applicable Commission.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 155 of subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''15507. Payment of non-Federal share for certain Federal grant programs.''.

SEC. 2245. NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION AREA.

Section 15733 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''Lincoln,'' after ''Knox,'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''Merrimack,'' after ''Grafton,''; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting ''Schoharie,'' after ''Schenectady,''; and

(B) by inserting ''Wyoming,'' after ''Wayne,''.

SEC. 2246. SOUTHWEST BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION AREA.

Section 15732 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting ''Bernalillo,'' before ''Catron,'';

(B) by inserting ''Cibola, Curry, De Baca,'' after ''Chaves,'';

(C) by inserting ''Guadalupe,'' after ''Grant,'';

(D) by inserting ''Lea,'' after ''Hidalgo,'';

(E) by inserting ''Roosevelt,'' after ''Otero,''; and

(F) by striking ''and Socorro'' and inserting ''Socorro, Torrance, and Valencia''; and

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by inserting ''Guadalupe,'' after ''Glasscock,''; and

(B) by striking ''Tom Green Upton,'' and inserting ''Tom Green, Upton,''.

SEC. 2247. GREAT LAKES AUTHORITY AREA.

Section 15734 of title 40, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''the counties which contain, in part or in whole, the'' after ''consist of''.

SEC. 2248. ADDITIONAL REGIONAL COMMISSION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''CHAPTER 159—ADDITIONAL REGIONAL COMMISSION PROGRAMS

''Sec.
''15901. State capacity building grant program.
''15902. Demonstration health projects.

''§ 15901. State capacity building grant program

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COMMISSION STATE.—The term 'Commission State' means a State that contains 1 or more eligible counties.

''(2) ELIGIBLE COUNTY.—The term 'eligible county' means a county described in subchapter II of chapter 157.

''(3) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means a State capacity building grant program established by a Commission under subsection (b).

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Each Commission shall establish a State capacity building grant program to provide grants to Commission States in the area served by the Commission for the purposes described in subsection (c).

''(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of a program are to support the efforts of the Commission—

''(1) to better support business retention and expansion in eligible counties;

''(2) to create programs to encourage job creation and workforce development in eligible counties, including projects and activities, in coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, to strengthen the water sector workforce and facilitate the sharing of best practices;

''(3) to partner with universities in distressed counties (as designated under section 15702(a)(1))—

''(A) to strengthen the capacity in eligible counties to train new professionals in fields for which there is a shortage of workers;

''(B) to increase local capacity in eligible counties for project management, project execution, and financial management; and

''(C) to leverage funding sources for eligible counties;

''(4) to prepare economic and infrastructure plans for eligible counties;

''(5) to expand access to high-speed broadband in eligible counties;

''(6) to provide technical assistance that results in Commission investments in transportation, water, wastewater, and other critical infrastructure;

''(7) to promote workforce development in eligible counties to support resilient infrastructure projects;

''(8) to develop initiatives to increase the effectiveness of local development districts in eligible counties; and

''(9) to implement new or innovative economic development practices that will better position eligible counties to compete in the global economy.

''(d) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds from a grant under a program may be used to support a project, program, or related expense of the Commission State in an eligible county.

''(2) LIMITATION.—Funds from a grant under a program shall not be used for—

''(A) the purchase of furniture, fixtures, or equipment;

''(B) the compensation of—

''(i) any State member of the Commission (as described in section 15301(b)(1)(B)); or

''(ii) any State alternate member of the Commission (as described in section 15301(b)(2)(B)); or

''(C) the cost of supplanting existing State programs.

''(e) ANNUAL WORK PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year, before providing a grant under a program, each Commission State shall provide to the Commission an annual work plan that includes the proposed use of the grant.

''(2) APPROVAL.—No grant under a program shall be provided to a Commission State unless the Commission has approved the annual work plan of the State.

''(f) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of a grant provided to a Commission State under a program for a fiscal year shall be based on the proportion that—

''(A) the amount paid by the Commission State (including any amounts paid on behalf of the Commission State by a nonprofit organization) for administrative expenses for the applicable fiscal year (as determined under section 15304(c)); bears to

''(B) the amount paid by all Commission States served by the Commission (including any amounts paid on behalf of a Commission State by a nonprofit organization) for administrative expenses for that fiscal year (as determined under that section).

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—To be eligible to receive a grant under a program for a fiscal year, a Commission State (or a nonprofit organization on behalf of the Commission State) shall pay the amount of administrative expenses of the Commission State for the applicable fiscal year (as determined under section 15304(c)).

''(3) APPROVAL.—For each fiscal year, a grant provided under a program shall be approved and made available as part of the approval of the annual budget of the Commission.

''(g) GRANT AVAILABILITY.—Funds from a grant under a program shall be available only during the fiscal year for which the grant is provided.

''(h) REPORT.—Each fiscal year, each Commission State shall submit to the relevant Commission and make publicly available a report that describes the use of the grant funds and the impact of the program in the Commission State.

''(i) CONTINUATION OF PROGRAM AUTHORITY FOR NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION.—With respect to the Northern Border Regional Commission, the program shall be a continuation of the program under section 6304(c) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (40 U.S.C. 15501 note; Public Law 115–334) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section).

''§ 15902. Demonstration health projects

''(a) PURPOSE.—To demonstrate the value of adequate health facilities and services to the economic development of the region, a Commission may make grants for the planning, construction, equipment, and operation of demonstration health, nutrition, and child care projects to serve distressed areas (referred to in this section as a 'demonstration health project'), including hospitals, regional health diagnostic and treatment centers, and other facilities and services necessary for the purposes of this section.

''(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—An entity eligible to receive a grant under this section is—

''(1) an entity described in section 15501(a);

''(2) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)));

''(3) a hospital (as defined in section 1861 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x)); or

''(4) a critical access hospital (as defined in that section).

''(c) PLANNING GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A Commission may make grants for planning expenses necessary for the development and operation of demonstration health projects for the region served by the Commission.

''(2) MAXIMUM COMMISSION CONTRIBUTION.—The maximum Commission contribution for a demonstration health project that receives a grant under paragraph (1) shall be made in accordance with section 15501(d).

''(3) SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE.—A grant under paragraph (1) may be provided entirely from amounts made available to carry out this section or in combination with amounts provided under other Federal grant programs.

''(4) FEDERAL SHARE FOR GRANTS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS.—Notwithstanding any provision of law limiting the Federal share in other Federal grant programs, amounts made available to carry out this subsection may be used to increase the Federal share of another Federal grant up to the maximum contribution described in paragraph (2).

''(d) CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A grant under this section for construction or equipment of a demonstration health project may be used for—

''(A) costs of construction;

''(B) the acquisition of privately owned facilities—

''(i) not operated for profit; or

''(ii) previously operated for profit if the Commission finds that health services would not otherwise be provided in the area served by the facility if the acquisition is not made; and

''(C) the acquisition of initial equipment.

''(2) STANDARDS FOR MAKING GRANTS.—A grant under paragraph (1)—

''(A) shall be approved in accordance with section 15503; and

''(B) shall not be incompatible with the applicable provisions of title VI of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 291 et seq.), the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15001 et seq.), and other laws authorizing grants for the construction of health-related facilities, without regard to any provisions in those laws relating to appropriation authorization ceilings or to allotments among the States.

''(3) MAXIMUM COMMISSION CONTRIBUTION.—The maximum Commission contribution for a demonstration health project that receives a grant under paragraph (1) shall be made in accordance with section 15501(d).

''(4) SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE.—A grant under paragraph (1) may be provided entirely from amounts made available to carry out this section or in combination with amounts provided under other Federal grant programs.

''(5) CONTRIBUTION TO INCREASED FEDERAL SHARE FOR OTHER FEDERAL GRANTS.—Notwithstanding any provision of law limiting the Federal share in another Federal grant program for the construction or equipment of a demonstration health project, amounts made available to carry out this subsection may be used to increase Federal grants for component facilities of a demonstration health project to a maximum of 90 percent of the cost of the facilities.

''(e) OPERATION GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A grant under this section for the operation of a demonstration health project may be used for—

''(A) the costs of operation of the facility; and

''(B) initial operating costs, including the costs of attracting, training, and retaining qualified personnel.

''(2) STANDARDS FOR MAKING GRANTS.—A grant for the operation of a demonstration health project shall not be made unless the facility funded by the grant is—

''(A) publicly owned;

''(B) owned by a public or private nonprofit organization;

''(C) a private hospital described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of that Code; or

''(D) a private hospital that provides a certain amount of uncompensated care, as determined by the Commission, and applies for the grant in partnership with a State, local government, or Indian Tribe.

''(3) MAXIMUM COMMISSION CONTRIBUTION.—The maximum Commission contribution for a demonstration health project that receives a grant under paragraph (1) shall be made in accordance with section 15501(d).

''(4) SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE.—A grant under paragraph (1) may be provided entirely from amounts made available to carry out

this section or in combination with amounts provided under other Federal grant programs for the operation of health-related facilities or the provision of health and child development services, including parts A and B of title IV and title XX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., 621 et seq., 1397 et seq.).

''(5) FEDERAL SHARE.—Notwithstanding any provision of law limiting the Federal share in the other Federal programs described in paragraph (4), amounts made available to carry out this subsection may be used to increase the Federal share of a grant under those programs up to the maximum contribution described in paragraph (3).

''(f) PRIORITY HEALTH PROGRAMS.—If a Commission elects to make grants under this section, the Commission shall establish specific regional health priorities for such grants that address—

''(1) addiction treatment and access to resources helping individuals in recovery;

''(2) workforce shortages in the healthcare industry; or

''(3) access to services for screening and diagnosing chronic health issues.''.

(b) REPEAL.—Section 6304(c) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (40 U.S.C. 15501 note; Public Law 115–334) is repealed.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 157 the following:

''159. Additional Regional Commission Programs ..... 15901''.

SEC. 2249. ESTABLISHMENT OF MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 15301(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) The Mid-Atlantic 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:

''§ 15735. Mid-Atlantic Regional Commission.

''The region of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Commission shall include the following counties:

''(1) DELAWARE.—Each county in the State of Delaware.

''(2) MARYLAND.—Each county in the State of Maryland that is not already served by the Appalachian Regional Commission.

''(3) PENNSYLVANIA.—Each county in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that is not already served by the Appalachian Regional Commission.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for subchapter II of chapter 157 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''15735. Mid-Atlantic Regional Commission.''.

(c) APPLICATION.—Section 15702(c) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) APPLICATION.—Paragraph (2) shall not apply to a county described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 15735.''.

SEC. 2250. ESTABLISHMENT OF SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 15301(a) of title 40, United States Code (as amended by section 2249(a)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) The Southern New England Regional Commission.''.

(b) DESIGNATION OF REGION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 157 of title 40, United States Code (as amended by section 2249(b)(1)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 15736. Southern New England Regional Commission

''The region of the Southern New England Regional Commission shall include the following counties:

''(1) RHODE ISLAND.—Each county in the State of Rhode Island.

''(2) CONNECTICUT.—The counties of Hartford, Middlesex, New Haven, New London, Tolland, and Windham in the State of Connecticut.

''(3) MASSACHUSETTS.—Each county in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for subchapter II of chapter 157 of title 40, United States Code (as amended by section 2249(b)(2)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''15736. Southern New England Regional Commission.''.

(c) APPLICATION.—Section 15702(c)(3) of title 40, United States Code (as amended by section 2249(c)), is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or'';

(2) by striking ''to a county'' and inserting the following: ''to—

''(A) a county''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) the Southern New England Regional Commission.''.

SEC. 2251. DENALI COMMISSION REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 312(a) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 3121 note; Public Law 105–277) is amended by striking ''$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021'' and inserting ''$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029''.

(b) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—Section 305 of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 3121 note; Public Law 105–277) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), in the first sentence, by inserting ''enter into leases (including the lease of office space for any term),'' after ''award grants,''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) USE OF FUNDS TOWARD NON-FEDERAL SHARE OF CERTAIN PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law regarding payment of a non-Federal share in connection with a grant-in-aid program, the Commission may use amounts made available to the Commission for the payment of such a non-Federal share for programs undertaken to carry out the purposes of the Commission.''.

(c) SPECIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION.—Section 307 of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 4321 note; Public Law 105–277) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a);

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) through (e) as subsections (a) through (d), respectively; and

(3) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated), by inserting '', including interagency transfers,'' after ''payments''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 309(c)(1) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 4321 note; Public Law 105–277) is amended by inserting ''of Transportation'' after ''Secretary''.

SEC. 2252. DENALI HOUSING FUND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means—

(A) a nonprofit organization;

(B) a limited dividend organization;

(C) a cooperative organization;

(D) an Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)); and

(E) a public entity, such as a municipality, county, district, authority, or other political subdivision of a State.

(2) FEDERAL COCHAIR.—The term ''Federal Cochair'' means the Federal Cochairperson of the Denali Commission.

(3) FUND.—The term ''Fund'' means the Denali Housing Fund established under subsection (b)(1).

(4) LOW-INCOME.—The term ''low-income'', with respect to a household means that the household income is less than 150 percent of the Federal poverty level for the State of Alaska.

(5) MODERATE-INCOME.—The term ''moderate-income'', with respect to a household, means that the household income is less than 250 percent of the Federal poverty level for the State of Alaska.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) DENALI HOUSING FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be established in the Treasury of the United States the Denali Housing Fund, to be administered by the Federal Cochair.

(2) SOURCE AND USE OF AMOUNTS IN FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts allocated to the Federal Cochair for the purpose of carrying out this section shall be deposited in the Fund.

(B) USES.—The Federal Cochair shall use the Fund as a revolving fund to carry out the purposes of this section.

(C) INVESTMENT.—The Federal Cochair may invest amounts in the Fund that are not necessary for operational expenses in bonds or other obligations, the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by the Federal Government.

(D) GENERAL EXPENSES.—The Federal Cochair may charge the general expenses of carrying out this section to the Fund.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to encourage and facilitate the construction or rehabilitation of housing to meet the needs of low-income households and moderate-income households; and

(2) to provide housing for public employees.

(d) LOANS AND GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Cochair may provide grants and loans from the Fund to eligible entities under such terms and conditions the Federal Cochair may prescribe.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of a grant or loan under paragraph (1) shall be for planning and obtaining federally insured mortgage financing or other financial assistance for housing construction or rehabilitation projects for low-income and moderate-income households in rural Alaska villages.

(e) PROVIDING AMOUNTS TO STATES FOR GRANTS AND LOANS.—The Federal Cochair may provide amounts to the State of Alaska, or political subdivisions thereof, for making the grants and loans described in subsection (d).

(f) LOANS.—

(1) LIMITATION ON AVAILABLE AMOUNTS.—A loan under subsection (d) for the cost of planning and obtaining financing (including the cost of preliminary surveys and analyses of market needs, preliminary site engineering and architectural fees, site options, application and mortgage commitment fees, legal fees, and construction loan fees and discounts) of a project described in that subsection may be for not more than 90 percent of that cost.

(2) INTEREST.—A loan under subsection (d) shall be made without interest, except that a loan made to an eligible entity established

for profit shall bear interest at the prevailing market rate authorized for an insured or guaranteed loan for that type of project.

(3) PAYMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Cochair shall require payment of a loan made under this section under terms and conditions the Secretary may require by not later than the date of completion of the project.

(B) CANCELLATION.—For a loan other than a loan to an eligible entity established for profit, the Secretary may cancel any part of the debt with respect to a loan made under subsection (d) if the Secretary determines that a permanent loan to finance the project cannot be obtained in an amount adequate for repayment of a loan made under subsection (d).

(g) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A grant under this section for expenses incidental to planning and obtaining financing for a project described in this section that the Federal Cochair considers unrecoverable from the proceeds of a permanent loan made to finance the project—

(A) may not be made to an eligible entity established for profit; and

(B) may not exceed 90 percent of those expenses.

(2) SITE DEVELOPMENT COSTS AND OFFSITE IMPROVEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Cochair may make grants and commitments for grants under terms and conditions the Federal Cochair may require to eligible entities for reasonable site development costs and necessary offsite improvements, such as sewer and water line extensions, if the grant or commitment—

(i) is essential to ensuring that housing is constructed on the site in the future; and

(ii) otherwise meets the requirements for assistance under this section.

(B) MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—The amount of a grant under this paragraph may not—

(i) with respect to the construction of housing, exceed 40 percent of the cost of the construction; and

(ii) with respect to the rehabilitation of housing, exceed 10 percent of the reasonable value of the rehabilitation, as determined by the Federal Cochair.

(h) INFORMATION, ADVICE, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Federal Cochair may provide, or contract with public or private organizations to provide, information, advice, and technical assistance with respect to the construction, rehabilitation, and operation by nonprofit organizations of housing for low-income or moderate-income households, or for public employees, in rural Alaska villages under this section.

SEC. 2253. DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 382M(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009aa–12(a)) is amended by striking ''$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023'' and inserting ''$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029''.

(b) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 382N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009aa–13) is repealed.

(c) FEES.—Section 382B(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009aa–1(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (9)(C), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (10), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(11) collect fees for the Delta Doctors program of the Authority and retain and expend those fees.''.

(d) SUCCESSION.—Section 382B(h)(5)(B) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009aa–1(h)(5)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (iv); and

(3) by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

''(iii) assuming the duties of the Federal cochairperson and the alternate Federal cochairperson for purposes of continuation of normal operations in the event that both positions are vacant; and''.

(e) INDIAN TRIBES.—Section 382C(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009aa–2(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting '', Indian Tribes,'' after ''States''; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting '', Tribal,'' after ''State''.

(f) CLARIFICATION.—Section 4(2)(D) of the Delta Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3121 note; Public Law 100–460) is amended by inserting ''Sabine, Vernon, Terrebonne,'' after ''Webster,''.

SEC. 2254. NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS REGIONAL AUTHORITY REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 383N(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009bb–12(a)) is amended by striking ''$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2018'' and inserting ''$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029''.

(b) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 383O of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009bb–13) is repealed.

TITLE III—PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORMS

SEC. 2301. AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL ASSETS SALE AND TRANSFER ACT OF 2016.

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 2 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (9), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (10), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(11) implementing innovative methods for the sale, redevelopment, consolidation, or lease of Federal buildings and facilities, including the use of no cost, nonappropriated contracts for expert real estate services to obtain the highest and best value for the taxpayer.''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3(5)(B)(viii) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended by inserting '', other than office buildings and warehouses,'' after ''Properties''.

(c) BOARD.—Section 4(c)(3) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The term'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the term''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the term of a member of the Board shall continue beyond 6 years until such time as the President appoints a replacement member of the Board.''.

(d) BOARD MEETINGS.—Section 5(b) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended by striking ''Five Board members'' and inserting ''4 Board members''.

(e) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—Section 7 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) RETURN TO CIVIL SERVICE.—An Executive Director selected from the civil service (as defined in section 2101 of title 5, United States Code) shall be entitled to return to the civil service (as so defined) after service to the Board ends if the service of the Executive Director to the Board ends for reasons other than misconduct, neglect of duty, or malfeasance.''.

(f) STAFF.—Section 8 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''and the Director of OMB''; and

(B) by inserting ''for a period of not less than 1 year'' before ''to assist the Board'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) HIRING OF TERM EMPLOYEES.—The Executive Director, with approval of the Board, may use the Office of Personnel Management to hire employees for terms not to exceed 2 years pursuant to the Office of Personnel Management guidance for nonstatus appointments in the competitive service.''.

(g) TERMINATION.—Section 10 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended by striking ''6 years after the date on which the Board members are appointed pursuant to section 4'' and inserting ''on December 31, 2026''.

(h) DEVELOPMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO BOARD.—Section 11 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''the Administrator and the Director of OMB'' and inserting ''the Administrator, the Director of OMB, and the Board'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''and square'' and inserting ''number of Federal employees physically reporting to the respective property each work day, square''; and

(ii) by inserting '', amount of acreage associated with the respective property, and whether the respective property is on a campus or larger facility'' before the period at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) CONSOLIDATION PLANS.—Any Federal agency plans to consolidate, reconfigure, or otherwise reduce the use of owned and leased Federal civilian real property of the Federal agency.'';

(2) in subsection (b)(3)(J), by inserting '', including access by members of federally recognized Indian Tribes,'' after ''public access''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Board may not publicly disclose any information received under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) until the Board, the Administrator, and the Director of OMB enter into an agreement describing what information is ready to be publicly disclosed.

''(2) APPLICATION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any disclosure of information to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate or the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.''.

(i) BOARD DUTIES.—Section 12 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: ''In

the case of a failure by a Federal agency to comply with a request of the Board, the Board shall notify the committees listed in section 5(c), the relevant congressional committees of jurisdiction for the Federal agency, and the inspector general of the Federal agency of that failure.'';

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting '', Tribal,'' after ''State''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', Tribal,'' after ''State'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (d) through (i) as subsections (e) through (j), respectively;

(4) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) PREPARATION OF PROPERTIES FOR DISPOSAL.—At the request of, and in coordination with, the Board, a Federal agency may undertake any analyses and due diligence as necessary, to supplement the independent analysis of the Board under subsection (c), to prepare a property for disposition so that the property may be included in the recommendations of the Board under subsection (h), including completion of the requirements of section 306108 of title 54, United States Code, for historic preservation and identification of the likely highest and best use of the property subsequent to disposition.'';

(5) in subsection (h) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) the process to be followed by Federal agencies to carry out the actions described in subparagraph (A), including the use of no cost, nonappropriated contracts for expert real estate services and other innovative methods, to obtain the highest and best value for the taxpayer; and''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) THIRD ROUND.—During the period beginning on the day after the transmittal of the second report and ending on the day before the date on which the Board terminates under section 10, the Board shall transmit to the Director of OMB a third report required under paragraph (1).''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION.—45 days before the date on which the Board transmits the third report required under paragraph (1), the Board shall notify—

''(A) any State or local government of any findings, conclusions, or recommendations contained in that report that relate to a Federal civilian real property located in the State or locality, as applicable; and

''(B) any federally recognized Indian Tribe of any findings, conclusions, or recommendations contained in that report that relate to a Federal civilian real property that—

''(i) is in close geographic proximity to a property described in section 3(5)(B)(v); or

''(ii) relates to a Federal civilian real property that is known to be accessed at regular frequency by members of the federally recognized Indian Tribe for other reasons.''; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(k) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Board shall periodically 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 containing any recommendations on consolidations, exchanges, sales, lease reductions, and redevelopments that are not included in the transmissions submitted under subsection (h), or approved by the Director of OMB under section 13, but that the majority of the Board concludes meets the goals of this Act.''.

(j) REVIEW BY OMB.—Section 13 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''subsections (b) and (g)'' and inserting ''subsections (b) and (h)''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(4)—

(A) by inserting '', in whole or in part,'' before ''received under paragraph (3)''; and

(B) by striking ''revised'' the second place it appears.

(k) AGENCY RETENTION OF RECORDS.—Section 20 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provisions of this section, including the amendments made by this section, shall take effect on the date on which the Board transmits the second report under section 12(h)(2)(B) and shall apply to proceeds from—

''(1) transactions contained in that report; and

''(2) any transactions conducted after the date on which the Board terminates under section 10.''.

(l) FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY DATABASE.—Section 21(b) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9)(A) Whether the Federal real property is on a campus or similar facility; and

''(B) if applicable, identification of the campus or facility and related details, including total acreage of the campus or facility.''.

(m) ACCESS TO FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY COUNCIL MEETINGS AND REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 26. ACCESS TO FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY COUNCIL MEETINGS AND REPORTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Real Property Council established by subsection (a) of section 623 of title 40, United States Code, shall ensure that the Board has access to any meetings of the Federal Real Property Council and any reports required under that section, subject to the condition that the Board enters into a memorandum of understanding relating to public disclosure with the Administrator and the Federal Real Property Council before the Board has access to those meetings and reports.

''(b) NOTIFICATION.—The Board shall notify the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives if the Administrator and the Federal Real Property Council described in subsection (a) have not entered into a memorandum of understanding pursuant to that subsection by the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, and every 60 days thereafter until the memorandum of understanding is entered into.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–287; 130 Stat. 1463) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 25 the following:

''Sec. 26. Access to Federal Real Property Council meetings and reports.''.

(n) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 3(9) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended by striking ''section 12(e)'' and inserting ''section 12(f)''.

(2) Section 14(g)(1)(A) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended by striking ''section 12(g)'' and inserting ''section 12(h)''.

(o) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 16(b)(1) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''of General Services''.

(2) Section 21(a) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended by striking ''of General Services''.

(3) Section 24 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended, in each of subsections (a), (b), and (c), by striking ''of General Services''.

(4) Section 25(b) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114–287) is amended by striking ''of General Services''.

SEC. 2302. UTILIZING SPACE EFFICIENTLY AND IMPROVING TECHNOLOGIES ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACTUAL UTILIZATION RATE.—The term ''actual utilization rate'' means the total usable square footage of a public building or federally-leased space divided by the occupancy.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of General Services.

(3) BUILDING UTILIZATION.—The term ''building utilization'' means the percentage of utilization generated by comparing the actual utilization rate with the capacity based on a utilization benchmark of 150 useable square feet per person.

(4) CAPACITY.—The term ''capacity'' means the total usable square footage of a public building or federally-leased space divided by a utilization benchmark.

(5) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(6) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term ''Federal agency'' means an executive department covered by the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–576; 104 Stat. 2838).

(7) OCCUPANCY.—The term ''occupancy'' means the average number of employees actually performing duties in person in a public building or federally-leased space at least 40 hours per week over a 2-month period.

(8) PUBLIC BUILDING.—The term ''public building'' has the meaning given the term in section 3301(a) of title 40, United States Code.

(b) IDENTIFICATION AND DEPLOYMENT OF BUILDING USAGE TECHNOLOGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in coordination with the Director, shall establish standard methodologies and identify technologies available for measuring occupancy in public buildings and federally-leased space.

(2) MEASUREMENT OF UTILIZATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the heads of Federal agencies shall work with the Administrator to identify, deploy, and use Personal Identity Verification badge swipe data isolating only the first credential use of the day for each cardholder and other technologies that the Administrator determines to be appropriate, such as sensors, in public buildings and federally-leased space where the Federal agency occupies space to measure the occupancy of public buildings and federally-leased space.

(3) PROTECTION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—In carrying out paragraph (2), the Administrator shall ensure any sensors used for the purposes of determining

occupancy are designed to protect of all personally identifiable information.

(c) REPORTING ON USAGE OF REAL PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the heads of Federal agencies shall submit to the Director, the Administrator, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on—

(A) the occupancy and the actual utilization rates of space in public buildings and federally-leased space occupied by the respective agency of the Federal agency head broken down by building and lease;

(B) the methodology used for determining occupancy, including the period of time and other parameters used to determine occupancy on a regular basis;

(C) the utilization percentage of each public building and federally-leased space by the respective agency of the Federal agency head, comparing the capacity to the actual utilization rate based on a utilization benchmark of 150 usable square feet per person; and

(D) any costs associated with capacity that exceeds occupancy with respect to the respective agency of the Federal agency head.

(2) PUBLISHING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the heads of Federal agencies shall make each report required under paragraph (1) available on a publicly accessible website of the General Services Administration.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The publishing requirements of subparagraph (A) shall not apply if the head of the respective Federal agency makes a determination that making the report required under paragraph (1) available on a publicly accessible website would be detrimental to national security.

(d) REDUCING UNNEEDED SPACE.—

(1) TARGET UTILIZATION METRICS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Director, in consultation with the Administrator, shall ensure building utilization in each public building and federally-leased space is not less than 60 percent on average over each 1-year period.

(2) ACTIONS.—In the event that building utilization is below 60 percent on average over a 1-year period described in paragraph (1) for any particular public building or federally-leased space, the Administrator shall—

(A) provide notice to the tenant agency informing the agency of the excess in capacity along with associated costs of such excess; and

(B) notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the excess capacity and associated costs.

(3) SUBSEQUENT FAILURE.—If the tenant agency fails to meet the 60 percent target under paragraph (1) in the reporting period subsequent to the reporting period under paragraph (2), the Administrator shall, in consultation with the Director, take steps to reduce the space of the tenant agency, including consolidating the tenant agency with another agency, selling or disposing of excess capacity space, and adjusting space requirements, as appropriate, for any replacement space.

(4) PRIORITIZATION.—The Administrator, in coordination with the Director, shall prioritize to the maximum extent practicable capital investments in public buildings where Federal agencies meet or exceed building utilization metrics, except that prioritization may be given to projects that will result in building utilization of 60 percent or more.

(5) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director may provide exceptions to building utilization metrics based on the amount of non-standard office space a Federal agency demonstrates is required to meet the mission of the agency, including warehouse space, laboratories critical to the mission of the agency, and public customer-facing spaces driven by agency missions.

(B) REPORTING.—The Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on any exceptions granted under subparagraph (A), including the justification for the exception.

(e) HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS.—

(1) HEADQUARTERS CONSOLIDATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in consultation with the Administrator, shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and the Comptroller General of the United States a plan to consolidate department and agency headquarters buildings in the National Capital Region that will result in building utilizations of 60 percent or greater.

(2) CONTENTS.—The plan submitted under paragraph (1) shall include details on the following:

(A) Which departments and agencies will collocate and consolidate and into which buildings and associated details before and after plan implementation related to building utilization, building capacities, and actual utilization.

(B) Details on the strategies for the sale or disposal of buildings that will no longer be needed for Federal use.

(C) A detailed breakdown of any costs associated with the proposed consolidations and collocations.

(D) An estimate of future savings as a result of space reductions and consolidations, including costs associated with energy savings and building operations.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 1 year after the submission of the plan under paragraph (1), the Administrator and Director shall begin implementing the plan.

(f) FEDERAL USE IT OR LOSE IT LEASES ACT.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) FEDERAL TENANT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Federal tenant'' means a Federal agency that has an occupancy agreement with the Administrator to occupy a commercial lease for office space secured by the Administrator on behalf of the Federal Government.

(ii) EXCLUSION.—The term ''Federal tenant'' does not include an element of the intelligence community.

(B) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(2) REPORTING OF SPACE UTILIZATION AND OCCUPANCY DATA FOR OFFICE SPACE.—An occupancy agreement between the Administrator and a Federal tenant for office space shall—

(A) include language that requires the Federal tenant to submit to the Administrator an annual report for the duration of the agreement containing data on—

(i) monthly total occupancy of such office space;

(ii) the actual utilization of such office space;

(iii) monthly space utilization rates; and

(iv) any other office space utilization data considered important by the Administrator; and

(B) include language that requires the Federal tenant to have written procedures in place governing the return of office space to the Administrator if the occupancy of the Federal tenant falls below a 60 percent space utilization rate for 6 months within any 1-year period, beginning on the date on which the agreement takes effect.

(3) REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES WITH INDEPENDENT LEASING AUTHORITIES.—The head of any agency with independent leasing authorities with leases for office space shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and each congressional committee of jurisdiction of the applicable independent leasing authority an annual report for the duration of the agreement containing data on—

(A) monthly total occupancy of the office space;

(B) the actual utilization of the office space;

(C) monthly space utilization rates; and

(D) any other office space utilization data considered important for collection by Congress.

(4) EXCEPTIONS TO REPORTING AND OCCUPANCY AGREEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—This subsection shall not apply to properties used by an element of the intelligence community.

(5) APPLICABILITY.—The requirements of this subsection shall apply to any occupancy or novation agreement entered into on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) GAO REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the cost to each Federal agency of measuring the occupancy and actual utilization rates of space in public buildings and federally-leased space to prepare the reports required under subsection (d).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall include in the report required under paragraph (1) the cost of deploying sensors and technologies pursuant to subsection (c) but shall exclude any such technologies that were in place before the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) INVESTIGATION OF UNDERUTILIZED SPACE.—

(1) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the submission of each report under subsection (d), the head of each Federal agency shall submit to the inspector general of each respective agency a report detailing any public building or federally-leased space with a capacity of 500 or more employees under the jurisdiction of the agency that has a utilization rate below 20 percent during the reporting period that is not a vacant office building.

(2) INSPECTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATION.—On receipt of a report under paragraph (1), the inspector general of the relevant Federal agency shall conduct an investigation to determine whether there is any evidence of fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement with respect to the use of the public building or federally-leased space identified in the report.

SEC. 2303. IMPACT OF CRIME ON PUBLIC BUILDING USAGE ACT.

(a) REPORT ON IMPACT OF CRIME ON PUBLIC BUILDING USAGE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review 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 a report outlining—

(1) the effects of increased crime rates and safety concerns, including the use of fentanyl and other illicit drugs and substances, in areas surrounding Federal buildings on building usage for in-person work at Federal buildings;

(2) how usage of different commuting modes of transportation to Federal buildings are affected by increased crime rates;

(3) the effects of low office utilization rates on safety around Federal buildings;

(4) any agency exceptions given to the policy set forth in the memorandum of the Office of Management and Budget entitled ''Measuring, Monitoring, and Improving Organizational Health and Organizational Performance in the Context of Evolving Agency Work Environments'' and issued on April 13, 2023, due to unsafe commuting conditions; and

(5) any costs associated with safety issues impacting Federal building.

(b) REPORT ON COSTS OF CRIME AROUND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the inspector general of the General Services Administration, in coordination with inspectors general of other relevant Federal agencies, 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 impacts on and costs associated with building operations related to crime and public safety in and around Federal buildings.

SEC. 2304. FEDERAL OVERSIGHT OF CONSTRUCTION USE AND SAFETY ACT.

(a) ELIMINATING PROJECT ESCALATIONS.—Section 3307(c) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The Administrator shall notify, in writing, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate of any increase of more than 5 percent of an estimated maximum cost or of any increase or decrease in the scope or size of a project of 5 or more percent. Such notification shall include an explanation regarding any such increase or decrease. The scope or size of a project shall not increase or decrease by more than 10 percent unless an amended prospectus is submitted and approved pursuant to this section.''

(b) PUBLIC SAFETY AT FEDERAL BUILDINGS.—

(1) DATA COLLECTION.—The Administrator of General Services shall collect data from tenant Federal agencies reports of any safety incidents as a result of criminal or other activity impacting public safety in and around public buildings, as defined in section 3301 of title 40, United States Code.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator 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—

(A) contains the data collected under paragraph (1); and

(B) describes any actions taken or planned, if necessary, to improve building management and operations to address such incidents.

(c) REDUCING WASTE IN NEW PROJECTS.—Section 3307(b) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''(referred to in this section as the 'Administrator')'' after ''Administrator of General Services'';

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(3) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) information on any space occupied by the relevant agency in the geographical area of the proposed facility, including uses, utilization rates, any proposed consolidations, and, if not proposed to be consolidated, a justification for such determination;

''(10) a statement by the Administrator of whether the public building needs of the Government for the proposed space to be leased were formerly met by a federally owned building, including any building identified for disposal or sale; and

''(11) details on actual utilization rates, including number of personnel assigned to the facility, number of personnel expected to work in-person at the facility and whether all personnel identified reflect filled and authorized positions.''.

(d) REVIEW OF SPECIAL USE SPACE.—

(1) REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall review the use of special use spaces in Federal buildings, including conference centers, fitness centers, and similar spaces to determine levels of utilization, opportunities for sharing, collocating, and other efficiencies.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States 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 review under paragraph (1).

(e) INTERAGENCY SPACE COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 3319. Interagency space coordination

''Unless a Federal agency specifically restricts the sharing of the information described in this section for national security purposes, the Administrator of General Services shall share with tenant Federal agencies pursuing new or replacement office space information on any other Federal agencies located in the same geographical area for purposes of determining opportunities for consolidations, collocations, or other space sharing to reduce the costs of space and maximize space utilization.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: ''3319. Interagency space coordination.''.

(f) NOTIFICATION OF MILESTONES.—Section 3307 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(i) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—For each project approved under this section, the Administrator shall notify, in writing, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate of any project milestones that are accomplished, including—

''(1) the solicitation and award of design and construction services;

''(2) the completion of any actions required for the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

''(3) any ceremonies for the beginning or completion of the project;

''(4) a naming ceremony for the project; and

''(5) the completion of the project.''.

SEC. 2305. PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the Public Buildings Service and 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 that review, including—

(1) a review of the administration and management of all Public Buildings Service real estate programs and activities, including—

(A) a review and accounting of the number of employees and contract workers, including functions and the sources of funding (for example building operations, reimbursable work, project-specific funding) categorized by region and organizational, management, and oversight structure within the Public Building Service, including identification of components, programs, and reporting structures;

(B) an accounting of in-person attendance by employee category and function;

(C) an analysis, trends, and comparisons of staffing numbers and associated costs and other administrative costs over the 10 years preceding the review; and

(D) an analysis of the effectiveness of organizational structure, management, and oversight in carrying out the mission of the Public Buildings Service; and

(2) a review of the building operations account of the Federal Buildings Fund established by section 592(a) of title 40, United States Code, including activities and costs associated with conferences, training, and travel and transportation.

SEC. 2306. SALE OF WEBSTER SCHOOL.

(a) SALE.—Not later than December 31, 2025, the Administrator of General Services (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'') shall sell the property described in subsection (b) at fair market value and for the highest and best use.

(b) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—The property referred to in subsection (a) is the property generally consisting of Lot 822 of Square 375 at 940 H Street Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia, including the building known as the Webster School, subject to a survey, as determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(c) TREATMENT OF NET PROCEEDS; FUTURE APPROPRIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any net proceeds received from the sale under this section shall be deposited into an account in the Federal Buildings Fund established by section 592(a) of title 40, United States Code (referred to in this subsection as the ''Fund'').

(2) FUTURE APPROPRIATION.—On deposit of net proceeds into the Fund under paragraph (1), those net proceeds may only be expended pursuant to a specific future appropriation.

SEC. 2307. REAL PROPERTY CONVEYANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services, on behalf of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, shall sell, by quitclaim deed, the property described in subsection (b) at fair market value and at highest and best use.

(b) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—The property to be sold under this section is all property, including all buildings and improvements thereon, located in the State of Missouri in connection with the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and administered by the United States Bureau of Prisons.

(c) SURVEY REQUIRED.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal description, including buildings, improvements, and acreage of the property to be sold under this section shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Administrator.

(d) DEFERRED MAINTENANCE.—Any deferred maintenance required pursuant to the agreement between the United States and the Farley-Beverly Drainage District and entered into on April 18, 1967, shall be addressed before sale of the property under this section.

(e) COSTS.—Any costs incurred for the completion of the survey or other activities undertaken to prepare the property for sale under this section, including costs related to the deferred maintenance requirements described in subsection (d), shall be reimbursed from the gross proceeds of the sale.

(f) NET PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any net proceeds received from the sale of the property under this section shall be deposited into an account in the Federal Buildings Fund established by section 592(a) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) FUTURE APPROPRIATION.—On deposit of net proceeds into the Fund under paragraph (1), the net proceeds may be expended only subject to a specific future appropriation.

(g) PROHIBITION ON FOREIGN OWNERSHIP.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms ''beneficial owner'', ''foreign entity'', and ''foreign person'' have the meanings given those terms in section 2 of the Secure Federal LEASEs Act (40 U.S.C. 585 note; Public Law 116–276).

(2) PROHIBITION.—The property described in subsection (b) may not be sold to any foreign person or foreign entity, including if the foreign person or foreign entity is a beneficial owner of the foreign person or foreign entity.

SEC. 2308. THINK DIFFERENTLY ABOUT BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY ACT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall 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 compliance under the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.) of all office buildings under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the General Services Administration.

SEC. 2309. REVISION OF DESIGN STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'') shall revise the process by which the Administrator updates or changes the P100 facilities standards guidance document for federally owned buildings under the custody and control of the General Services Administration.

(b) PROCESS.—The Administrator shall ensure that the process revised under subsection (a) requires—

(1) a public comment period for any updates or changes to the documents described in such subsection;

(2) publication of those updates or changes in the Federal Register and on the website of the General Services Administration; and

(3) a summary of any comments received during the public comment period.

(c) REPORT.—The Administrator 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 revisions to the process required under subsection (a).

SEC. 2310. LIMITATION ON AUTHORIZATIONS.

Section 3307 of title 40, United States Code (as amended by section 2304(f)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) EXPIRATION OF COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Unless a lease is awarded or a construction, alteration, repair, design, or acquisition project is initiated not later than 5 years after the resolution approvals adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate pursuant to subsection (a), the resolutions shall be deemed expired.

''(2) APPLICATION.—This subsection shall only apply to resolutions approved after the date of enactment of this subsection.''.

SEC. 2311. CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL COURTHOUSE TO THE CITY OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services shall offer to convey to the City of Huntsville, Alabama, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in subsection (b).

(b) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION.—The property referred to in subsection (a) is the parcel of land and building located at 101 E. Holmes Avenue, Huntsville, Alabama, which is known as the ''Huntsville Courthouse and Post Office''.

(c) CONSIDERATION.—In exchange for the conveyance of the Huntsville Courthouse and Post Office to the City of Huntsville, Alabama under this title, the Administrator of General Services shall require the City of Huntsville, Alabama, to pay to the Administrator of General Services, subject to subsection (d), consideration in an amount equal to the fair market value of the Huntsville Courthouse and Post Office, as determined based on an appraisal that is acceptable to the Administrator of General Services.

(d) CREDITS.—In lieu of all or a portion of the amount of consideration for the Huntsville Courthouse and Post Office, the Administrator of General Services shall accept as consideration for the conveyance of such Huntsville Courthouse and Post Office any credits related to the appraised value of the 4.76-acre parcel of land located at 660 Gallatin Street, Huntsville, Alabama.

(e) COSTS.—As a condition of the conveyance under this section, the City shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance.

SEC. 2312. WILBUR J. COHEN FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) SALE.—Not later than 2 years after the vacancy of existing Federal agencies, the Administrator of General Services shall sell for fair market value at highest and best use, the Wilbur J. Cohen Federal building located at 330 Independence Avenue SW in Washington, D.C.

(b) NET PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any net proceeds received from the sale of the property under this section shall be deposited into an account in the Federal Buildings Fund established by section 592(a) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) FUTURE APPROPRIATION.—On deposit of net proceeds into the Fund under paragraph (1), such net proceeds may be expended only subject to a specific future appropriation.

(c) PROHIBITION ON FOREIGN OWNERSHIP.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms ''beneficial owner'', ''foreign entity'', and ''foreign person'' have the meanings given those terms in section 2 of the Secure Federal LEASEs Act (40 U.S.C. 585 note; Public Law 116–276).

(2) PROHIBITION.—The property described in subsection (a) may not be sold to any foreign person or foreign entity, including if the foreign person or foreign entity is a beneficial owner of the foreign person or foreign entity.

SEC. 2313. EUGENE E. SILER, JR. UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE ANNEX.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse annex located at 310 South Main Street in London, Kentucky, shall be known and designated as the ''Eugene E. Siler, Jr. United States Courthouse Annex''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse annex referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Eugene E. Siler, Jr. United States Courthouse Annex''.

SEC. 2314. SENATOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal building located at 50 United Nations Plaza in San Francisco, California, shall be known and designated as the ''Senator Dianne Feinstein Federal Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Senator Dianne Feinstein Federal Building''.

SEC. 2315. REUBEN E. LAWSON FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Reuben E. Lawson dedicated his life and career to promoting the ideals of equality and inclusion as a lawyer for the Roanoke chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (commonly known as the ''NAACP'') who actively worked to end segregation in Southwest Virginia;

(2) arguing a number of significant cases in the Western District of Virginia, Reuben E. Lawson fought to ensure the enforcement of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), so that schools in the Roanoke region would be fully integrated; and

(3) Southwest Virginians are indebted to Reuben E. Lawson for his important work in ending segregation, and it is fitting that he be remembered in the current home of the court in which he valiantly fought.

(b) REDESIGNATION.—The Richard H. Poff Federal Building located at 210 Franklin Road Southwest in Roanoke, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the ''Reuben E. Lawson Federal Building''.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Richard H. Poff Federal Building shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Reuben E. Lawson Federal Building''.

SEC. 2316. IRENE M. KEELEY UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse located at 500 West Pike Street in Clarksburg, West Virginia, shall be known and designated as the ''Irene M. Keeley United States Courthouse''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Irene M. Keeley United States Courthouse''.

SEC. 2317. VIRGINIA SMITH FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal building located at 300 E. 3rd Street in North Platte, Nebraska, shall be known and designated as the ''Virginia Smith Federal Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Virginia Smith Federal Building''.

SEC. 2318. HAROLD L. MURPHY FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Judge Harold L. Murphy was born in Felton, Georgia, in 1927;

(2) Judge Murphy attended West Georgia College before serving in the United States

Navy during the closing years of World War II;

(3) Judge Murphy resumed his studies at the University of Mississippi and the University of Georgia School of Law, where he graduated in 1949;

(4) Judge Murphy began a law practice in Haralson County, Georgia, and in 1950 was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives as the youngest Member at the time;

(5) Judge Murphy served five consecutive terms before stepping down in 1961 to focus on practicing law;

(6) in 1971, Judge Murphy was appointed by Governor Jimmy Carter to the Superior Court for the Tallapoosa Judicial Circuit, and following his election in 1976, President Carter nominated Judge Murphy to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia;

(7) Judge Murphy was confirmed by the United States Senate on July 28, 1977;

(8) for 45 years, Judge Murphy served his country on the Federal bench and became an acclaimed jurist and legal icon with a stellar reputation that extended far beyond Georgia;

(9) Judge Murphy always displayed a quick wit and a keen sense of humor, was kind and empathetic, and treated all those who appeared before him with courtesy and respect;

(10) Judge Murphy worked tirelessly and carried a full docket until the age of 90, when he took senior judge status in the Northern District of Georgia;

(11) Judge Murphy continued to preside over cases until his death on December 28, 2022;

(12) Judge Murphy received many professional awards and recognitions, including from the State Bar of Georgia and the University of Georgia School of Law;

(13) in 2014, Alabama State University renamed its graduate school after Judge Murphy in recognition of his landmark ruling in Knight v. Alabama, a long-running case that the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals asked him to handle involving the vestiges of racial segregation then present in the Alabama University System; and

(14) above all else, Judge Murphy was a loving and devoted husband and father—and a strong role model.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 600 East First Street in Rome, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the ''Harold L. Murphy Federal Building and United States Courthouse''.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in subsection (b) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Harold L. Murphy Federal Building and United States Courthouse''.

SEC. 2319. FELICITAS AND GONZALO MENDEZ UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse located at 350 W. 1st Street, Los Angeles, California, shall be known and designated as the ''Felicitas and Gonzalo Mendez United States Courthouse''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Felicitas and Gonzalo Mendez United States Courthouse''.

SEC. 2320. HELEN EDWARDS ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the ''Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 4367, as amended, the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 4367, as amended, the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024, which is a bipartisan, bicameral piece of legislation that is going to help address infrastructure needs across the country.

Earlier this year, the House advanced H.R. 8812, the House-developed WRDA bill, with a strong bipartisan vote of 359–13.

I thank Ranking Member RICK LARSEN; Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee Chair DAVID ROUZER; Ranking Member GRACE NAPOLITANO; and our Senate colleagues, Chairman CARPER and Ranking Member CAPITO, for all of their hard work in developing and negotiating this final product.

It is important to note that, with WRDA 2024, we are continuing the bipartisan, bicameral tradition of passing a WRDA bill every 2 years, something that we have done since 2014.

The bipartisan legislation provides necessary authority and direction to the corps to carry out its mission to maintain and improve our water resource infrastructure, from ports to levees to navigation channels. It also makes policy and programmatic reforms to streamline processes, reduce cumbersome red tape, and get water resource projects done faster.

The bill is a big win, in particular, for levee districts across the country. Encroachments that don't impact the structural integrity of the levee can now be grandfathered in for both Federal and non-Federal levee districts.

It also rejects the corps' latest P.L. 84–99 rule, preventing them from kicking levee districts out for failing to complete irrelevant disaster preparedness exercises. These exercises encompass everything you can think of except for operations and maintenance, which is what levee districts should be focused on.

The legislation also reauthorizes and modernizes the Economic Development Administration, or the EDA, including removing hurdles to broadband, manufacturing, and workforce development, and ensuring that the EDA works better for small, rural communities.

It builds in strong oversight and transparency of Federal economic development programs to ensure that these programs are more accountable to the American taxpayer.

The legislation also includes critical reforms to how we manage Federal real estate, with the potential to save taxpayers billions of dollars by setting benchmarks for space utilization, directing the sale and consolidation of unused space, and strengthening congressional oversight of Federal building projects.

This bill also includes provisions to address concerns raised over the past several years by State departments of transportation surrounding a process known as August redistribution by redistributing unobligated balances under the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act program, commonly called TIFIA, which provides for much-needed relief and flexibility to our State DOTs.

Finally, I include in the RECORD a statement of extended views of the chairman and ranking member, which provide additional direction and clarity to the corps about how we intend for this legislation to be implemented.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY DIVISION A OF THE HOUSE AMENDMENT TO S. 4367, THE THOMAS R. CARPER WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2024, DIVISION A, THE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2024

S. 4367, the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024 as passed by the Senate and amended by the House of Representatives is the legislative vehicle for the Water Resources Development Act of 2024. This explanatory statement, submitted on behalf of Chairman Sam Graves and Ranking Member Rick Larsen of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, reflects the view of the Chairman and Ranking Member responsible for managing negotiations to develop a final version of WRDA 2024, hereafter in this statement referred to as ''the managers.'' This statement of the managers describes the intent of the final legislation.

Background:

WRDA 2024 primarily addresses the Civil Works program of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). The bill supports the Nation's global economic competitiveness and environmental resilience by authorizing the Corps to undertake projects, programs, and initiatives in their Civil Works program relating to navigation, ecosystem restoration, flood and coastal storm risk management, hydropower, recreation, emergency management, and water supply.

A water resources development act (WRDA) is the authorizing legislation for the programs and projects of the Corps' Civil Works program. Ideally enacted every two years, such an act is the main vehicle for authorizing water resources development projects to be studied, planned, and developed by the Corps. WRDAs typically authorize new water resources development

projects pursuant to completed feasibility study reports from the Chief of Engineers, modifications to existing projects pursuant to reports from the Director of Civil Works, other modifications to existing projects, study authorizations for new projects, the authorization of miscellaneous projects consistent with the Corps' programs that also demonstrate a Federal interest, and other programmatic changes to the Corps' authorities. Projects and programs contained in WRDAs fall within one or more of the Corps' Civil Works' missions and authorities, which include navigation, ecosystem restoration, flood and coastal storm risk management, hydropower, recreation, regulatory, emergency management, and water supply.

General Overview of WRDA 2024:

WRDA 2024 builds on a long-standing commitment to address the Nation's water resources challenges, primarily through the efforts of the Corps. WRDA 2024 aims to enhance the Corps' ability to deliver critical water infrastructure projects efficiently, meeting the diverse needs of river and coastal navigation, flood and hurricane storm damage reduction, shoreline protection, water supply, ecosystem restoration, recreation, hydropower, and disaster response and recovery.

WRDA 2024 authorizes for construction 22 projects and project modifications based on reports submitted to Congress by the Secretary or the Chief of Engineers. These projects address various mission areas of the Corps, including ecosystem restoration, flood and coastal storm risk management, navigation, and water storage for water supply.

Discussion on Specific WRDA 2024 Provisions:

WRDA 2024 increases the per-project and programmatic authorization limits for continuing authorities programs (CAPs) for small projects that require no additional Congressional authorization. Congress recognizes the importance of CAPs, while acknowledging the impact of inflation on infrastructure projects. These changes ensure that critical projects receive adequate funding from the start, reducing the need for piecemeal approaches and enabling more robust, long-term solutions.

Section 1108 creates a new CAP for stormwater management projects, emphasizing the growing demand for addressing stormwater issues in communities, and highlighting opportunities for integration of water resources management through reclamation, recycling, and reuse of flood water and stormwater associated with projects. This inclusion recognizes the increasing challenges posed by larger and stronger storms, which cause severe flooding and associated damage in urban and rural areas alike. WRDA 2024 authorizes the Corps to be more flexible and responsive to stormwater management, while also making it easier for communities to qualify for and receive Federal assistance. This change highlights the program's adaptability to local needs and its commitment to proactive flood risk management, which is crucial for protecting lives, property, and the environment in the face of changing climate patterns and urban development pressures.

WRDA 2024 augments the Corps' authority to address infrastructure resilience to increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as increased precipitation and droughts. As noted earlier, WRDA 2024 creates opportunities, where appropriate, to reclaim, treat, and reuse flood and stormwater associated with projects to further enhance the resiliency of communities. Similarly, this legislation amends the authority for Project Modifications for Improvement of the Environment (33 U.S.C. 2309a) to authorize the Secretary to modify existing Corps' projects to enhance drought resiliency. Under this modified authority, the Secretary would be authorized to carry out modifications to existing water resources development projects, such as enhanced water conservation measures, removal of excess sediment, the planting of native vegetation, and other actions to increase drought resilience, water conservation, and water availability.

The Community Revitalization Program (enacted as Section 165(a) of WRDA 2020) has been made permanent, ensuring long-term support for community-led efforts to revitalize and enhance local infrastructure. This stability provides support for projects that address critical needs, promote sustainable development, and improve overall community well-being. Increasing the number of projects that can be carried out through this program provides all communities across the Nation with greater access to Corps expertise in addressing local water resources challenges, enabling communities of all economic means to undertake vital projects that might otherwise be unaffordable. Such investments lead to improved local economies, enhanced quality of life, and greater resilience to future challenges,

Section 1107(a) creates a new pilot program for alternative delivery for CAP projects. This new CAP delivery process focuses on accelerating the delivery of projects through the use of methods such as progressive design-build and construction manager at risk approaches to project delivery, with a goal of enhancing project efficiency and effectiveness.

Similarly, Section 1105 of WRDA 2024 introduces reforms to enhance consistency and efficiency within the Corps to modify existing water resources development projects under Section 408. These policy modifications will provide non-Federal entities with clear, consistent, and timely recommendations, ensuring uniformity across Corps Districts. Non-Federal entities may request pre-application meetings to clarify technical requirements, determine optimal design package submissions, and address potential concerns or conflicts with proposed actions.

In addition to establishing the new alternative delivery CAP, Sections 1109 and 1110 of WRDA 2024 amend Sections 203 and 204 of WRDA 1986, respectively, to clarify and enhance the responsibilities of non-Federal interests in conducting studies and construction activities for authorized projects. These amendments provide clear guidelines and expectations, ensuring efficient processes and effective project oversight.

WRDA 2024 marks a pivotal advancement in infrastructure development policy, introducing strategic reforms aimed at enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in project delivery across the Nation. Through targeted policy changes, this legislation empowers the Corps to better manage processes, optimize resource allocation, and foster greater collaboration with non-Federal entities. These 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.

In response to concerns received by the Committee regarding the appropriate use of real estate interests by the Corps for project purposes, Section 1104 of WRDA 2024 modifies the requirements for minimum real estate interests. 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. WRDA 2024 mandates a recalibration of minimum real estate interests, ensuring that the Corps utilizes instruments that are more proportionate to project needs, rather than defaulting to fee simple ownership. This adjustment aims to optimize project efficiency and cost-effectiveness by requiring the use of lesser interests when feasible and appropriate. The intent behind this change is to align the Corps real estate practices more closely with project requirements, promoting the use of alternatives that provide sufficient control and access while minimizing unnecessary acquisition costs and administrative complexities.

Section 1146 of WRDA 2024 establishes a Systemwide Improvement Plan to assist non-Federal entities in achieving compliance with the P.L. 84–99 program by requiring that the Corps work with non-Federal interests to develop comprehensive compliance plans.

The Committee recognizes the critical importance of water supply and water resiliency efforts to the nation's health, economy, and security. Accordingly, Section 1161 of WRDA 2024 instructs the Corps to prioritize and maximize water supply, water conservation, and drought resiliency efforts that are in alignment with the authorized purposes of water resources development projects, including study and construction efforts, as well as efforts to modernize project operations, consistent with authorized project purposes, in response to local water resources needs and challenges. This section underscores the necessity of prioritizing and funding water supply projects and initiatives and ensuring that the Corps is empowered and directed to address the Nation's water resource needs. Similarly, Section 1164 authorizes the Secretary to maximize water supply efforts as the primary project purpose of certain water resources development projects during a drought emergency in the project area

The Committee also recognizes the commitment to public service and the development of the Nation's water resources by the Ranking Member of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, Congresswoman Grace F. Napolitano, and designates Subtitle B of this Act, which contains several policy provisions championed by Congresswoman Napolitano, collectively as the Grace F. Napolitano Priority for Water Supply, Water Conservation, and Drought Resiliency Act of 2024.

Section 1140 of WRDA 2024 expands the types of projects available to Tribes under the Tribal Partnership Program, recognizing the unique needs and priorities of Tribal communities. The Committee recognizes that Indian Tribes in certain states, including the State of Washington, often benefit from projects that are constructed off tribal lands and includes a pilot program that allows the Tribal Partnership Program to be utilized for projects constructed in proximity to a river system or other aquatic habitat within the State of Washington with respect to which an Indian Tribe, an intertribal consortium, or a Tribal organization has Tribal treaty rights.

Section 1303 of WRDA 2024, as amended, extends the authorization for the pilot program established under Section 118 of WRDA 2020 for additional years, allowing additional communities access to the benefits provided by this program.

Section 1206 includes an annual reporting requirement on the operations and maintenance costs and needs at harbors and inland harbors, the distribution of funds from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, and a list of unmet needs at harbors. This requirement will provide the Committee with a continuous baseline and understanding of the infrastructure needs at our Nation's harbors, as well as the Corps' implementation of Harbor

Maintenance Trust Fund allocations directed by Section 102 of WRDA 2020.

WRDA 2024 also amends Sections 101(a) and (b) of WRDA 1986 to increase the depth at which Federal ports and harbors projects can receive Federal support for construction and operation and maintenance. This will help ports and harbors modernize and stay competitive on the global stage, allowing more goods and services to be delivered into our country and exported around the world. Additionally, this legislation expands existing programs at the Corps that support emerging harbors (Section 1129), remote and subsistence harbors (Section 1147), and underserved community harbors (Section 1356), which are often critical to the economic well-being of local communities.

Section 1126 of WRDA 2024 also updates the percentages of funding for inland waterways navigation projects cost-shared from direct appropriations and the Inland Waterways Trust Fund (IWTF). This change will help the industries and services that rely on a robust inland waterways network to remain at the forefront of national and international trade.

Section 1130 of WRDA 2024 encourages additional beneficial reuse of dredged materials by making the program permanent, increasing the use of regional sediment management plans, and codifying the Corps' goal of beneficially using 70 percent of dredged material. The Committee notes that ecosystem restoration efforts in McKay Bay, Florida could be advanced through greater beneficial use of sediment, as directed by this section.

Section 1133 of WRDA 2024 amends Section 214 of WRDA 2000 to include Indian Tribes. The Committee is aware that the Corps has not yet implemented changes to the Section 214 program as amended by WRDA 2022. Section 8135 of WRDA 2022 expanded the Section 214 process to allow the funds to be utilized towards the review of proposed mitigation bank sites and mitigation banking instruments, under which the Corps evaluates a proposed mitigation bank against certain requirements and determines potential creditable value. The Corps interpretation of the statute is that they only have the ability to utilize Section 214 funds towards processing construction permits for mitigation banks, not the approval of the site as a mitigation bank or the mitigation banking instrument. The Committee finds this contrary to the plain language of the WRDA 2022 language and hopes correcting this interpretation can be addressed administratively and aligned with Congressional intent.

Section 1351 of WRDA 2024 provides for an updated cost share for an ongoing feasibility study for water supply, Washington, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. Given the importance of a secondary water source for the Nation's capital and its national security implications, the Committee directs the Corps to implement Section 1351 without delaying the ongoing feasibility study.

As noted earlier, WRDA 2024 authorizes for construction 22 projects and project modifications based on reports submitted to Congress by the Secretary or the Chief of Engineers, including the navigation project for Oakland Harbor, California. The Committee notes that the Chief's Report for the harbor improvement project at the Port of Oakland does not include the request of the non-Federal interest to cost share the use of electric dredges. The Committee notes that the Corps approved the cost-shared use of electric dredges when constructing the deepening project at the Port in 1999. The use of electric dredges is a unique opportunity to use a commercially viable alternative to achieve additional air quality improvement that will benefit the local population and is strongly supported by the non-Federal interest for the project. The Committee urges the Corps of Engineers to more diligently advocate for and include provisions in Chief's Reports requested by the non-federal interests.

Other Policy Matters:

The House committee report on H.R. 8812, its WRDA 2024 bill, includes direction on implementation of previously enacted authorities. To the extent consistent with the Act and this statement, the Committee intends for the Secretary to follow the direction on previously enacted authorities provided in that report. This includes but is not limited to the items listed hereafter:

After Action Reviews.—The Committee recognizes that the Corps performs after action reviews following completion of each project; however, it understands that the results from those reviews are not shared amongst the Corps' various Districts and Divisions. The Committee encourages the Corps to develop a database for sharing lessons learned internally from after action reviews in a format that is helpful to other Corps project teams, such as being searchable by project feature.

Allegheny River, Pennsylvania.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Allegheny River to the inland waterways network and to the movement of freight. In carrying out the study pursuant to Section 1201(a)(134), the Secretary is encouraged to coordinate with relevant Federal agencies and a broad array of stakeholders to consider opportunities for waterway freight diversification, multi-modal facility development, and other economic development opportunities for the continued viability of the Allegheny River Corridor, Pennsylvania.

Cleveland Harbor, Ohio, Dredge Material Management Plan.—Ensuring adequate dredged material placement capacity for ports along Lake Erie is essential to adhere to the State of Ohio's law prohibiting the open lake placement of dredged material. The Committee continues to encourage the Corps to maximize the beneficial use of dredged material and plan for the long-term management of dredged material in Lake Erie, particularly in Cleveland Harbor, which is expected to reach its current dredged material capacity by 2029. The Committee notes that the interim Dredged Material Management Plan (DMMP) for Cleveland Harbor, Ohio, has been under development since 2017 and that the development of the full 20-year DMMP has been delayed. The Committee encourages the Corps to expeditiously complete a DMMP, no later than 2025, for Cleveland Harbor and evaluate the Cleveland Harbor Eastern Embayment Resilience Strategy project as a locally led, long-term dredged material placement site.

Coastal Mapping Program.—The Committee underscores that Section 8110 of WRDA 2022 authorized the Corps to carry out a national coastal mapping study and receive funding through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2024 (P.L. 118–42). In addition, the Committee notes that flood risk in coastal floodplains can be equally affected by impacts from tidally-influenced waterways as well as by non-tidal riverine and precipitation influences. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Corps to examine potential coastal impacts from both tidal and non-tidal waterbodies (including wetlands, streams, and rivers) in conducing comprehensive watershed assessments.

Coordination with the 3D Hydrography Program.—The 3D Hydrography Program (3DHP), led by the United States Geological Survey, utilizes cutting-edge mapping and geographic information system technologies to provide comprehensive data on our Nation. The Committee encourages the Corps to continue coordination with this program and utilize 3DHP data, as appropriate, in the development and evaluation of water resource projects.

Corps-Operated Dams for Hydropower.—The Committee is aware that Power Marketing Agencies often utilize Corps-operated dams for the production of hydropower. The Committee continues to maintain that no action by the Secretary in carrying out the Corps of Engineers' primary mission areas preempts the Administrator of a Power Marketing Agency from setting rates for the sale of electric power and energy pursuant to Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, except in the circumstance Congress has specified that monies appropriated to the Corps of Engineers must be repaid by hydropower customers within a prescribed time period.

Deauthorizations.—Section 1301 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 WRDA 2007 (121 Stat. 1051).

(2) The project for flood damage reduction, Santa Barbara streams, Lower Mission Creek, California, authorized by section 101(b) of WRDA 2000 (114 Stat. 2577).

(3) San Francisco Bay to Stockton Navigation Improvement: Project to modify the project for navigation, San Francisco Bay to Stockton, California, authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 109 1).

(4) Suisun Bay Channel (Slough), California: Project for navigation, Suisun Bay Channel (Slough), California. The Corps already abandoned its previous disposition study in 2021.

(5) Middle Creek, Lake County, California: Project for flood damage reduction and environmental restoration, Middle Creek, Lake County, California, authorized by section 1001(11) of the WRDA 2007 (121 Stat. 1051).

Definition of Including.—The Committee notes that a fundamental canon of statutory construction is that the term ''include'' should be interpreted with a presumption of non-exclusiveness—meaning that the word ''including,'' when used by itself, means that the list is merely exemplary and not exhaustive. The Committee is concerned that the Corps has taken a narrower approach to the use of the term ''including'' in WRDA interpretation, and reminds the Corps of the plain meaning of this term when used in statutory construction.

Dredged Material Placement for Ohio Harbors.—The Committee is aware of the ongoing issues with securing sufficient dredged material placement sites for Federal harbors in the State of Ohio. The Committee encourages the Corps to consider the beneficial use facilities being designed by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and non-Federal interests as viable sites for the Corps ongoing dredging operations. Further, the Committee directs the Corps to expedite completion of written agreements for the implementation of any such sites that provide for the beneficial use of dredged material for Ohio harbors.

Flood Control Projects Impacting Military Installations.—The Committee encourages the Corps to expedite reviews pursuant to Section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408) for proposed actions that may provide a military installation with increased protection.

Jones Levee Flood Control Project, Washington.—The Committee instructs the Corps

to expedite completion of the study for the Jones Levee Flood Control, Pierce County, Washington project carried out under Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s). The Committee is aware of the project history, including the termination of a General Investigations study in 2018, and encourages the Corps to identify a viable way to move the project forward. The Committee believes several of the policies within Section 1107 of WRDA 2024, as amended, provide assistance for completing this project and directs the Corps to use the provided authorities to implement a locally supported, economically justified project.

Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.—The Committee is aware the Corps is providing technical assistance to the United States Air Force to address subsurface releases from Kirtland Air Force Base into neighboring areas. The Committee directs the Corps to prioritize and expedite their work with the Air Force to identity, prevent, and remediate any such leaks using its existing statutory authorities.

Lake Aquilla, Texas.—The Committee encourages the Corps to expeditiously review current conditions and forecasted regional water supply needs as part of a water reallocation study and provide updated costs and needs at Lake Aquilla as part of the Middle Brazos System, Texas.

Materials.—The Committee encourages the Corps to maintain a flexible and adaptive approach in selecting construction materials. This entails prioritizing the most suitable materials for each specific application and may include in its analysis factors such as performance, impact, cost-effectiveness, and availability. The Corps should also remain informed about advancements in material science and the development of new materials to ensure that they are utilizing the most current and innovative options available.

Missouri River Ice Jams.—In addition to ice jam language in WRDA 2024, Section 1150 of WRDA 2016, as amended, provides the Corps with authority for preventing and mitigating flood damage and ensuring water supply associated with ice jams in the Upper Missouri River Basin and the Northeast. The Committee encourages the Corps to utilize this authority, specifically addressing the dangerous levels of ice jam impacts on the Missouri River reach (20 miles) of Omaha, Nebraska, as evidenced by the 2021, 2022, and 2023 ice jams.

Norfolk Harbor and Channels, Virginia.—The Committee reminds the Corps that Section 1403 of WRDA 2018 authorized further improvements for Norfolk Harbor and Channels, Virginia, and took no deauthorization action. The Committee further instructs the Corps that absent any specific deauthorization, the elements of Norfolk Harbor and Channels, Virginia, including a depth of 55 feet for Anchorage F, authorized by Section 201 of WRDA 1986 remain fully authorized.

Noyes Levee, Minnesota.—The Committee encourages the Corps to work with the State of Minnesota and other non-Federal partners to address the maintenance needs of the Noyes Levee.

Oyster Gardens.—The Committee recognizes the role oysters can play in improving water quality and encourages the Corps to explore opportunities to work with states, localities, and other non-Federal partners to support the development of oyster gardens and other oyster restoration activities.

Red River Basin Chloride Control Area VIII, Texas.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Red River Basin Chloride Control Area VIII Project, which improves water quality and provides other important water resource benefits to the region. The Committee encourages the Corps to continue this project.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems Technology Development.—The Committee recognizes the Corps' work through the Engineer Research and Development Center on unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and encourages the continued use of these technologies, including to support levee safety evaluations.

Zebra and Quagga Mussels in the Great Lakes.—Zebra and Quagga mussels were first identified in the Great Lakes in the late 1980s. The Committee notes the impact these freshwater, non-native species have on water resources infrastructure, often leading to increased maintenance costs, and the hazard they pose to human health and the Great Lakes ecosystem. The Committee encourages the Corps to address and mitigate these nuisance species in the Great Lakes.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support WRDA 2024 and its objectives of improving America's infrastructure, reforming project processes, and ensuring that we are better stewards of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024, the sixth consecutive bipartisan bill approved by Congress to address local water resources across the country.

Regular biennial consideration of WRDA, as we call it, is a proud bipartisan tradition of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. It provides predictability to local sponsors and the Army Corps of Engineers in carrying out projects to improve the Nation's ports, harbors, and inland navigation systems and to protect communities from flood and storm risks.

These are locally driven projects that will create good-paying jobs for hard-working women and men by strengthening our global competitiveness and supply chains and ensuring the resilience of communities for decades to come.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chair GRAVES, Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee Chair ROUZER, and their staff for their partnership, insight, and collaboration in developing this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank our Senate counterparts, Chair CARPER and Ranking Member CAPITO, for their support in shepherding this bill over the finish line.

I specifically recognize Ranking Member NAPOLITANO for her leadership on this WRDA, as well as the four previous WRDA bills. She has left her mark on this committee with her decades of visionary work to address the future water supply and drought resiliency needs of communities throughout the United States.

This final bill rightfully acknowledges her career as the ''Queen of Water'' by naming the section that encourages the corps to maximize opportunities for water supply, water conservation, and drought resiliency at its projects as the Grace F. Napolitano Priority for Water Supply, Water Conservation, and Drought Resiliency Act of 2024.

WRDA 2024 authorizes the construction of projects in 21 pending reports of the chief of engineers. It also provides over $5 billion in new and modified environmental infrastructure authorities to address local water and wastewater needs.

This bill also authorizes over 200 new feasibility studies for future water resources development projects, as well as modifies multiple existing projects to reflect current local needs.

Mr. Speaker, WRDA 2024 makes the Corps of Engineers Tribal Partnership Program permanent and expands initiatives to assist Tribal partners while also making projects more financially accessible to all communities.

It also provides communities with tools needed to face the threats posed by climate change, from enhancing drought resilience to combating harmful algal blooms and supporting flood control projects.

WRDA 2024 supports economic growth by investing in projects that create jobs, grow local economies, boost economic competitiveness, and strengthen supply chains in the United States.

Ships are getting bigger, and our ports need to get deeper to maintain America's competitive edge. Increased Federal investment in harbor-deepening projects will strengthen our supply chains and ensure that our ports and harbors can accommodate the world's largest ships.

Further, the WRDA legislation we are considering also includes provisions related to economic development and public buildings.

The bill authorizes activities for the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration, or EDA, for the next 5 years. Congress is giving EDA clear direction about our priorities, which include clarifying EDA's responsibilities in disaster recovery efforts led by FEMA, adjusting the Federal and non-Federal cost-share levels, and prioritizing investments in critical infrastructure, workforce, innovation, entrepreneurship, economic recovery resiliency, and manufacturing.

The bill also includes provisions designed to improve the efficacy and accountability of the General Services Administration, or GSA, by improving the process for disposing of underutilized Federal buildings and making GSA's process for updating design and engineering requirements transparent.

This bill further gives States and local governments access to an additional $1.8 billion in contract authority that can be applied to critical transportation projects from amounts previously authorized under the TIFIA loan program.

This bill equitably redistributes these funds according to the highway formula, including a 10 percent set-

aside for transportation alternatives, ensuring communities of all sizes in every State are guaranteed access to this funding.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN).

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

My district, the Third Congressional District of the State of Wisconsin, has the largest contiguous section of the Mississippi River of any congressional district in the Nation. We don't have a north and south highway. We have the Mississippi River.

While there is unparalleled economic, transportation, and recreational significance of our region, our communities along the river are subject to flooding due to weather events and aging infrastructure.

We must do more to ensure the resilience of our communities located along our river, which is why I am proud this bill includes a new study authorizing the city of La Crosse levee accreditation. The study will focus on flood risks and water resource management concerns in the La Crosse area and is a first step toward a long-term accreditation of these levees.

I was very proud to champion the continuing authorities programs, which allow smaller Army Corps of Engineers projects to be implemented without the lengthy congressional approval process. Changes like this help strengthen the resiliency of local riverfront communities.

This bipartisan package also includes my Public Buildings Accountability Act, H.R. 6254. This bill requires the GAO to report, review, and account for the personnel in Public Buildings Service, in-person attendance, historical staffing numbers and costs, and an analysis of the effectiveness of the organizational structure.

This bill is going to require an examination of the building operations account of the Federal Building Fund.

As a founding member of the DOGE Caucus, it is critical that workers return to the office. We are wasting millions of taxpayers' dollars on unused office space. If workers are not going to use their offices, we need to know it, and we need to sell them.

Mr. Speaker, on a State level, unfortunately, our Governor has decided to threaten a veto of our budget if it requires State workers to return to the office, and I encourage our Governor to look to the Federal Government and to this bipartisan, bicameral bill for sanity, which is quite a thing for me to say.

Finally, this package reauthorizes and modernizes the Economic Development Administration. EDA projects are critical to rural communities in my district. This reauthorization specifically helps our rural communities.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO).

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my great Ranking Member LARSEN and thank the gentleman for the kind accolades; Chairman GRAVES; my friend, Chairman ROUZER; and members of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee in bringing the conference agreement on S. 4367, the Water Resources Development Act of 2024, to the floor.

The WRDA is our legislative commitment to investing in and protecting our communities from flooding and droughts, restoring our environment and ecosystems, and keeping our Nation's competitiveness by supporting our ports and harbors.

Through the biennial enactment of WRDA legislation, this committee has addressed local, regional, and national needs through authorization of new U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects, studies, and policies that benefit every corner of our country.

□ 1430

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly thankful that we were able to include in this WRDA policies to improve upon and address the needs of water supply.

The bill for the first time makes it a policy of the corps to maximize opportunities for water supply, water conservation, and drought resilient measures at reservoirs, recharge basins, and corps facilities. It requires the corps to work with local communities and give full consideration to local proposals to address water supply needs.

I thank Representative LAMALFA for joining me in authoring this important provision. I also thank Senators PADILLA and KELLY for improving this section with their own important drought resilient initiatives.

We are seeing the need for the corps to play a bigger role in water supply, especially in drought-prone regions such as the West. This provision will prevent the bureaucratic and logistical roadblocks that many communities faced when trying to work with the corps to improve water, ground-water recharge, and other water supply improvements.

This legislation further includes the provision creating new project construction authority for the corps to consider opportunities to reclaim, treat, and reuse stormwater to address regional needs. Our bill also expands the corps' authority to modify existing dams, basins, and channels for drought resiliency measures, including water conservation measures, removal of sediment, planting of native vegetation, and other actions that increase water efficiency.

This year, the corps finally funded the donor port provisions of WRDA 2020 in their work plan. This bill requires the corps to provide an annual report on WRDA 2020 Harbor Maintenance provisions to make sure the direction of Congress on negotiated HMT expenditures is followed. This is incredibly important to my local ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach to make sure they receive their fair share of harbor funding.

This bill also provides for hundreds of local concerns throughout the country. Staff took input from over 300 Members of Congress who improved this bill with their insight into the needs of their communities.

For my community, I am proud that this bill transfers the authorization of 44 channels in my region to the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. These channels are locally owned and have been successfully operated and maintained by Los Angeles County for decades. The provision will formalize the current operation of these channels.

This bill further creates a GAO study on the growing issue of homeless encampments on corps properties. This has become an increasing concern in my district and across the country with the danger of homeless encampments in active flood channels.

The study will propose options for the corps, partnering with State, Federal, and local agencies, to provide resources and prevent flood disasters.

This bill also formalizes and improves on an academic partnership with Cal Poly Pomona in my region. Cal Poly is one of the most diverse and successful engineering schools in the country and educates many future corps engineers. This provision formalizes the collaboration between the corps and the university in conducting academic research on integrated design and management of water resources development projects, including for the purposes of flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, water supply, water conservation, and sustainable aquifer management.

Mr. Speaker, WRDA is a bipartisan product that includes provisions in every part of the country and is authored by House Members themselves. It is an incredible task compiling all of these priorities and drafting this WRDA bill. I am proud, as the chairman stated, that the sixth WRDA passed on a bipartisan basis.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the many people who helped this bill become a reality. I thank the leadership of the Army Corps of Engineers and their incredible staff who have worked through the hundreds of submissions they received.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank our remarkable team at legislative counsel for putting all of these provisions into legislative text.

I am fortunate to have some of the best water leaders in the country in my

district and southern California who provided valuable input for this bill, including Los Angeles County Public Works director Mark Pestrella, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts general manager Robert Ferrante, Metropolitan Water District Board chair Adan Ortega, Los Angeles Harbor Commission president, a former colleague, Lucille Roybal-Allard, and San Gabriel Valley watermaster Tony Zampiello.

I particularly thank the subcommittee chairman, DAVID ROUZER, for his friendship and collegiality throughout the hearings and meetings that led to this bipartisan accomplishment and for visiting my district.

Most importantly, I thank my incredible Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee staff: Ryan Seiger, Alexa Williams, Logan Ferree, and Ryan Hambleton, and the majority staff, and a personal thanks to my chief of staff, Joe Sheehy.

Mr. Speaker, this is my last time before Congress on the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. I urge my colleagues to support WRDA.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself a moment here to thank GRACE NAPOLITANO for her service to this country, to this House, and to the continual work on the Water Resources Development Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON), an individual we worked very closely with on this bill, the chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman GRAVES, Subcommittee Chairman ROUZER, and all the Members involved in crafting this bipartisan, bicameral agreement.

Mr. Speaker, this Water Resources Development Act stands to be successful and effective in addressing some of the critical infrastructure issues we face in central and western Pennsylvania.

For example, I am proud to have secured language stabilizing lock and dam operations along the Allegheny River. This watershed is critical to our Nation's domestic manufacturing, supporting barge traffic of raw materials, including steel, aggregates, and coal.

The navigation and ecosystem restoration project authorized by this legislation will help ensure the long-term viability of this economic corridor.

The Allegheny River has sorely needed dredging for several years to support both commercial and recreational traffic.

I am proud to have championed language in this legislation strengthening a provision from the previous WRDA to allow the Allegheny and other inland waterways to compete on a level playing field for a multiyear dredging demonstration program.

These dredging activities, in conjunction with the navigation and restoration analysis, present significant opportunities for growth and the continued success of the Allegheny.

I am also pleased to see language in this bill prioritizing levee recertification and restoration projects in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

This levee system, first built and completed in 1955, is undergoing a recertification and accreditation process with FEMA and the Army Corps.

Unfortunately, many of the necessary studies and groundwork required to be completed by the Army Corps has been delayed, threatening completion of these critical projects. Language in this legislation ensures that these projects will be prioritized for completion.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to see the Economic Development Reauthorization Act included within this legislation. The local development districts representing the communities throughout Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District do incredible work to build, strengthen, and revitalize our local economies in these rural areas.

This reauthorization incorporates several necessary updates, including reducing financial barriers for rural, small, and resource-challenged communities and allowing the EDA to invest in high-speed broadband, workforce development, and critical infrastructure gaps.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this bipartisan legislation before us today, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri has 13 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Washington has 9¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this critical bipartisan bill which addresses water issues across the Nation, and it is especially important in the West where whiskey is for drinking and water is for fighting over.

This legislation includes provisions that I introduced and led to extend the Las Vegas Wash Program, which is essential for returning water to Lake Mead as our region of the country battles historic drought.

Additionally, as the ranking member of the Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management Subcommittee, I am proud to have negotiated the first reauthorization of the Economic Development Administration in 20 years. It includes my language recognizing the importance of travel and tourism for economic development. Across the country, every place has something people want to visit, but it is especially true in my district which includes Las Vegas.

It also has my legislation to assist with water conservation efforts in economies negatively impacted by drought and extreme heat.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman GRAVES, Ranking Member LARSEN, Chairman ROUZER, and especially Ranking Member NAPOLITANO, Chairman PERRY, and all the wonderful staff who worked so hard to move this forward and make the bipartisan package possible.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 4367, the bipartisan Water Resources Development Act.

Included in today's legislation is language which addresses an issue that means the world to many of my constituents. I have spoken from this podium many times over the past 10 years highlighting the importance of the lock and dam to the residents of the CSRA.

Due to environmental mitigation from the Savannah Harbor Expansion Project, the Corps of Engineers was responsible for constructing a mitigation feature that would allow sturgeon and other endangered fish to access new spawning grounds.

Unfortunately, the corps selected a rock weir as an alternative to replace the lock and dam, which I strongly opposed as it would drop the pool level far below the needs of the community, and disregarded the requirements established in the 2016 WIIN Act.

In a disastrous simulation carried out by the corps, we saw firsthand the dreadful impacts of the lower water level that would result from the installation of a rock weir.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. ALLEN. Throughout this tenuous process and legal battles, many of my colleagues and I worked closely with community leaders and stakeholders who have all agreed that maintaining the water level above the lock and dam is critical, so our residents are not affected.

I am thrilled to finally stand here today with a message for my community: A legislative solution to maintain the pool level and repair the lock and dam will soon be on its way to the President's desk.

I thank all of those who worked tirelessly on this issue, my colleagues who helped push for these changes for so long, and the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee led by Chairman GRAVES and Subcommittee Chair ROUZER insisting the language stay in the final bill.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge the Senate to pass this bill and President Biden to sign it into law.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. SYKES).

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support S. 4367, the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

Before I start my remarks, I echo my colleagues' thanks and gratitude to GRACE NAPOLITANO. I personally thank her for tapping me to be the vice ranking member of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee where she has served us so honorably. While I know that the title ''Queen of Water'' is taken, perhaps princess is up for grabs.

Mr. Speaker, I thank, again, Congresswoman NAPOLITANO for her service and for all she has done for her constituents and the entire country.

This bipartisan legislation authorizes projects for water and wastewater infrastructure that are critical to the strengthening of the flood protection resiliency of our communities and to complete ecosystem restoration that maintains America's vital natural resources.

WRDA authorizes $49 million in new authorities in Ohio's 13th Congressional District, which I represent, to allow the United States Army Corps of Engineers to contribute their expertise to the development of new and existing environmental infrastructure projects that not only improve water and sewer infrastructure for our local communities but bolster our economic competitiveness.

□ 1445

I am proud to have advocated for these resources, and now to vote for their authorization, so that communities in my district have access to the infrastructure they need to flourish.

For example, in Summit County, $25 million has been authorized to fund projects such as Akron's water main and lead service line replacement, Fairlawn's West Market Street waterline replacement and Rosemont Preserve project, New Franklin's South Main Street stormwater replacement, and Barberton's Stratford Street waterline project.

In Stark County, $24 million has been authorized to fund projects such as the Canton's Cromer water storage reservoir replacement project and North Lawrence's sanitary sewer project.

With these projects, residents of Ohio's 13th District will benefit from clean water and improved infrastructure, but these projects will also help lay the foundation for vibrant, thriving communities full of opportunity.

I ask my colleagues in Congress to support this life-sustaining and economic-growth-yielding legislation.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), the chair of the Subcommittee on Aviation.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, this bill is really important. The Water Resources Development Act authorizes all the activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Speaker, something that is really key here is that under this chairman we have been able to keep this bill on a 2-year cycle. I thank all of the Republican and Democratic members for keeping this on cycle. That is important because this is about resiliency of our communities. It is about the economy and economic engines that our ports cause. It is about the ecological restoration of places like coastal Louisiana. These are absolutely critical missions.

This bill includes a number of priorities in our congressional district, one of the most active Corps of Engineer districts in the Nation, including connecting the Upper Barataria project to the Morganza-to-the-Gulf project, ensuring that credit for Morganza-to-the-Gulf goes all the way back to the 1980s when this project started, rather than penalizing the non-Federal sponsor for the Corps of Engineers' slow action.

This project ensures that credit that has developed can actually be utilized on projects or on deferred payment agreements. It ensures that the Larose to Golden Meadow levee system in Lafourche Parish gets back on track to be entering the Federal system. It creates a new parish-wide flood protection system for Livingston Parish, something we have been working on for a while now. It helps to ensure that the acquisition of land—something called nonstandard estates—that, Mr. Speaker, I want to be clear, this is the third time we have legislated on this because the Corps of Engineers keeps trashing the interpretation.

Bayou Sorrel lock is progressing; expediting that really important project, as well. There are a number of huge wins in here.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Ryans for all their work and working with us on this. One of them was much more helpful than the other one, Mr. Speaker. I am just kidding. I thank Ryan Seiger and Ryan Hambleton for their help in the legislation. I also thank Jack and Cathy, the staff directors, but, most importantly, thanks to the Ranking Member LARSEN, Chairman GRAVES, and Chairman ROUZER. It has been fantastic serving with my great, great friend, Ranking Member NAPOLITANO. I really wish her the greatest, along with her children, her grandchildren, her great-grandchildren, and her great-great-grandchildren. She has extraordinary generations. I thank her very much for her service.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

During this Congress, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has passed multiple comprehensive and bipartisan bills, including the FAA reauthorization. WRDA 2024 and other titles of this bill show we are finishing the Congress strong with a continued commitment from this committee to invest in our Nation's infrastructure and to grow our economy in regions across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chair GRAVES, Chair ROUZER, Chair PERRY, Ranking Member NAPOLITANO, and Ranking Member TITUS for their partnership and dedication to navigating this comprehensive bipartisan and bicameral bill to final passage.

I also thank the Democratic staff, who worked very hard on this legislation: Ryan Seiger, Alexa Williams, Logan Ferree, Ann Jacobs, Jackie Schmitz, and Michael Bauman.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I emphasize again the importance of the legislation that we are considering today, which will have a positive impact on communities across the country.

This WRDA bill delivers improvements to flood control infrastructure, ports and harbors, and inland waterways across the country. Many of the policy reforms that I have secured in the WRDA bill for my constituents help ensure that the corps is focused on what matters: protecting people's lives and livelihoods from devastating floods.

For example, the bill prohibits the corps from using eminent domain to seize land for fish and wildlife purposes along the Missouri River. It also includes important provisions to reauthorize the EDA, make us better stewards of federally owned spaces, and repurpose unobligated TIFIA balances.

WRDA 2024 is the result of more than a year of work by the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, and was developed based on input from nearly 350 Members of this body on projects, programs, and policies that are important to their constituents.

The bill also includes projects and policy reforms that will make the corps work better for our communities by empowering non-Federal project sponsors, including transparency of the corps, and streamlining processes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of S. 4367, as amended. I, too, thank the teams, Kathy on the minority side and Jack Ruddy, the staff director on our side, and the two Ryans, again, for all the work that they did, and their teams. When we do stuff like this, there are a lot of late nights, a lot of weekends, a lot of holidays, and it is simply taking time away from the family. The staff that got us here today deserve the credit and the thanks.

I want to finish by saying the queen of water, what a great job she did. It has been awesome to be able to work with her and Ranking Member LARSEN on this bill. I do want to say, too, Representative ROUZER, who is the subcommittee chair over this, would have been here. He has obligations in the steering committee which prevented him from being able to come down, but he put a lot of effort, a lot of work, a lot of time into this bill. I wish he could have been here, but he just simply could not make it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support a great WRDA bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4367, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PENSACOLA AND PERDIDO BAYS ESTUARY OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ACT OF 2024

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 50) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to give priority consideration to selecting Pensacola and Perdido Bays as an estuary of national significance, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 50

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Pensacola and Perdido Bays Estuary of National Significance Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. PENSACOLA AND PERDIDO BAYS.

Section 320(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1330(a)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''and Lower Columbia River, Oregon and Washington'' and inserting ''Lower Columbia River, Oregon and Washington; and Pensacola and Perdido Bays, Florida''.

SEC. 3. INELIGIBILITY WITH RESPECT TO FISCAL YEARS 2024 AND 2025.

With respect to the amendment made by section 2, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may not use for the implementation of that amendment, including, with respect to Pensacola and Perdido Bays, Florida, convening a management conference, developing or carrying out a comprehensive conservation and management plan, or providing grants under section 320 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1330)—

(1) any amounts appropriated to carry out the national estuary program under that section for fiscal year 2024; or

(2) unless the total amount appropriated to carry out that program for fiscal year 2025 is at least $850,000 more than the total amount appropriated to carry out that program for fiscal year 2023, any amounts appropriated to carry out that program for fiscal year 2025.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 50.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

S. 50 would add the Pensacola and Perdido Bays, located in northeastern Florida, to the list of estuaries given priority consideration under the EPA's National Estuary Program.

The National Estuary Program was created by Congress in 1987. It aims to protect and restore estuaries of national significance across the United States.

S. 50 was introduced by our Senate colleagues, Senators RUBIO and SCOTT, earlier this Congress.

The Senate passed S. 50 with a voice vote in March, and I encourage support for this legislation today. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of S. 50, legislation sponsored by Senator RUBIO of Florida. This bill adds Pensacola and Perdido Bays in Florida as priority considerations for the Administrator of the EPA to designate as part of the National Estuary Program.

In the Pacific Northwest, we know that healthy estuaries like the Puget Sound support healthy fish, birds, and other wildlife, as well as important economic activities such as trade, fishing, tourism, and outdoor recreation.

That is why I worked over multiple Congresses to authorize the National Estuary Program and was pleased to see that the bipartisan infrastructure law not only authorize that program but provided $132 million in investments for improving habitat and restoring estuaries.

The legislation we consider today is the result of work of local organizations near these two critical Florida estuaries to add them to the National Estuary Program. It is further proof of the importance of this program. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, protecting healthy estuaries is good for the economic activities like outdoor recreation, as well as good for fish, birds, and other wildlife. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, S. 50 will help protect important habitat and water resources in Florida. This noncontroversial legislation has the support of the Florida congressional delegation, the State of Florida, the community, and local stakeholders.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 50.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMPROVING FEDERAL BUILDING SECURITY ACT OF 2024

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3613) to require Facility Security Committees to respond to security recommendations issued by the Federal Protective Service relating to facility security, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3613

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Improving Federal Building Security Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. RESPONDING TO SECURITY RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) FACILITY SECURITY COMMITTEE.—The term ''Facility Security Committee'' means a committee that—

(A) consists of representatives of—

(i) all Federal tenants in a specific nonmilitary facility;

(ii) the security organization for the facility; and

(iii) the owning or leasing Federal tenant; and

(B) is responsible for addressing facility-specific security issues and approving the implementation of security measures and practices in the facility.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) RESPONSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Federal Protective Service issues a security recommendation to a Facility Security Committee to improve facility security, the head of the Facility Security Committee, or a designee thereof, shall—

(A) respond to the Secretary—

(i) indicating if the Facility Security Committee intends to adopt or reject the recommendation; and

(ii) describing the financial implications of adopting or rejecting the recommendation, including if the benefits outweigh the costs; and

(B) if the Facility Security Committee intends to reject the recommendation, provide the Secretary a justification for accepting the risk posed by rejecting the recommendation.

(2) METHOD.—The Secretary shall—

(A) develop a method to monitor the recommendations and responses described in paragraph (1); and

(B) take reasonable action to ensure Facility Security Committee responsiveness under paragraph (1).

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that, for the fiscal year preceding the report, includes—

(A) a summary of the security recommendations issued by the Federal Protective Service to Facility Security Committees to improve facility security;

(B) the percentage of recommendations described in subparagraph (A) that were accepted and the percentage of such recommendations that were rejected;

(C) the percentage of Facility Security Committees that failed to respond to a recommendation described in subparagraph (A) in a timely manner;

(D) a summary of justifications provided by Facility Security Committees if a Facility Security Committee rejected a recommendation described in subparagraph (A);

(E) a summary of the financial implications of Facility Security Committee responses to recommendations described in subparagraph (A), including if the benefits outweigh the costs;

(F) an analysis of steps taken by Facility Security Committees to mitigate the risk posed by rejecting a recommendation described in subparagraph (A); and

(G) an analysis of any trends found among the findings in the report.

(2) FORM.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(3) BRIEFING.—The Secretary shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on an annual basis on the findings of the most recently submitted report under paragraph (1).

(d) REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives an unredacted report on—

(1) all surveillance technology recommended by the Federal Protective Service; and

(2) any intended use of the technology described in paragraph (1).

(e) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this Act.

(f) SUNSET AND REPORT.—

(1) SUNSET.—This Act shall cease to be effective on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the effectiveness of this Act.

(g) APPLICATION.—This Act shall only apply to—

(1) General Services Administration facilities under protection of the Federal Protective Service; and

(2) non-General Services Administration facilities that pay fees to the Federal Protective Service for protection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3613.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 3613, the Improving Federal Building Security Act of 2024, will strengthen security of Federal buildings by ensuring agencies are held accountable for the security decisions they make.

Specifically, the legislation would require Federal agencies to respond to security recommendations of the Federal Protective Service and provide a justification for recommendations that are not implemented.

Given the ongoing security challenges identified by the Government Accountability Office at a Transportation and Infrastructure Committee hearing in July, this bill will improve security for those who work in or visit Federal buildings across the Nation.

I thank the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. EZELL) for his work on the House companion to this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of this bill, which will improve security for Federal employees and the members of the public who visit Federal buildings. Federal facilities face a wide range of threats, including active shooters, cyberattacks, hostile surveillance, and explosive devices.

While the Federal Protective Service, or FPS, currently makes safety recommendations for Federal offices and buildings, the tenant agencies in those buildings often disregard FPS recommendations.

The Government Accountability Office of the GAO reported that between fiscal years 2017 and 2021, tenant agencies ignored about 57 percent of these recommendations. S. 3613 will ensure Federal agencies are following the most up-to-date security recommendations to protect these facilities and the people in them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, this bill will ensure that Federal agencies are following the most up-to-date security recommendations to protect their facilities and people in them.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, Federal agencies need to be held accountable for the security decisions they make at Federal office buildings. This bill will help achieve that. By creating safer, more secure workplaces, we can ensure Federal workers can easily return to work in person.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee favorably reported the House companion. I urge support of S. 3613, so this legislation can be signed into law and we can improve the safety of our Federal workers.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make note, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. EZELL), a longtime law enforcement officer, was key in pushing the House bill and fully supports this. Again, I urge adoption, and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BACON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3613.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1500

DISASTER CONTRACT IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 310) to establish an advisory group to encourage and foster collaborative efforts among individuals and entities engaged in disaster recovery relating to debris removal, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 310

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Disaster Contract Improvement Act''.

SEC. 2. OVERSIGHT ON DEBRIS REMOVAL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) DEBRIS REMOVAL PROGRAM.—The term ''debris removal program'' means the program established under section 407 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5173).

(b) ADVISORY WORKING GROUP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish an advisory working group to encourage and foster collaborative efforts among individuals and entities engaged in disaster recovery relating to debris removal.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The advisory working group established under paragraph (1) shall be comprised of—

(A) representatives from the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(B) representatives from the Army Corps of Engineers;

(C) representatives from the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture;

(D) representatives of States, Tribal governments, and units of local government; and

(E) subject matter experts in debris removal, including not less than 1 representative from the debris services contractor industry.

(c) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the advisory working group established under subsection (b)(1), shall—

(1) determine whether guidance and procedures in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the oversight and cost of debris removal contracts entered into under the debris removal program are sufficient; and

(2) if the Administrator, in consultation with the advisory working group established under subsection (b)(1), determines that the guidance and procedures described in paragraph (1) are insufficient, develop and implement additional such guidance and procedures, including—

(A) a requirement that each State, Tribal government, and unit of local government receiving a grant under the debris removal program take the primary role in the oversight function of debris removal;

(B) guidance for State, Tribal, and local debris monitors relating to debris removal operations, debris operations oversight, and contractor oversight, including contractor monitoring;

(C) guidance for streamlining the reimbursement of debris costs overall, including debris management planning and support for resilience in debris removal operations;

(D) checklists, job aids, eligibility requirements, contract requirements, debris management planning guidance, sample bids, and other items, as determined necessary by the Administrator, for State and local debris monitors;

(E) a list of the specific debris removal monitoring responsibilities expected to be completed by a State that receives a grant under the debris removal program;

(F) a list of the specific debris removal monitoring responsibilities expected to be completed by recipients of a grant under the debris removal program; and

(G) guidance for State and Tribal governments and units of local government to reduce duplication and inefficiency in debris removal contracting across the Federal Government, State and Tribal governments, and units of local government.

(d) TRAINING.—The Administrator shall conduct outreach to States, Tribal governments, and units of local government with respect to any guidance or support materials developed under this section.

(e) GAO STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study that—

(1) studies the use and adoption rate of advance contracts for debris removal by selected States, Tribal governments, and units of local government;

(2) identifies the benefits and challenges of advance contracts for debris removal;

(3) with respect to the reporting and information sharing processes, as of the date of enactment of this Act, for advance contracts for debris removal between States and units of local government and Federal partners—

(A) assesses those processes; and

(B) makes any necessary recommendations for those processes;

(4) studies—

(A) the process for setting Federal reimbursement rates for the debris removal program;

(B) the use of penalties, as of the date of enactment of this Act, for violations of law and regulations relating to debris removal; and

(C) fraud, waste, and abuse relating to the debris removal program, including case studies; and

(5) makes any necessary recommendations for improvements to oversight and fraud prevention across the debris removal program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 310.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 310, the Disaster Contract Improvement Act, aims to help improve the disaster contracting process by directing the Administrator of FEMA to establish a working group to examine the debris removal process. The working group will include representatives from FEMA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service, officials from State, Tribal, and local governments, and subject matter experts.

The legislation also directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the debris removal advance contracting process.

I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. LALOTA) for his work on the House companion bill to help reduce waste, fraud, and abuse within the post-disaster services area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 310. This bill directs the Administrator of FEMA to convene an advisory group to improve debris removal contract processes and reduce costs.

When disasters strike, resulting rubble and debris leave affected communities with an expensive cleanup. FEMA assistance is an essential resource for helping communities recover, but the disaster contracting process can be inefficient and costly.

This bill brings stakeholders together to improve the disaster contracting process, maximizing the impact of Federal dollars and speeding disaster recovery.

Mr. Speaker, clearing debris after a disaster is one of the first steps to a successful recovery. This bill would direct the Administrator of FEMA to convene a stakeholder group to improve the agency's disaster contracting processes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, the Disaster Contract Improvement Act will help improve the debris removal process following disasters and help to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of hurricanes and other disasters, I have personally witnessed absolutely obscene rates and extraordinary timeframes for debris removal in the aftermath of disasters, watching as multiple layers of profiting from 1 cubic yard of debris material that is removed.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee favorably reported the House companion to this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of S. 310 so we can get this important legislation signed into law, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 310.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WEATHER ALERT RESPONSE AND NOTIFICATION ACT

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2892) to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the effectiveness of local alerting systems, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2892

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Weather Alert Response and Notification Act'' or the ''WARN Act''.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL ALERTING SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the

effectiveness of local, State, and Federal emergency alerting systems in disseminating timely and relevant information during weather-related emergencies to help communities develop better policies and procedures for emergency response and enhance public safety in the event of a weather-related emergency.

(b) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall—

(1) evaluate the efficacy of various alert mediums, including platforms such as social media, to disseminate emergency alerts, including travel bans and mass power outages, during extreme weather events;

(2) assess the extent that guidance and training exists for developing alert content, such as ensuring alerts are clear, relevant, and provide the public with actionable information; and

(3) determine whether improvements could be made to public alerting based on input from a selected sample of emergency managers, local officials, and community groups.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 2892.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2892, also known as the WARN Act, directs GAO to conduct a study on the effectiveness of local, State, and Federal emergency alerting systems in disseminating timely and relevant information during weather-related emergencies.

By examining these alerting systems, we can better understand how to improve communication and public safety during emergencies.

I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY) for his work on this critical piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2892. The bill directs the GAO, or Government Accountability Office, to study the efficacy of local weather alerting systems.

As the climate crisis worsens and extreme weather events strike our communities with increasing frequency and severity, frontline communities need time to prepare and react in the face of these dangers.

Every wasted second endangers lives. That is why local weather alerting systems are an indispensable tool. They give communities the time needed to take decisive and lifesaving action. Understanding how best to leverage, develop, and improve this important tool will help ensure community preparedness.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY), the author of this legislation.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2892, the Weather Alert Response and Notification Act, also known as the WARN Act, to improve public safety during extreme weather events.

I am proud to lead this bipartisan bill that would direct the Comptroller General to evaluate the effectiveness of our emergency alert systems—at the local, State, and Federal levels—in reaching our communities when it matters the most.

I introduced this legislation after my district experienced tragedy during Winter Storm Elliott in December 2022, right before Christmas Eve. Western New York and the southern tier are used to heavy snowfall every winter. During Winter Storm Elliott, we were hit with whiteout blizzards and hurricane-force winds that quickly dumped more than 4 feet of snow.

People were trapped in their cars for days. Many were trapped in their homes without power or heat. Rescue crews struggled to get those people rescued who were in need, leading to more than 40 deaths in our region. Some of these deaths could have been prevented, but local warning systems failed to adequately communicate the risks to the public. We cannot let this happen again.

That is where the WARN Act comes in. Whether it is a blizzard, hurricane, tornado, or other severe weather event, we must ensure that our emergency alert systems are timely, accurate, and capable of reaching everyone, no matter what technology they have.

Preparation is the key to protecting lives and minimizing damage during these crises. Reliable and effective emergency alerts give individuals the opportunity to act—keeping themselves and their families safe, clearing the way for first responders, and ensuring repair crews can restore power, clear roads, and respond more quickly in emergencies. This preparation helps save lives and reduces long-term harm.

The WARN Act will examine cutting-edge technologies, such as mobile alerts, satellite communication, and next-generation platforms, to determine how we can improve these lifesaving systems.

It will also provide critical insights to local emergency managers and elected officials, who are often on the front lines of these crises.

As we are heading into 2025, we have more technology than ever at our fingertips, but we need to make sure it is employed in the right way to help us get through extreme weather events. By equipping our communities with clear, more actionable alerts, we can save lives and prevent tragedies like those we experienced during Winter Storm Elliott.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this commonsense, bipartisan legislation to strengthen our Nation's emergency response systems.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, local weather alerting systems must work properly to save lives. This bill would direct the Government Accountability Office to identify and document any improvements that need to be made to such systems.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to reflect upon Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and Hurricane Sandy in 2012. Both storms resulted in extraordinary death, with, I believe, around 1,700 lives lost in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

This legislation is designed to help prevent those types of deaths and to help communicate the risk to the public, and I strongly urge support for this legislation. It is going to ensure that we have better policies and procedures for alerts during weather-related emergencies.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2892, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the effectiveness of emergency alerting systems, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEMA LOAN INTEREST PAYMENT RELIEF ACT

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2672) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide for the authority to reimburse local governments or electric cooperatives for interest expenses, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2672

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''FEMA Loan Interest Payment Relief Act''.

SEC. 2. REIMBURSEMENT OF INTEREST PAYMENTS RELATED TO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 431. REIMBURSEMENT OF INTEREST PAYMENTS RELATED TO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall provide financial assistance to a local government or electric cooperative as reimbursement for qualifying interest.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

''(A) QUALIFYING INTEREST.—The term 'qualifying interest' means, with respect to a qualifying loan, the lesser of—

''(i) the actual interest paid to a lender for such qualifying loan; and

''(ii) the interest that would have been paid to a lender if such qualifying loan had an interest rate equal to the prime rate most recently published on the Federal Reserve Statistical Release on selected interest rates.

''(B) QUALIFYING LOAN.—The term 'qualifying loan' means a loan—

''(i) obtained by a local government or electric cooperative; and

''(ii) of which not less than 90 percent of the proceeds are used to fund activities for which such local government or electric cooperative receives assistance under this Act after the date on which such loan is disbursed.

''(2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—For purposes of this section, the term 'local government' includes the District of Columbia.''.

(b) RULES OF APPLICABILITY.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY.—Any qualifying interest (as such term is defined in section 431 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as added by this Act) incurred by a local government or electric cooperative in the 7 years preceding the date of enactment of this Act shall be treated as eligible for financial assistance for purposes of such section.

(2) APPROPRIATIONS.—Only amounts appropriated on or after the date of enactment of this Act may be made available to carry out the amendment made by this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2672.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2672, the FEMA Loan Interest Payment Relief Act, will help reduce the financial burden on local governments and electric cooperatives that are forced to take out loans to speed up rebuilding of projects eligible for FEMA assistance.

On top of that, the current requirements for when interest can be reimbursed are confusing. The legislation clarifies when FEMA can reimburse the interest that local governments or electric cooperatives incurred on their disaster loans because they were waiting for Federal reimbursement from FEMA.

I thank the gentleman from Florida, Dr. DUNN, for his leadership on this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2672, the legislation authored by Representatives Dunn and Soto from Florida. This bill clarifies that FEMA should reimburse local governments and electric co-ops for interest on disaster recovery loans.

In the aftermath of a disaster, local communities are the first to mobilize costly recovery efforts, which they often fund with substantial loans.

It is Congress' intent that FEMA's public assistance program eventually reimburses these loans. However, the process can be complex and time-consuming, and the reimbursement policy is often not applied to local governments and electric co-ops in the same way it is applied to States.

When communities are working to recover, the last thing that they need is more uncertainty and additional financial burdens. This legislation provides much-needed relief by directing FEMA to reimburse all qualifying interest expenses equally. By doing so, communities on the front lines of disaster recovery can focus on what truly matters, rebuilding and restoring lives and homes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN), the author of this legislation.

Mr. DUNN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2672, the FEMA Loan Interest Payment Relief Act.

This bill would incentivize FEMA to provide timely reimbursement to State and local governments and electrical cooperatives for interest incurred on Stafford Act disaster-related loans.

Last year, we successfully passed this bill in the House by a large margin, but the Senate did not take it up.

Currently, State and local municipal officials take out loans to restore essential services following a natural disaster. However, while they are waiting for the loans to be reimbursed by FEMA, these loans incur interest.

Hurricane Michael devastated my district in 2018, and now, 6 years later, my district is still waiting for FEMA to reimburse these loans. That is costing my 16 counties millions of dollars in interest alone that could have been avoided if FEMA had reimbursed them in a timely fashion.

These are taxpayer dollars that are needlessly tied up by inefficient agency processing and would be better spent within the communities themselves.

In light of back-to-back major hurricanes, Helene and Milton, this year, which brought catastrophic damage and loss of lives to multiple States, I think time is a valuable commodity.

If FEMA has to reimburse the interest that accrues, as well as the principal, they will become more sensitive to the timeliness of reimbursement. I remind my colleagues that the ''E'' in FEMA stands for ''emergency.''

□ 1515

Mr. Speaker, this bill will not only help my constituents but those in every single State.

State and local leaders constantly complain about the issue of delayed FEMA loan reimbursements. H.R. 2672 will incentivize them to obligate these funds much more expeditiously moving forward.

This, in turn, will ease the burden of accruing interest payments which cost States and local municipalities tens of millions of dollars every year.

Most importantly, H.R. 2672 helps support our communities. Interest paid on these emergency loans is paid by the taxpayers, and the bill ensures that our State and local partners are not stuck footing the bill for FEMA's delay.

Mr. Speaker, in September, H.R. 2672 passed the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with unanimous consent. I thank Chairman GRAVES and the full Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and General SCOTT PERRY, chairman of the Emergency Management and Technology Subcommittee, for their consideration and support of this timely and critical legislation. I urge support for this bill.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, local governments and electrical co-ops should not be penalized for taking out loans to jump-start disaster recovery for their communities. This bill will direct the administrator of FEMA to reimburse qualifying interest accrued on such loans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to make crystal clear what this does.

In the aftermath of a disaster, you will have a local or State government

that will fill out what is called a PW, project worksheet, trying to get reimbursement for something that is allowed under Federal law under the Stafford Act. Current law says the FEMA administrator may reimburse interest costs.

As my good friend from Florida just noted, in some cases there are bureaucrats working through the paperwork for 10 years. In my home State of Louisiana, we have unresolved project worksheets dating back to Hurricane Katrina in 2005. According to my math, that was a long time ago.

Mr. Speaker, we can't cause the burden of this debt to be undertaken by the local governments and by State governments. Rather than making it an option or a discretionary reimbursement, this bill ensures that the interest costs shall be reimbursable. Then local governments can borrow money, and there is more of an incentive for FEMA to actually expedite the approval of these project worksheets.

I think it is a good clarification of law, removing uncertainty for local and State governments and electric coops. They will be able to rebuild faster after disaster and reduce the costs associated with delays.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2672, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2672, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT COSTS MODERNIZATION ACT

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7671) to amend section 324 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to incentivize States, Indian Tribes, and Territories to close disaster recovery projects by authorizing the use of excess funds for management costs for other disaster recovery projects.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.R. 7671

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Disaster Management Costs Modernization Act''.

SEC. 2. USE OF EXCESS FUNDS FOR MANAGEMENT COSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 324 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly; and

(B) in the matter preceding clause (i), as so redesignated, by striking ''provide the following percentage rates'' and inserting ''provide—

''(A) excess funds for management costs as described in subsection (c); and

''(B) the following percentage rates'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) USE OF EXCESS FUNDS FOR MANAGEMENT COSTS.—

''(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term 'excess funds for management costs' means the difference between—

''(A) the amount of the applicable specific management costs authorized under subsection (b)(1) and subsection (b)(2)(B); and

''(B) as of the date on which the grant award is closed, the amount of funding for management costs activities expended by the grantee or subgrantee receiving the financial assistance for costs described in subparagraph (A).

''(2) AVAILABILITY OF EXCESS FUNDS FOR MANAGEMENT COSTS.—The President may make available to a grantee or subgrantee receiving financial assistance under section 403, 404, 406, 407, or 502 any excess funds for management costs.

''(3) USE OF FUNDS.—Excess funds for management costs made available to a grantee or subgrantee under paragraph (2) may be used for—

''(A) activities associated with building capacity to prepare for, recover from, or mitigate the impacts of a major disaster or emergency declared under section 401 or 501, respectively; and

''(B) management costs associated with any—

''(i) major disaster;

''(ii) emergency;

''(iii) disaster preparedness measure; or

''(iv) mitigation activity or measure authorized under section 203, 204, 205, or 404.

''(4) AVAILABILITY.—Excess funds for management costs made available to a grantee or subgrantee under paragraph (2) shall remain available to the grantee or subgrantee until the date that is 5 years after the date on which the excess funds for management costs are made available under paragraph (2).''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any grant award in relation to a major disaster or emergency declared under section 401 or 501, respectively, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170, 5191)—

(1) the declaration of which is made on or after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) that is funded with amounts appropriated on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) GAO STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report—

(1) on the actual management costs described in section 324 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165b) during the period of a major disaster declaration under section 401 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) to determine whether the amount set aside for those management costs after the date of enactment of this Act is appropriate; and

(2) that includes the management costs described in section 324 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165b) for each disaster declared under during the period of a major disaster declaration under section 401 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) during the 5-year period preceding the date of the report, the amount set aside for those management costs, the use of those management costs, the length of each disaster, and the reason for the length of each disaster.

(d) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the amendments made by subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOYLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material into the RECORD on H.R. 7671.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 7671, the Disaster Management Costs Modernization Act, would provide States flexibility and allow management cost funds to be used across any open disaster, simplifying the administration of these funds for State and emergency managers.

While the Stafford Act currently does make a percentage of disaster dollars available for management costs, each disaster's management costs are tied directly to that declaration, creating accounting challenges.

Mr. Speaker, what often happens is there are multiple disasters occurring in a community at the same time. Trying to separate the administrative costs is difficult, if not impossible.

H.R. 7671 would provide more flexibility and ensure that States can better manage disasters by giving them the flexibility.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HOYLE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7671, legislation authored by Representative NEGUSE and cosponsored by Representatives D'ESPOSITO, TITUS, EZELL, and STANTON.

The bill will incentivize faster recovery for federally declared disasters and lower costs. It also enables State and local emergency managers to build capacity for future disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

When managing Federal disaster declarations, States administer FEMA grants that may be worth billions of

dollars. FEMA allows States to utilize a percentage of those grants to cover the cost of administrator requirements and grant management.

Current law requires management costs to be strictly tied to each specific disaster declaration. However, most States are managing recovery for multiple disaster declarations simultaneously.

A project inspector working a full day may visit multiple disaster sites in a State. If those sites are associated with more than one disaster, all associated costs must be parceled out to possibly dozens of open grants. This is inefficient, wastes taxpayer dollars, and slows recovery.

This bill encourages efficiency by allowing States to use their management funds across all open disasters. Additionally, H.R. 7671 helps build capacity at FEMA and at the local level by rewarding applicants that complete recoveries from major disaster declarations quickly.

One of the most common concerns we hear from emergency management experts is that FEMA, States, and local governments do not have sufficient personnel or resources to prepare for and respond to disasters. Increasing efficiency and building capacity is one of the most important actions we can take to ensure nationwide disaster readiness and empower State and local emergency managers. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE).

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Oregon, Representative HOYLE, for her kind words and her articulate description of the bill that we are considering today.

In particular, I thank Ranking Member LARSEN for his leadership on the committee and his help in getting this bill across the finish line, we hope, in the days and weeks ahead.

I thank my friend and colleague, the chairman of this distinguished committee. I certainly wish him well in all of his future endeavors. I have enjoyed our verbal sparring on the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and the House Committee on Natural Resources. I have appreciated his friendship and also appreciated his leadership and his support for this piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about the Disaster Management Costs Modernization Act. As you heard from Representative HOYLE, as we continue to face increasing numbers of natural disasters across our country—wildfires, floods, hurricanes, and more—it is critically important that we work to equip our communities with the resources they need.

My home State of Colorado has seen firsthand the devastating impacts of these disasters, as we have unfortunately experienced record-breaking and deadly wildfires, drought, and flood conditions all over in just the past few years.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would strengthen our efforts to prepare for and mitigate the impacts of future disasters across our country. It is a simple bill. When State and local governments receive Federal assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, otherwise known as FEMA, they are allocated a percentage of that assistance for management costs or administrative costs to manage that disaster.

However, as you heard Representative HOYLE describe, those management costs are awarded for a particular disaster. When managing multiple open disasters, the reality is that that results in unnecessary administrative burdens on State and local governments and limits flexibility for disaster recovery and preparedness.

Mr. Speaker, let me give you a very practical example of what this looks like. In Colorado's Second Congressional District, we have been home to multiple historically large and destructive wildfires. Oftentimes, these wildfires happen simultaneously in different parts of our State and indeed different parts of my district.

In my view, the ability for the State government and local governments to apply these cost-sharing dollars these grants, from FEMA for different disasters simultaneously has been inhibited by, in my view, a nonsensical approach in current law. That is what we seek to change, Mr. Speaker.

It is a commonsense way to cut red tape and ultimately benefit communities across the West and across the country as they continue to grapple with natural disasters in the years ahead.

I am proud this bill is supported by a broad spectrum of Coloradans, Republicans and Democrats. That includes my colleagues in this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative HOYLE and the chairman. I encourage everyone to support this important bill.

Ms. HOYLE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, emergency managers need more resources and capacity to effectively respond to increasingly frequent and severe disasters. This bill incentivizes faster disaster recovery, gets communities back on their feet, and creates more capacity in Federal and local emergency management offices.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I thank the gentleman from Colorado for his kind words and for sponsoring this legislation, for offering this legislation.

Just to put a face on it, in 2020 and in 2021, my home State of Louisiana had Hurricane Laura, Delta, and Zeta. In 2021, Hurricane Ida came through the State. In some cases you had the exact same footprint for all four hurricanes. You are asking an emergency responder to try to separate the work that they are doing, whether it was for Hurricane Laura or Hurricane Ida. You simply can't do it.

This does simplify the process. I think it will expedite recovery and remove some of the bureaucracy from the aftermath of disasters. It will provide States more flexibility in managing disasters, allowing them to have a greater focus on the needs of disaster victims.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7671, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7671.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROMOTING OPPORTUNITIES TO WIDEN ELECTRICAL RESILIENCE ACT OF 2024

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9541) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize Federal agencies to provide certain essential assistance for hazard mitigation for electric utilities, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9541

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Promoting Opportunities to Widen Electrical Resilience Act of 2024'' or the ''POWER Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. ESSENTIAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) Section 403 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) ELECTRIC UTILITIES.—

''(1) HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIVITIES.—An electric utility may carry out cost-effective hazard mitigation activities jointly or otherwise in combination with activities for the restoration of power carried out with assistance provided under this section.

''(2) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.— In any case in which an electric utility facility receives assistance under this section for the emergency restoration of power, the receipt of such assistance shall not render such facility ineligible for any hazard mitigation assistance under section 406 for which such facility is otherwise eligible.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall only apply to amounts appropriated on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOYLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material into the RECORD on H.R. 9541.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 9541, the POWER Act of 2024, addresses FEMA's problematic interpretation of section 403 of the Stafford Act by clarifying electric utilities are classified as essential assistance.

This legislative fix allows electric utilities to work quickly to restore power following a disaster and maintain eligibility to later implement permanent fixes that include mitigation measures.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HOYLE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 9541, the bill I cosponsored with Representative EZELL. This bill empowers publicly owned electric utilities to implement hazard mitigation improvements during disaster recovery.

When disasters strike, they leave a trail of destruction, including damaged energy infrastructure that needs to be immediately repaired to restore power.

At the same time, this can present an opportunity to improve the resilience of power infrastructure to reduce the risk of outages in the future. Unfortunately, current law prevents FEMA from reimbursing utilities for hazard mitigation as they make temporary disaster repairs. This leads to wasted opportunity, more frequent power outages, and higher costs passed on to ratepayers.

Commonsense solutions like H.R. 9541 are more critical than ever to keep energy costs low for American families. This bill maximizes FEMA's resources and helps communities protect critical infrastructure, leading to lower costs for utilities and families in the wake of future disasters.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1530

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I don't have any more speakers, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HOYLE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the cost of recovering from increasingly frequent severe weather events often raises the price of America's electric bills.

This bill will help public power make their systems more resilient at the time of repair, increasing efficiency and cutting overall costs.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of a disaster, oftentimes communities will lose power. This legislation simply allows the utilities to come in and put temporary fixes in place so power can get stood back up and power can get turned back on for these recovering communities. It will help ensure that electric utilities are not penalized for those temporary, interim actions to act quickly to restore power for Americans impacted by natural disasters by clarifying their eligibility for mitigation assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 9541, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9541.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMTRAK EXECUTIVE BONUS DISCLOSURE ACT

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8689) to require Amtrak to publicly disclose certain bonus compensation paid to Amtrak executives, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8689

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Amtrak Executive Bonus Disclosure Act''.

SEC. 2. AMTRAK REPORTS AND AUDITS.

Section 24315(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting '', and make available to the public on the website of Amtrak,'' after ''submit to Congress''; and

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

''(2) provide the annual base pay and any bonus compensation paid to a member of the executive leadership team (including the chief executive officer, president, and officers) of Amtrak, including the criteria and metrics used to determine any such bonus compensation; and''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOYLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 8689.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 8689 was introduced by my good friend, Representative MOLINARO of New York. The bill is intended to ensure annual bonuses awarded to Amtrak's top executives are made public at the beginning of every calendar year.

Amtrak relies heavily on government subsidies, and during more than 50 years of existence, it has never made a profit. Nonetheless, Amtrak executives have been awarded generous six-figure bonuses despite financial losses and service issues.

The disclosure of such huge payouts rightfully outrages the public and members of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

We had a hearing on this many, many months ago where Amtrak officials were unwilling to disclose some of the information we had requested. This bill is a strong step toward transparency and accountability for Amtrak executives and Amtrak's board of directors, which awards the bonuses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HOYLE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague Mr. MOLINARO for sponsoring this really important legislation.

I rise in support of the Amtrak Executive Bonus Disclosure Act. This bill requires Amtrak to post the compensation of its executive leadership team annually on the Amtrak website. Congress already requires the Nation's intercity passenger railroads to submit this information to Congress. This bill increases transparency by making this information readily available to the public.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO), the sponsor of bill.

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I first extend my appreciation to Chairman SAM GRAVES not only for leadership of the committee this last year but also for working with us to move this piece of legislation.

Amtrak was certainly hesitant to disclose their bonuses that came immediately after the COVID pandemic and the stress and stressors on commuters, passengers, and employees. The fact that we had to work, despite the significant taxpayer subsidies, to have them disclose this information was obscene at best.

I, too, want to take a moment, though, since I have 5 minutes, to express my appreciation and gratitude to

Representative GARRET GRAVES as well. I truly join, I think, a chorus of individuals who recognize not only his leadership but his diligence and hard work on behalf of not only his constituents but certainly this country as a whole. He certainly has made Congress just a little bit better for the American people, and I am grateful for his friendship and support.

I would note he is unofficially my mentor. I am not quite sure what it is I have learned from him. Nevertheless, I have learned quite a bit, and I am grateful for it.

I join him certainly today standing in support of my bill, the Amtrak Executive Bonus Disclosure Act. This bill is rooted in basic transparency and accountability.

As noted, in 2023, Amtrak awarded over $5 million in executive bonuses despite a $1.7 billion loss and $11 billion in taxpayer subsidies.

No business in the world, certainly not in this country, would extend those kinds of bonuses with those kinds of losses, as I noted, in the immediate aftermath of the COVID pandemic. These bonuses rightfully sparked outrage not only from passengers and constituents but Members of Congress and the hardworking employees who keep Amtrak running for Americans.

Those employees are represented by unions who join in opposition. They include SMART-TD and the Transport Workers Union, each calling these payouts exorbitant and an affront to taxpayers. I think all of us might have stronger words than that. TWU has not only endorsed the bill but certainly wishes, on behalf of their employees, to see continued expansion of transparency and accountability.

Overall, I oppose the bonuses. If we could claw them back, I would. I am hopeful this legislation might demand the opportunity for the board of directors to take a pause and be more respectful to taxpayers and perhaps Congress to take action subsequent to their issuing these bonuses.

Transparency should never be optional, certainly when it comes to taxpayer-subsidized programming, especially when it comes to Amtrak and the significant amount of public funds.

My bill seeks to ensure that Amtrak publicly discloses executive bonuses annually, empowering taxpayers to see exactly where their money goes.

This legislation puts passengers, workers, and taxpayers first. It is simply about fairness, accountability, and earning back the public trust.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. HOYLE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, this bill will increase transparency at Amtrak. I urge my colleagues to support this very important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I normally would say thank you when folks give compliments. I am not sure that would be sincere in this case.

Seriously, Mr. Speaker, if my friend from New York decided he was going to take a $1.94 Uber ride because he was too lazy to walk a block, he would have to disclose it. He would have to disclose it if he spent public funds doing that.

The fact that we are talking about six-figure bonuses for Amtrak—once again, public funds—not being publicly disclosed is simply inexcusable.

We must ensure this legislation is enacted and this information be made available. It is an important step toward increased transparency at Amtrak. This legislation will make sure Amtrak publicly discloses these salary bonuses given to Amtrak executives annually.

I do thank my good friend from New York (Mr. MOLINARO) for his service to this country. He has been incredibly helpful to us in the Subcommittee on Aviation.

As you know, we passed a significant 1,000-page, 5-year aviation authorization this year on a strong bipartisan basis. My friend from New York was integral in putting that legislation together.

I really do appreciate his friendship and support, despite what he says about me, over the last few years. I wish him well in his next endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8689, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require Amtrak to include information on base pay and bonus compensation of certain Amtrak executives, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF LAW REVISION COUNSEL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that the Speaker appointed, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 285c, and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, Mr. Brian Lindsey as Law Revision Counsel for the House of Representatives, effective October 2, 2024.

PROVIDING FOR THE PRINTING OF A REVISED EDITION OF THE RULES AND MANUAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1611

Resolved, That a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Nineteenth Congress be printed as a House document, and that three thousand additional copies shall be printed and bound for the use of the House of Representatives, of which nine hundred eighty copies shall be bound in leather with thumb index and delivered as may be directed by the Parliamentarian of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, December 10, 2024, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CRANE (for himself, Mr. HUNT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. OGLES, and Mr. LANGWORTHY):

H.R. 10330. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Daniel Penny, who protected women and children of the city of New York, New York, from violence on May 1, 2023; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 10331. A bill to prohibit health insurers, including Medicaid managed care organizations and other private health plans, from imposing arbitrary time caps on reimbursement for anesthesia services and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana:

H. Res. 1611. A resolution providing for the printing of a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Nineteenth Congress; considered and agreed to.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 10330.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 6

The single subject of this legislation is:
Award

By Mr. TORRES of New York:
H.R. 10331.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.
The single subject of this legislation is:
Healthcare

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 17: Mrs. LEE CARTER.
H.R. 681: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 913: Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 1244: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 1277: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 1582: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 1770: Mr. VASQUEZ.
H.R. 2442: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 2581: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 2630: Ms. SCHOLTEN.
H.R. 2708: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 2923: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 3409: Ms. SCHRIER and Mrs. LEE CARTER.
H.R. 3413: Mr. HILL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 3481: Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. LEE CARTER, and Ms. SCHOLTEN.
H.R. 3489: Ms. MCCLELLAN.
H.R. 3894: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 4052: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 4412: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 4413: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 4818: Ms. SCHOLTEN.
H.R. 4999: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 5611: Ms. SCHOLTEN.
H.R. 5940: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 6451: Ms. SCHOLTEN.
H.R. 6608: Mrs. RAMIREZ.
H.R. 7012: Mr. COHEN and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 7187: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 7248: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 7257: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 7569: Ms. PETTERSEN and Mrs. CAMMACK.
H.R. 7670: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 7779: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 7977: Ms. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 7992: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 8147: Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 8154: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 8566: Ms. NORTON and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 8600: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 8733: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 8753: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 8777: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
H.R. 9039: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 9099: Ms. SCHOLTEN.
H.R. 9225: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 9274: Mr. ROUZER and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 9354: Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 9382: Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 9535: Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 9625: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 9841: Mr. LANDSMAN.
H.R. 9847: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
H.R. 9902: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 9950: Mr. MOORE of Utah.
H.R. 10036: Mr. FITZGERALD.
H.R. 10083: Mr. CRANE.
H.R. 10165: Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 10173: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 10207: Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 10210: Ms. TLAIB and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 10215: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 10300: Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 10315: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 10319: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.J. Res. 226: Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE.
H. Res. 1604: Mrs. RAMIREZ.
H. Res. 1610: Mr. AGUILAR.