compliance with the National Fire Safety Code, it might simply refer to specific provisions or the code as a whole, rather than copying it directly, but that doesn't make compliance any less mandatory.

''When a pipeline bursts, journalists might want to investigate whether the pipeline complied with Federal regulations, or compare Federal, State, and local rules. When a toy is recalled, parents want to know whether its maker followed child safety rules. When a fire breaks out, homeowners and communities want to know whether the building complied with fire safety regulations. Online access to safety regulations helps make that review—and accountability—possible.''

The SDOs claim copyright in these rules, but the courts have found otherwise. They come to us because they don't like the answers that the court has given them. They don't like the fact that the Supreme Court held as much in its very first copyright case and recently reaffirmed it, saying this: '''Every citizen is presumed to know the law,' and 'it needs no argument to show . . . that all should have free access' to its contents.''

In September 2023, after a decade of litigation, the Federal appeals court held that Public Resource's database was lawful fair use, which brings us to the threat that this bill poses for us. It is a bit tricky.

The Pro Codes Act's main provision is that the code that has been adopted is protected by copyright. It provides some weak ability to access, but the access means read only, subject to licensing limits. We know already that when that is done, they are ''clunky, disorganized, siloed websites, largely inaccessible to the print-disabled, and subject to onerous contractual terms, like a requirement to give up your personal information. The public can't copy, print, or even link to specific portions of the codes. In other words, you can look at the law, as long as you aren't print-disabled and you know what to look for, but you can't share it, compare it, or comment on it. As multiple amici''—and I helped with some of those briefs—''who filed briefs in support of Public Resource explained, the public needs more.

''Second, it doesn't really make sense. The many volunteers who develop these codes neither need nor want a copyright incentive. The SDOs don't need it either.'' As I mentioned earlier, they are doing things very well even without the ability to harness improperly, I would say, copyright law for profit.

Finally, it is unconstitutional. There are some who say that this bill is important, but it is questionable that Congress can actually even overturn through legislation the longstanding court doctrine that mandates free and full access to the law. That is primarily because those decisions are firmly rooted in the constitutional doctrine of due process as outlined in the Fifth and 14th Amendments.

Additionally, the concept of fair use has been interpreted through judicial precedent to align with the freedoms protected by the First Amendment.

I will conclude by saying that to protect public access to the law, we should oppose the Pro Codes Act. We should uphold the principles of due process and ensure that everyone has a right to access, discuss, and understand the laws that govern them.

We should not turn over owning the law to private-sector entities. The law belongs to all of us. It belongs to the public and should not be withheld from the American public.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of things that I think we want to settle for the record here today.

First of all, the protecting of privacy is important, but let's understand, for the first 230 years or 220 years of our existence, we didn't have an internet. We printed documents.

Only the ability to digitally copy somebody's copyrighted material and then put it out on the internet created this situation. The courts have tried to grapple with the internet, but they failed in this case.

Let me give you a good example. If you were to open those books or the online version of them, you would see diagrams. I am going to tell you, Mr. Speaker, I have gone through a few lawbooks in my time. I have never seen a diagram. A diagram is more than a law. A diagram or a picture or details of how to or multiple alternatives of how one can safely do something, all of those things are, in fact, not within the law.

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As a matter of fact, the calculation, the formulas on which you can calculate different uses, how much, what size wire to use for a certain amount of amps over a certain distance, all of those things are teaching. These teaching books have been around now for most of our time.

In fact, these organizations have books that they sell in vast amounts. It is only those books that basically continue to give them revenue. The idea that over time we may obsolete books is an idea that we would over time obsolete the ability of these people to create these how-to guides without the government paying for them.

The gentlewoman may be comfortable with the government paying for people to meet and produce these things. She may even be comfortable with the idea that these things would be printed as the document itself in the law, but I am sure she would be uncomfortable looking at that much law sitting there and then somebody saying: It doesn't tell me how to do it.

I will tell you one thing about the government. They passed the IRS laws, but it takes a legion of private-sector companies to teach you how to file your income tax. That is really where we are.

Whether it is the diagrams or our constitutional responsibility which we are meeting here today to ensure that the authors are fairly compensated, this bill narrowly provides a balance that enables us to continue to support copyright for those who create it and those who provide this important service.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1631, 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.

Ms. LOFGREN. 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.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2024

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8812) 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:

H.R. 8812

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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

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

SEC. 2. SECRETARY DEFINED.

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

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. 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 to carry out a project under a continuing authority program through the use of an alternative delivery method.

(2) CONSISTENCY.—The Secretary shall implement the pilot program under this subsection through a single office, which shall be headed by a Director.

(3) PARTICIPATION IN PILOT PROGRAM.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Director 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.

(4) 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.

(5) MODIFICATIONS TO PROCESSES.—With respect to a project selected under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall—

(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) notwithstanding any otherwise applicable requirement of a continuing authority program, allow the use of a single contract with the non-Federal interest that incorporates the feasibility and construction phases, and may also include the operations and maintenance of the project.

(6) CREDIT OR 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 credit or 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), including an agreement to pay the non-Federal share of the cost of operation and maintenance of the project, consistent with the applicable continuing authority program; and

(ii) the Director—

(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 CREDIT.—With respect to a project selected under paragraph (3), the Secretary may only apply credit under subparagraph (A) toward the non-Federal share of that project.

(C) APPLICATION OF REIMBURSEMENT.—The Secretary may only provide reimbursement under subparagraph (A) if the Director 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.

(D) MONITORING.—The Director shall regularly monitor and audit any project constructed by a non-Federal interest pursuant to this subsection to ensure that—

(i) the construction is carried out in compliance with the requirements of this subsection; and

(ii) the costs of construction are reasonable.

(7) EVALUATIONS AND REPORTING.—The Director 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.

(8) 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) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the office through which the Secretary is implementing the pilot program under this subsection.

(D) 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.

(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 fiscal year.

(b) MODIFICATIONS TO CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAMS.—

(1) DELEGATION OF DECISIONMAKING AUTHORITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except with respect to a project carried out pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall delegate decisionmaking authority and review of projects under a continuing authority program to the District Commander of the district of the Corps of Engineers in which the project is located.

(B) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—Authority delegated under subparagraph (A) shall include authority related to the approval of project initiation, allocation of funds within statutory limits, and oversight of project implementation.

(2) PROCEDURE FOR EXTENDING COST LIMITS.—

(A) INITIAL DETERMINATION.—If, during the preconstruction phase of a project under a continuing authority program, the total Federal costs of the project are projected to exceed the established Federal per-project limit, the District Commander to whom authority has been delegated under paragraph (1) with respect to the project shall conduct an assessment to determine whether the project can continue to be carried out with a revised scope.

(B) TRANSITION TO NEW FEASIBILITY STUDY CASE 1.—If the District Commander determines under subparagraph (A) that a project cannot continue to be carried out with a revised scope within the existing authority for the project, and the cost of completing the project is not projected to exceed twice the applicable established per-project limit—

(i) the project may be considered a new feasibility study and shall be prioritized for investigation funds from the Secretary to minimize starts and stops on project implementation; and

(ii) such transition to a new feasibility study shall require approval from the Secretary and shall include a notification to Congress.

(C) TRANSITION TO NEW FEASIBILITY STUDY CASE 2.—If the District Commander determines under subparagraph (A) that a project cannot continue to be carried out with a revised scope within the existing authority for the project, and the cost of completing the project is projected to exceed twice the applicable established per-project limit, the project may only continue as a feasibility study subject to the requirements of section 105 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215).

(D) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—A project carried out pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall not count towards the annual program funding authorization limits for the applicable continuing authority program.

(3) CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this subsection, 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) EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION.—Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (33 U.S.C. 701r) is amended by striking ''$25,000,000'' and inserting ''$50,000,000''.

(d) 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 ''$12,500,000''.

(e) 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 ''$12,500,000''.

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

(1) 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.''; and

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

(g) REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS; CLEARING CHANNELS.—Section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (33 U.S.C. 701g) is amended by striking ''$500,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(h) 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 ''$12,500,000'';

(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.''.

(i) SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 205. SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program for the implementation, in partnership with non-Federal interests, of small structural or nonstructural projects

for flood risk management, stormwater management, and related purposes not specifically authorized by Congress when in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable.

''(b) COST SHARE.—

''(1) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND STORMWATER PURPOSES.—

''(A) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share for a project implemented under this section of the costs assigned to purposes described in subsection (a) shall be 35 percent.

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—The non-Federal interest for a project implemented under this section shall pay 5 percent of the costs assigned to purposes described in subsection (a) during construction of the project.

''(2) OTHER PURPOSES.—The non-Federal share for a project implemented under this section of the costs assigned to purposes not described in subsection (a) shall be consistent with the cost share requirements of section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213).

''(3) LANDS.—The non-Federal interest for a project implemented under this section shall provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, dredged material disposal areas, and perform all related necessary relocations.

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

''(1) the non-Federal share of the costs of construction required by this section; and

''(2) 100 percent of any operation, maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation costs associated with the project in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

''(d) COMPLETENESS.—A project implemented under this section shall be complete in itself and shall not commit the United States to any additional improvement for the successful operation of the project.

''(e) FLEXIBILITY IN PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary is authorized to, in coordination with the non-Federal interest for a project implemented under this section, incorporate natural features and nature-based features, water reuse and recycling practices, and other innovative stormwater management practices and techniques, including green infrastructure, permeable pavements, rain gardens, and retention basins into the project.

''(f) CONSIDERATION.—In implementing a project under this section, the Secretary shall, where appropriate, examine opportunities to include features for the reclamation, treatment, and reuse of flood water and stormwater associated with the project that will not result in—

''(1) a determination that the project is not economically justified; or

''(2) the limitation described in subsection (h)(1) conflicting with the required Federal share of the cost of the project.

''(g) STORMWATER-RELATED PROJECTS.—For any project for stormwater management implemented under this section, the Secretary shall include management of stormwater that flows at a rate of less than 800 cubic feet per second for the 10-percent flood.

''(h) FUNDING.—

''(1) LIMITATION.—Not more than $15,000,000 in Federal funds may be allocated under this section for a single project within a single specific geographic area, such as a city, town, or county.

''(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $90,000,000 for each fiscal year.''.

(2) EFFECT ON EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in the amendment made by this subsection shall affect any agreement in effect on the date of enactment of this Act under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s), except that, upon request by the non-Federal interest for the project that is the subject of such an agreement, the Secretary and the non-Federal interest may modify the agreement to reflect the requirements of such section 205, as so amended.

(j) 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) 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 project requests to the Secretary; and''; and

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

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

''(4) PRIORITY PROJECTS.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall prioritize the following projects:

''(A) Projects located in coastal communities in western Alaska impacted by Typhoon Merbok.

''(B) The Hatch Dam project, Arizona, carried out pursuant to section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

''(C) Projects located in Guam.''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

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

SEC. 102. COMMUNITY PROJECT ADVISOR.

(a) COMMUNITY PROJECT ADVISOR.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a single office to assist non-Federal interests in accessing Federal resources related to water resources development projects, which shall be headed by a community project advisor appointed by the Secretary.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The community project advisor appointed under this section shall—

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

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

(B) section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408);

(C) section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a);

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

(E) section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231);

(F) section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232);

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

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

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

(2) conduct outreach and workshops for potential non-Federal interests to provide information on such assistance, including processes for accessing such assistance; and

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

(c) PRIORITIZATION.—In carrying out activities under this section, to the maximum extent practicable, the community project advisor shall prioritize providing assistance with respect to water resources development projects that will benefit a rural community, a small community, or a community 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).

(d) ELECTRONIC PORTAL.—

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

(A) contains information relating to the assistance described in subsection (b); and

(B) can be used by a potential non-Federal interest as a succinct guide to accessing such assistance based on the applicable potential water resources development project.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the portal developed under paragraph (1) is made available in a prominent location on the public-facing website of the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers and of each district and division of the Corps of Engineers.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each fiscal year.

SEC. 103. 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. 104. 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. 105. 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)(1)—

(A) by striking ''an appropriate non-Federal interest'' and inserting ''a non-Federal interest carrying out a project, or separable element of a project, under this section'';

(B) by striking ''on construction for any project'' and inserting ''for the construction of any project or separable element''; and

(C) by inserting '', consistent with the authorized cost share for the project,'' after ''United States funds'';

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking clauses (i) through (iii) and inserting the following:

''(i) the non-Federal interest—

''(I) enters into a written agreement with the Secretary under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b), including an agreement to pay the non-Federal share, if any, of the cost of operation and maintenance of the project;

''(II) makes any information relevant to carrying out the project available to the Secretary to review; and

''(III) identifies features of the project or separable element that are outside the scope of the authorized project; and

''(ii) the Secretary—

''(I) reviews the plans for construction by the non-Federal interest;

''(II) determines the project outputs are consistent with the authorized project and construction would not result in life safety concerns;

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

''(IV) verifies that the construction documents, including supporting information, have been signed by an Engineer of Record; and'';

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) the non-Federal interest has obligated or expended funds for the cost of a discrete segment or separable element thereof and has requested reimbursement of the Federal share of the cost of the discrete segment or separable element;''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated), by inserting '', discrete segment of the project, or separable element of the project,'' after ''the project'';

(C) in paragraph (5)—

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

''(ii) before the review and approval of plans under paragraph (1)(A)(ii), the Secretary makes the determinations required under subclauses (II) and (III) of paragraph (1)(A)(ii) with respect to the discrete segment.'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''plans approved under paragraph (1)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''the plans reviewed under paragraph (1)(A)(ii)'';

(iii) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking ''paragraph (1)(A)(iii)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(A)(i)''; and

(iv) in subparagraph (D)(i) by striking ''paragraph (1)(A)(iii)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(A)(i)''; 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.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

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

(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. 106. REVIEW PROCESS.

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

(1) 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 a single office within the Corps of Engineers with the expertise to provide consistent and timely recommendations under subsection (a) for applications for permission submitted pursuant to such subsection.

''(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, acting through the office established under paragraph (1), shall meet with the non-Federal entity to—

''(A) provide clear, concise, and specific technical requirements for non-Federal entity to use in the development of the application;

''(B) recommend the number of design packages to submit for the proposed action, and the stage of development at which to submit such packages; 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).''; and

(2) in subsection (d), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Secretary shall inform'' and inserting ''the Secretary, acting through the head of the office established under subsection (c), shall inform''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''the Secretary shall'' and inserting ''the Secretary, acting through the head of the office established under subsection (c), shall''.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) in paragraph (2)—

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

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

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

(4) by adding at the end the following:

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

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

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

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) DEADLINE FOR ELECTRONIC SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 2040(f)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(f)(1)) is amended by striking ''2 years after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022'' and inserting ''1 year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024''.

(f) APPLICABILITY.—Section 2040(g) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(g)) is amended by inserting '', and the requirements described in subsections (d) and (e) relating to Federal environmental documents shall apply with respect to Federal environmental review documents that are prepared after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024'' before the period at the end.

(g) E-NEPA.—

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

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

(2) COOPERATION.—The Secretary shall cooperate with the Council on Environmental Quality in conducting the permitting portal study required pursuant to the amendment made by section 321(b) of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (137 Stat. 44).

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

SEC. 108. 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 ''of initiation'' and inserting ''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) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''cost of $3,000,000; and'' and inserting the following: ''cost of—

''(A) $3,000,000 for a project with an estimated construction cost of less than $500,000,000; and''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) $5,000,000 for a project with an estimated construction cost of greater than or equal to $500,000,000; and''.

(b) ADJUSTMENT.—Section 905(b)(2)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''$200,000'' and inserting ''$300,000''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 905(b)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b)(4)) is amended by striking ''(A) TIMING.—'' and all that follows through ''The cost of'' and inserting ''The cost of''.

SEC. 109. 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, 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 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; and

''(III) includes specific timelines for addressing such items and measures; and

''(ii) the Secretary—

''(I) determines that the systemwide improvement plan meets the requirements of clause (i); and

''(II) determines that the non-Federal interest makes satisfactory progress in meeting the timelines described in clause (i)(III).

''(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), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) 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.—Section 3011 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 701n note) is repealed.

(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 section 5(c)(2) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (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 section 5(c)(2) as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(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. 110. FISH AND WILDLIFE MITIGATION.

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

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''After November 17, 1986, the Secretary'' and inserting ''The Secretary''; and

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

(B) in paragraph (2)—

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

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

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

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

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

(C) in paragraph (3)(B)(iv)(I), by inserting ''or a description of the requirements for a third-party mitigation instrument that would be developed in the case that a contract for future delivery of credits will be used'' after ''to be used'';

(2) in subsection (i)(1)(A)—

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

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 111. 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. 112. 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. 113. 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. 114. 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 (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''section based on an assessment of'' and all that follows through ''the local or regional economic benefits of the project;'' and inserting the following: ''section—

''(1) based on an assessment of—

''(A) the local or regional economic benefits of the project;'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively (and by conforming the margins accordingly);

(C) in subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) that are located—

''(A) in a harbor where passenger and freight service is provided to island communities dependent on that service; or

''(B) in a lake, or any related connecting channels, within the United States that is included in the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909.'';

(2) in subsection (g)(2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', or a marina or berthing area that is located adjacent to, or is accessible by, a Federal navigation project,'' before ''for which''; and

(3) 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. 115. 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 year-round;

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

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

SEC. 116. DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITY PARTNERSHIPS.

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.''.

SEC. 117. 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 tonnage 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.—The Secretary is authorized to transfer to a non-Federal interest at no cost, for the purpose of beneficial use, suitable dredged material that the Secretary has determined is in excess of the amounts of such material identified as needed for use by the Secretary.

SEC. 118. 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) 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.

(d) FUNDING.—The Secretary is authorized 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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. 119. 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.

(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.

SEC. 120. 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. 121. WATER SUPPLY MISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(1) include water supply as a primary mission of the Corps of Engineers in planning, prioritization, designing, constructing, modifying, operating, and maintaining water resources development projects; and

(2) give equal consideration to the water supply mission in the planning, prioritization, designing, constructing, modifying, operating, and maintaining of water resources development projects.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) NO NEW AUTHORITY.—Nothing in subsection (a) authorizes the Secretary to initiate a water resources development project or modify an authorized water resources development project.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in subsection (a) affects—

(A) any existing authority of the Secretary, including—

(i) authorities of the Secretary with respect to navigation, hydropower, flood control, and environmental protection and restoration;

(ii) the authority of the Secretary under section 6 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (33 U.S.C. 708); and

(iii) the authority of the Secretary under section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b);

(B) any applications for permits under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, or lawsuits relating to such permits or water resources development projects, pending as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(C) the application of any procedures to assure public notice and an opportunity for public hearing for such permits; or

(D) the authority of a State to manage, use, or allocate the water resources of that State.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year 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 a report detailing—

(A) the steps taken to comply with subsection (a); and

(B) actions identified by non-Federal interests that may be taken, consistent with existing authorized purposes of the applicable water resources development projects, to—

(i) reallocate storage space in existing water resources development projects for municipal and industrial water supply purposes pursuant to section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b);

(ii) enter into surplus water supply contracts pursuant to section 6 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (33 U.S.C. 708);

(iii) modify the operations of an existing water resources development project to produce water supply benefits incidental to, and consistent with, the authorized purposes of the project, including by—

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

(II) capturing stormwater;

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

(IV) carrying out other conservation measures that enhance the use of a project for water supply; and

(iv) cooperate with State, regional, and local governments and planning authorities to identify strategies to augment water supply, enhance drought resiliency, promote contingency planning, and assist in the planning and development of alternative water sources.

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

(A) identification of—

(i) the steps taken to comply with subsection (a); and

(ii) the specific actions identified under paragraph (1)(B) that were taken; and

(B) an assessment of the results of such steps and actions.

SEC. 122. 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. 123. 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. 124. RETENTION OF RECREATION FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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) DEPOSIT IN TREASURY.—Subject to paragraph (5), the fees collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

''(5) RETENTION AND USE BY SECRETARY.—

''(A) RETENTION.—Of the fees collected under this subsection, the Secretary may retain, for use in accordance with subparagraph (B)(ii), beginning in fiscal year 2035 and each fiscal year thereafter, the total amount of fees collected under this subsection for the fiscal year.

''(B) USE.—The amounts retained by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) be deposited in a special account, to be established in the Treasury; and

''(ii) be available for use, without further appropriation, 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 a specific recreation site shall be used at such site.

''(6) TREATMENT.—Fees collected under this subsection—

''(A) shall be in addition to annual appropriated funding provided for the operation and maintenance of recreation sites and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

''(B) shall not be used as a basis for reducing annual appropriated funding for such operation and maintenance.''.

(b) SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.—Amounts in the special account for the Corps of Engineers described in section 210(b)(4) of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. 460d–3(b)(4)) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) that are unobligated on that date shall—

(1) be transferred to the special account established under paragraph (5)(B)(i) of section 210(b) of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (as added by subsection (a)(3)); and

(2) be available to the Secretary of the Army for operation and maintenance of any recreation sites and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army, without further appropriation, subject to paragraph (5)(B)(ii) of such section (as added by subsection (a)(3)).

SEC. 125. 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. 126. SERVICES OF VOLUNTEERS.

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.

SEC. 127. 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. 128. 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. 129. 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) 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.''; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking ''2017 through 2026'' and inserting ''2025 through 2030''.

SEC. 130. TREATMENT OF PROJECTS IN COVERED COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out a feasibility study for a project that serves a covered community, the Secretary shall adjust the calculation of the 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 without adjusting the calculation as described in subsection (a);

(2) compute an adjusted 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) consider the adjusted benefit-cost ratio calculated under paragraph (2) in selecting the tentatively selected plan for the project.

(c) COVERED COMMUNITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered community'' means a community located in the State of Hawaii, Alaska, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, or American Samoa.

SEC. 131. 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) in paragraph (1) by striking ''an agricultural'' and inserting ''a'';

(2) 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 guidance issued under 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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) BENEFITS ANALYSIS CONSIDERATIONS.—In calculating the benefits and costs of project alternatives relating to the height of a flood risk reduction project for purposes of determining the national economic development benefits of the project, the Secretary—

''(A) shall include insurance costs incurred by homeowners; and

''(B) may consider additional costs incurred by households, as appropriate.

''(6) EXCEPTION.—This subsection shall not apply to project costs greater than the national economic determination plan.

''(7) 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;

''(ii) the determination of the Secretary with respect to each such request; and

''(iii) the basis for each such determination.

''(C) INCLUSION IN CHIEF'S REPORT.—The Secretary shall include each 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. 132. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

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

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''the term 'Indian tribe' has the meaning given the term'' and inserting ''the terms 'Indian tribe' and 'Indian Tribe' have the meanings given the terms'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B)—

(i) by striking ''or in proximity'' and inserting '', in proximity''; and

(ii) by inserting '', or in proximity to a river system or other aquatic habitat with respect to which an Indian Tribe has Tribal treaty rights'' after ''Alaska Native villages'';

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ''flood hurricane and storm damage reduction, including erosion control,'' and inserting ''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),''; and

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

(3) by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 133. 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. 134. 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) in subsection (d)(2)—

(A) by striking ''assess the adequacy and acceptability of the economic'' and insert the following: ''assess the adequacy and acceptability of—

''(A) the economic'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), as so redesignated, by adding ''and'' at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) the consideration of nonstructural alternatives under section 73(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 701b–11(a)) for projects for flood risk management;'';

(2) by striking subsection (h); and

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

SEC. 135. 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. 136. REMOTE OPERATIONS AT CORPS DAMS.

During the 10-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 may not 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 unless the Secretary provides to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate written notice 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. 137. 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'' 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) in paragraph (6), insert ''Watershed'' after ''Okeechobee'';

(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. 138. 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;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) 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;

''(6) 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

''(7) 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. 139. 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 shall—

(1) 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) 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) 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—

(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, provide subject matter expertise, mapping services, and technology evolution assistance;

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

(9) 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; and

(10) to the maximum extent practicable, to procure any surveying or mapping services in accordance with chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code.

(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. 140. 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) Connecticut River Watershed, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont;

''(15) Lower Rouge River Watershed, Michigan; and

''(16) 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. 141. 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) shall 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. 142. 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. 143. 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 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. 144. 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. 145. TEMPORARY RELOCATION ASSISTANCE PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 8154(g)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3734) 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. 146. 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 103.

(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. 147. 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.’’.

SEC. 148. 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. 149. 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.

SEC. 150. 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 require 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).

(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 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(d)).

SEC. 151. SACRAMENTO RIVER WATERSHED NATIVE AMERICAN SITE AND CULTURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a pilot program in accordance with this section to protect Native American burial sites, village sites, and cultural resources identified or discovered at civil works projects in the watershed of the Sacramento River and its tributaries, including the American, Bear, Yuba, and Feather Rivers, in the State of California.

(b) REBURIAL.—

(1) REBURIAL AREAS.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall, in consultation with and with the consent of each affected Indian Tribe, identify, and, as applicable, cooperate with appropriate Tribal, local, State, and Federal Government property owners to set aside, areas that may be used for the reburial of Native American human remains and funerary objects that—

(A) have been identified or discovered at the site of a covered civil works project;

(B) have been rightfully claimed by any affected Indian Tribe; and

(C) can be reburied in such areas in a manner secure from future disturbances, with the consent of such property owner or owners, as applicable.

(2) RECOVERY AND REBURIAL STANDARDS.—

(A) TIMING OF RECOVERY.—

(i) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall work in good faith with each affected Indian Tribe, and each owner of property affected by the recovery process, to ensure that—

(I) the recovery of a burial site, village site, or cultural resources from the site of a covered civil works project under the pilot program is completed, pursuant to a written plan or protocol, not later than 45 days after the initiation of such recovery; and

(II) with respect to a burial site, village site, or cultural resources identified at the site of a covered civil works project before construction of the covered civil works project commences, such recovery is completed before such construction commences on the portion of the covered civil works project affected by the recovery process.

(ii) ALTERNATIVE TIMETABLE.—Notwithstanding the deadlines established by clause (i), the Secretary, each relevant non-Federal interest for the covered civil works project, each affected Indian Tribe, and each owner of property affected by the recovery process may negotiate and agree to an alternative timetable for recovery other than that required by such clause, based on the circumstances of the applicable covered civil works project.

(B) GUIDANCE.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall develop and issue written guidance for recovery and reburial under the pilot program that meets or exceeds the recovery and reburial standards in policy statements and guidance issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

(C) EMINENT DOMAIN PROHIBITION.—No Federal entity may exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire any property to be used for reburial under the pilot program.

(3) RECOVERY AND REBURIAL.—

(A) RECOVERY AND REBURIAL BY SECRETARY.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall, at Federal expense, in consultation with and with the consent of each affected Indian Tribe, and with appropriate dignity and in accordance with the guidance developed under paragraph (2)—

(i) recover any cultural resources identified or discovered at the site of a covered civil works project and rightfully claimed by any affected Indian Tribe;

(ii) rebury any human remains and funerary objects so recovered at the applicable areas identified and set aside under paragraph (1); and

(iii) repatriate any other cultural resources so recovered to the affected Indian Tribe that has rightfully claimed such cultural resources.

(B) TRIBAL AUTHORIZATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of an affected Indian Tribe, the Secretary shall authorize, pursuant to a memorandum of agreement entered into under clause (ii), the Indian Tribe to assume recovery and reburial responsibilities under the pilot program of cultural resources that have been rightfully claimed by the affected Indian Tribe, and shall reimburse the affected Indian Tribe for reasonable costs directly related to such recovery and reburial.

(ii) MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—In carrying out clause (i)—

(I) with respect to a burial site, village site, or cultural resources identified at a covered civil works project before construction of the project commences, the Secretary shall, upon request by the affected Indian Tribe, enter into a written memorandum of agreement with the affected Indian Tribe to authorize the necessary recovery and reburial activities before such construction commences; and

(II) with respect to a burial site, village site, or cultural resources discovered at a covered civil works project after construction of the project commences, the Secretary shall, upon request by the affected Indian Tribe, enter into a written memorandum of agreement with the affected Indian Tribe to authorize the necessary recovery and reburial activities not later than 45 days after such discovery.

(iii) LIMITATION.—Reimbursement under clause (i) shall not exceed 1 percent of the total cost of construction of the applicable covered civil works project, pursuant to the terms outlined in paragraph (6).

(4) TRIBAL MONITORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary may hire a Tribal monitor or monitors, and shall allow any affected Indian Tribe to hire a Tribal monitor or monitors, at Federal expense, during the construction of any covered civil works project, for each area of construction, including for each burial site and village site with respect to which Native American cultural resources are being recovered for reburial.

(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Secretary or affected Indian Tribe, as applicable, shall ensure that preference in hiring Tribal monitors under this paragraph is provided to qualified Native Americans, including individuals who—

(i) have a professional relationship with the affected Indian Tribe; or

(ii) possess knowledge of, and expertise in, the customs of the affected Indian Tribe.

(C) LIMITATION.—The Federal expense of Tribal monitors hired under this paragraph shall not exceed 1 percent of the total cost of construction of the applicable covered civil works project, pursuant to the terms outlined in paragraph (6).

(5) IDENTIFICATION AND INVENTORY.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall accept identifications made by an affected Indian Tribe of Native American burial sites and village sites at the site of a covered civil works project, and include such identifications in any inventory document for such project.

(6) TIMING OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall enter into a contract or other agreement to make a payment to an affected Indian Tribe for reimbursement of reasonable costs under paragraph (3)(B) or actual expenses under paragraph (4), subject to market-based pricing, which payment shall be

made not later than 90 days after the affected Indian Tribe submits an invoice for such costs or expenses to the Secretary.

(c) CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may convey to an affected Indian Tribe for use as a cemetery or reburial area any area that is located on land owned by the Department of the Army and is identified and set aside under subsection (b)(1).

(2) RETENTION OF NECESSARY PROPERTY INTERESTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall retain any necessary right-of-way, easement, or other property interest that the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out the authorized purposes of any Corps of Engineers project related to the conveyed land.

(d) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION PROVIDED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall develop and issue written guidance regarding the confidentiality of information provided to the Department of the Army by Indian Tribes in connection with any covered civil works project under the pilot program.

(2) NONPUBLIC INFORMATION.—The following information provided to the Department of the Army by an Indian Tribe under the pilot program shall be treated as confidential and nonpublic information, to protect Native American burial sites, village sites, and cultural resources, and their locations, from unauthorized excavation, desecration, or vandalism:

(A) Information regarding the locations of burial sites, village sites, and cultural resources, including maps designating such locations.

(B) Information regarding cultural or traditional practices related to such sites or resources.

(e) AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall avoid, to the maximum extent practicable, duplication of efforts relating to compliance with this section and any other applicable provision of law.

(f) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 208 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2338) shall not apply to a covered civil works project during the period during which the Secretary is carrying out the pilot program.

(2) EXISTING CONTRACTS.—Nothing in this section shall affect any contract relating to a covered civil works project entered into by the Secretary of the Army before the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) PERIOD.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program until the date that is 4 years after the date on which the pilot program is established.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AFFECTED INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''affected Indian Tribe'' means any Indian Tribe that attaches religious or other significance to any burial site, village site, or cultural resources identified or discovered at a covered civil works project.

(2) BURIAL SITE.—The term ''burial site'' means any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, where Native American cultural resources are present as a result of a death rite or ceremony of a culture.

(3) COVERED CIVIL WORKS PROJECT.—The term ''covered civil works project'' means a civil works project that is—

(A) located in the watershed of the Sacramento River and its tributaries, including the American, Bear, Yuba, and Feather Rivers, within the State of California;

(B) being constructed, reconstructed, or repaired, or operated and maintained, using Federal funds; and

(C) owned, authorized, permitted, carried out, or operated and maintained by the Department of the Army, including a project carried out by a non-Federal interest under section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232) or section 1043 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note).

(4) CULTURAL RESOURCES.—The term ''cultural resources'' means—

(A) human remains; or

(B) funerary objects or other ceremonial objects.

(5) FUNERARY OBJECTS.—The term ''funerary objects'' means items that are associated with the death rite or ceremony of a culture.

(6) HUMAN REMAINS.—The term ''human remains'' means the physical remains of a human body, including such remains that have been cremated and that may be in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness (including ashes or small bone fragments).

(7) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5130).

(8) PILOT PROGRAM.—The term ''pilot program'' means the pilot program established under this section.

(9) RIGHTFULLY CLAIMED.—The term ''rightfully claimed'' means claimed by—

(A) with respect to cultural resources identified or discovered on Federal or Tribal lands at the site of a covered civil works project—

(i) the person or entity with ownership or control of the cultural resources under section 3 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3002); or

(ii) with respect to cultural resources not subject to such Act, the appropriate person or entity determined in accordance with the priority order established by such section; and

(B) with respect to cultural resources identified or discovered on other lands at the site of a covered civil works project—

(i) in the case of Native American human remains and funerary objects associated with such remains, the lineal descendants of the Native American, as determined in accordance with the laws of the State of California; or

(ii) in any case in which such lineal descendants cannot be ascertained, and in the case of other funerary objects or other ceremonial objects—

(I) the Indian Tribe that has the closest cultural affiliation with the cultural resources; or

(II) if the cultural affiliation of the cultural resources cannot be reasonably ascertained—

(aa) the Indian Tribe that is recognized as aboriginally occupying the area in which the cultural resources were identified or discovered; or

(bb) if it can be shown by a preponderance of the evidence that a different Indian Tribe has a stronger cultural relationship with the cultural resources than the Indian Tribe specified in item (aa), the Indian Tribe that has the strongest demonstrated relationship with such cultural resources.

(10) VILLAGE SITE.—The term ''village site'' means any natural or prepared physical location, whether below, on, or above the surface of the earth, where a Native American village has been present.

SEC. 152. 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 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (58 Stat. 890, chapter 665; 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. 153. REPORT ON MINIMUM REAL ESTATE INTEREST.

(a) 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, that 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.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the 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 they agree with the sense of Congress in subsection (a).

(c) DISAGREEMENT.—Should the result of report required in subsection (b) be that the Secretary disagrees with the sense of Congress in subsection (a), not later than 1 year after the 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 and expressed in subsection (a).

SEC. 154. LEVEE OWNERS BOARD.

Section 9003 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3302) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 9003. LEVEE OWNERS BOARD.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OWNERS BOARD.—There is hereby established a Levee Owners Board (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Owners Board') composed of the eleven members appointed by the Secretary. The members shall be appointed so as to represent various regions of the country, including at least one Federal levee system owner-operator from each of the eight civil works divisions of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Secretary of the Army shall designate, and the Administrator of FEMA may designate, a representative to act as an observer of the Owners Board.

''(1) TERMS OF MEMBERS.—

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

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

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

''(2) CHAIRPERSON.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Owners Board shall appoint a chairperson from among the members of the Owners Board.

''(b) DUTIES OF THE OWNERS BOARD.—

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

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

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

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

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

''(D) advice and recommendations to the Secretary and the Congress regarding effectiveness of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers levee safety program, including comments and recommendations on the budgets and expenditures as described in subsection (c)(2); and

''(E) advice and recommendations to the Secretary, the Congress, and the Administrator regarding effectiveness of the levee safety initiative established by section 9005, including comments and recommendations on the budgets and expenditures described in subsection (c)(2).

''(3) INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.—Any advice or recommendations made by the Owners Board shall reflect the independent judgment of the Owners Board.

''(c) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall—

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

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

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

''(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

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

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

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

SEC. 155. DEFINITION.

For the purposes of this Act, the term ''State'' shall have the meaning given to such term in the Act of October 15, 1940 (33 U.S.C. 701h-1).

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF PROPOSED FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

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

(1) LUXAPALLILA CREEK, MILLPORT, ALABAMA.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Millport and vicinity, Alabama.

(2) YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.—Project for flood risk management, Yavapai County, in the vicinity of the City of Cottonwood, Arizona.

(3) CLEAR LAKE, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Clear Lake, Lake County, California.

(4) COSUMNES RIVER WATERSHED, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, water supply, and related purposes, Cosumnes River watershed, 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) RIALTO CHANNEL, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, Rialto Channel, city of Rialto and vicinity, California.

(8) SALINAS RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Salinas River, California.

(9) SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, city of San Bernardino, California.

(10) SAN DIEGO BAY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, San Diego Bay, 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 FELIPE LAKE AND PAJARO RIVER, SAN BENITO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, San Felipe Lake and Pajaro River, San Benito County, California.

(13) CITY OF SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, including stormwater runoff reduction, City of San Mateo, California.

(14) SANTA ANA RIVER, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, water supply, and recreation, Santa Ana River, Anaheim, California.

(15) SANTA ANA RIVER, JURUPA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Santa Ana River, Jurupa Valley, California.

(16) SWEETWATER RESERVOIR, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, Sweetwater Reservoir, California.

(17) FOUNTAIN CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, COLORADO.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Fountain Creek, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colorado.

(18) CITY OF NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, City of Norwalk, Connecticut, in the vicinity of the Norwalk wastewater treatment plant.

(19) CONNECTICUT SHORELINE, CONNECTICUT.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Connecticut shoreline, Connecticut.

(20) PARK RIVER CONDUIT, CITY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, including stormwater management, City of Hartford, Connecticut and vicinity.

(21) WESTPORT BEACHES, CONNECTICUT.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and ecosystem restoration, Westport, Connecticut.

(22) 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.

(23) TOWN OF MILTON, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Milton, Delaware.

(24) CITY OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction, City of Wilmington, Delaware.

(25) 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.

(26) FLETCHERS COVE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Project for recreation, including dredging, Fletchers Cove, District of Columbia.

(27) EAST LAKE TOHOPEKALIGA, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, East Lake Tohopekaliga, Florida.

(28) FLORIDA SPACEPORT SYSTEM MARINE INTERMODAL TRANSPORTATION WHARF, FLORIDA.—Project for navigation, Florida Spaceport System Marine Intermodal Transportation Wharf, in the vicinity of Cape Canaveral, Florida.

(29) FORT GEORGE INLET, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, Fort George Inlet, city of Jacksonville, Florida.

(30) LAKE CONWAY, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management, navigation, and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, Lake Conway, Florida.

(31) 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.

(32) PALATKA BARGE PORT, PUTNAM COUNTY, FLORIDA.—Project for navigation, Palatka Barge Port, Putnam County, Florida.

(33) CAMP CREEK TRIBUTARY, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including stream restoration, along the Camp Creek Tributary in Fulton County, Georgia.

(34) COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management, City of College Park, Georgia.

(35) PROCTOR CREEK, SMYRNA, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management, Proctor Creek, Smyrna, Georgia, including Jonquil Driver Stormwater Park.

(36) 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.

(37) GUAM.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, Guam.

(38) KAUA'I, HAWAII.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, county of Kaua'i, Hawaii.

(39) KAIAKA-WAIALUA WATERSHED, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management, Kaiaka-Waialua watershed, O'ahu, Hawaii.

(40) BERWYN, ILLINOIS.—Project for comprehensive flood risk management, City of Berwyn, Illinois.

(41) BUTTERFIELD CREEK, ILLINOIS.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Butterfield Creek, Illinois.

(42) FRANKLIN PARK, ILLINOIS.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and water supply, Village of Franklin Park, Illinois.

(43) ROCKY RIPPLE, INDIANA.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Rocky Ripple, Indiana.

(44) BAYOU RIGAUD TO CAMINADA PASS, LOUISIANA.—Project for navigation, Bayou Rigaud to Caminada Pass, Louisiana.

(45) HAGAMAN CHUTE, LAKE PROVIDENCE, LOUISIANA.—Project for navigation, including widening, Hagaman Chute, Lake Providence, Louisiana.

(46) 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.

(47) LIVINGSTON PARISH FLOOD PROTECTION, LOUISIANA.—Project for flood risk management, Livingston Parish, Louisiana.

(48) NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA.—Project for flood risk management, City of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

(49) NEW ORLEANS METRO AREA, LOUISIANA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, including mitigation of saltwater wedges, for the City of New Orleans and metro area, Louisiana.

(50) PILOTTOWN, LOUISIANA.—Project for navigation and flood risk management, including dredging, in the vicinity of Pilottown, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.

(51) BALTIMORE INLAND FLOODING, MARYLAND.—Project for inland flood risk management, City of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland.

(52) 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.

(53) MARYLAND BEACHES, MARYLAND.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and flood risk management in the vicinity of United States Route 1, Maryland.

(54) CAPE COD CANAL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for recreation, Cape Cod Canal, in the vicinity of Tidal Flats Recreation Area, Massachusetts.

(55) LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, City of Leominster, Massachusetts.

(56) LOWER COBB BROOK, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, Lower Cobb Brook, City of Taunton, Massachusetts.

(57) 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.

(58) 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.

(59) 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.

(60) 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.

(61) ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.—Project for water supply, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

(62) KALAMAZOO RIVER WATERSHED, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Kalamazoo River Watershed and tributaries, Michigan.

(63) MCCOMB, MISSISSIPPI.—Project for flood risk management, city of McComb, Mississippi.

(64) MILES CITY, MONTANA.—Project for flood risk management, Miles City, Montana.

(65) 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.

(66) BERRY'S CREEK, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Berry's Creek, New Jersey.

(67) FLEISCHER BROOK, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Fleischer Brook, New Jersey.

(68) GUTTENBERG, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Guttenberg, New Jersey, in the vicinity of John F. Kennedy Boulevard East.

(69) PASSAIC RIVER BASIN, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, and Passaic Counties, New Jersey.

(70) PASSAIC RIVER, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.—Project for navigation and flood risk management, Passaic River, Paterson, New Jersey.

(71) GREAT FALLS RACEWAYS, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management and hydropower, Paterson, New Jersey.

(72) PAULSBORO, NEW JERSEY.—Project for navigation, Borough of Paulsboro, New Jersey.

(73) VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management along the Ho-Ho-Kus Brook and Saddle River, Village of Ridgewood, New Jersey.

(74) WOLF CREEK, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Wolf Creek, Ridgefield, New Jersey.

(75) DOÑA ANA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—Project for water supply, Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

(76) HATCH, NEW MEXICO.—Project for flood risk management, including the Hatch Dam Project, Village of Hatch, New Mexico.

(77) NAMBE RIVER WATERSHED, NEW MEXICO.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, Nambe River Watershed, New Mexico.

(78) OTERO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—Project for flood risk management, Otero County, New Mexico.

(79) BABYLON, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, navigation, and ecosystem restoration, Town of Babylon, New York.

(80) BRONX RIVER, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, and Yonkers, New York.

(81) BROOKHAVEN, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, and ecosystem restoration, Town of Brookhaven, New York.

(82) 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.

(83) INWOOD HILL PARK, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Inwood Hill Park, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Manhattan, New York.

(84) ISLIP, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Islip, New York.

(85) 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.

(86) PASCACK BROOK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, Pascack Brook, Rockland County, New York, including the Village of Spring Valley.

(87) SPARKILL CREEK, ORANGETOWN, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management and erosion, Sparkill Creek, Orangetown, New York.

(88) TURTLE COVE, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Pelham Bay Park, Eastchester Bay, in the vicinity of Turtle Cove, Bronx, New York.

(89) SOMERS, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, Town of Somers, New York.

(90) 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.

(91) 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.

(92) MARION, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization, along the Catawba River, City of Marion, North Carolina.

(93) PENDER COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management in the vicinity of North Carolina Highway 53, Pender County, North Carolina.

(94) 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.

(95) UNION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, water supply, and recreation, Union County, South Carolina.

(96) OGALLALA AQUIFER.—Project for flood risk management and water supply, including aquifer recharge, for the Ogallala Aquifer, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

(97) COE CREEK, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, Coe Creek, City of Fairview Park, Ohio.

(98) 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.

(99) LAKE TEXOMA, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS.—Project for water supply, including increased needs in southern Oklahoma, Lake Texoma, Oklahoma and Texas.

(100) SARDIS LAKE, OKLAHOMA.—Project for water supply, Sardis Lake, Oklahoma.

(101) SIUSLAW RIVER, FLORENCE, OREGON.—Project for flood risk management and streambank erosion, Siuslaw River, Florence, Oregon.

(102) WILLAMETTE RIVER, LANE COUNTY, OREGON.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Willamette River, Lane County, Oregon.

(103) ALLEGHENY RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, Pennsylvania.

(104) BOROUGH OF POTTSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for alternate water supply, Borough of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

(105) BOROUGH OF NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for flood risk management, including dredging along the Schuylkill River, in the Borough of Norristown and vicinity, Pennsylvania.

(106) WEST NORRITON TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for flood risk management and streambank erosion, Stony Creek, in the vicinity of Whitehall Road, West Norriton Township, Pennsylvania.

(107) GUAYAMA, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Guamaní, Guayama, Puerto Rico.

(108) NARANJITO, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Guadiana, Naranjito, Puerto Rico.

(109) OROCOVIS, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Orocovis, Orocovis, Puerto Rico.

(110) PONCE, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Inabón, Ponce, Puerto Rico.

(111) SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Descalabrado, Santa Isabel, Puerto Rico.

(112) YAUCO, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Yauco, Yauco, Puerto Rico.

(113) GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—Project for water supply, including evaluation of Nolichucky River capabilities, Greene County, Tennessee.

(114) DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—Project for flood risk management, City of Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.

(115) GUADALUPE COUNTY, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management, Guadalupe County, including City of Santa Clara, Texas.

(116) HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Halls Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

(117) WINOOSKI RIVER BASIN, VERMONT.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Winooski River basin, Vermont.

(118) CEDARBUSH CREEK, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for navigation, Cedarbush Creek, Gloucester County, Virginia.

(119) CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, JAMES CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, Chickahominy River, James City County, Virginia.

(120) JAMES CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for flood risk management and navigation, James City County, Virginia.

(121) TIMBERNECK CREEK, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for navigation, Timberneck Creek, Gloucester County, Virginia.

(122) YORK RIVER, YORK COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, York River, York County, Virginia.

(123) WAHKIAKUM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.—Project for flood risk management and sediment management, Grays River, in the vicinity of Rosburg, Wahkiakum County, Washington.

(124) ARCADIA, WISCONSIN.—Project for flood risk management, city of Arcadia, Wisconsin.

(125) CITY OF LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.—Project for flood risk management, City of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

(126) 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 (59 Stat. 17), for construction of new locks to maintain navigability.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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).

(6) 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.

(7) THAMES RIVER, CONNECTICUT.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Thames River, Connecticut, authorized by the first section of the Act of March 2, 1945 (59 Stat. 13), to increase authorized depth.

(8) 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), to improve protection provided by levees and flood control features.

(9) 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.

(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. 2294 note; 100 Stat. 4251; 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 ecosystem 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) LOUISVILLE METROPOLITAN FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM RECONSTRUCTION, JEFFERSON AND BULLITT COUNTIES, KENTUCKY.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Louisville Metropolitan Flood Protection System Reconstruction, Jefferson and Bullitt Counties, Kentucky, authorized by section 401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735), to expand project scope and incorporate features identified in the document prepared for the non-Federal sponsor of the project, issued in June 2017, and titled ''20-Year Comprehensive

Facility Plan, Critical Repair and Reinvestment Plan, Volume 4: Ohio River Flood Protection''.

(14) 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), to include channel deepening and jetty extension.

(15) 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.

(16) 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 (45 Stat. 534, chapter 569), 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.

(17) 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.

(18) 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.

(19) 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.

(20) 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.

(21) 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.

(22) 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.

(23) 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.

(24) 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.

(25) 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 Dry Dock, New Jersey.

(26) 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.

(27) 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.

(28) 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.

(29) 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.

(30) 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.

(31) 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. 1708), including improvements to the portion of the project that serves the North Charleston Terminal.

(32) 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).

(33) 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.

(34) 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.

(35) 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.

(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.

SEC. 202. EXPEDITED COMPLETION.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a feasibility study 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 ecosystem restoration, Claiborne and Millers Ferry Locks and Dams Fish Passage, Lower Alabama River, Alabama, authorized pursuant to section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1830).

(2) Project for navigation, Akutan Harbor Navigational Improvements, Alaska, authorized pursuant to section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269).

(3) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration, Florida, authorized by section 601(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680).

(4) Project for coastal storm risk management, Miami-Dade Back Bay, Florida, authorized pursuant to the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132).

(5) Project for navigation, Tampa Harbor, Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties, Florida, Deep Draft Navigation, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, dated July 23, 1997.

(6) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Western Everglades Restoration Project, Florida, authorized by section 601(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680).

(7) Project for flood risk management, Ala Wai Canal General Reevaluation, Hawaii, authorized by section 1401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3837).

(8) Project for flood risk management, Amite River and Tributaries, East of the Mississippi, Louisiana, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate, adopted April 14, 1967.

(9) Project for coastal storm risk management, Baltimore Metropolitan, Baltimore City, Maryland, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives, dated April 30, 1992.

(10) Project for coastal storm risk management, Nassau County Back Bays, New York, authorized pursuant to the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132).

(11) Project for coastal storm risk management, Surf City, North Carolina, authorized by section 7002(3) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1367).

(12) Project for flood risk management, Tar-Pamlico River Basin, North Carolina, authorized by the resolutions adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives dated April 11, 2000, and May 21, 2003.

(13) Project for coastal storm risk management, Puerto Rico, authorized by section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1828).

(14) Project for ecosystem restoration, Hatchie-Loosahatchie, Mississippi River Miles 775–736, Tennessee and Arkansas, authorized by section 1202(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3803).

(b) POST-AUTHORIZATION CHANGE REPORTS.—The Secretary shall expedite completion of a post-authorization change report for the following projects:

(1) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands, Florida, authorized by section 601(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680).

(2) Project for water reallocation, Stockton Lake Reallocation Study, Missouri, at the project for flood control, hydropower, water supply, and recreation, Stockton Lake, Missouri, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1954 (Public Law 83–780).

(3) 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).

SEC. 203. 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. 204. 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 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; 136 Stat. 3844).

(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 (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 shoreline use permit, including a floating, nonfloating, 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.

SEC. 205. GAO STUDIES.

(a) 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.

(b) STUDY ON DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete an analysis of—

(A) the extent to which the Corps of Engineers utilizes digital infrastructure technologies for delivery of authorized water resources development projects, including 3D modeling;

(B) the digital technology systems utilized by the Corps of Engineers;

(C) the digital technology systems utilized by non-Federal entities working with the Secretary on authorized water resources development projects;

(D) the cost to the Government of supporting multiple digital technology systems utilized by the Corps of Engineers;

(E) available digital technology systems that may be used to for the delivery of authorized water resources development projects;

(F) any security concerns related to the use of digital technology systems and how such concerns may be addressed;

(G) the benefits of expanding the adoption of digital technology systems for use by the Corps of Engineers, including for delivery of authorized water resources development projects, in order to—

(i) maximize interoperability with other systems, products, tools, or applications;

(ii) boost productivity;

(iii) manage complexity;

(iv) reduce project delays and cost overruns;

(v) enhance safety and quality;

(vi) reduce total costs for the entire lifecycle of authorized water resources development projects;

(vii) reduce emissions and quantify other sustainable and resilient impacts;

(viii) promote more timely and productive information sharing; and

(ix) increase transparency as the result of the real-time sharing of information; and

(H) how the Corps of Engineers could better leverage digital technology systems to enable 3D model delivery and digital project delivery for—

(i) seamless application integration;

(ii) workflow and State-based access control capabilities;

(iii) audit trails; and

(iv) automation capabilities supporting a closed-loop process.

(2) REPORT.—Upon completion of the analysis required under paragraph (1), 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 on the findings of such analysis.

(c) 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 of the United States 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 for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2004, including—

(i) the amounts transferred to such account from other accounts of the Corps of Engineers to cover postdisaster activities in each fiscal year;

(ii) the name and location of the authorized water resources development projects impacted by the transfer of funds described in clause (i);

(iii) a summary of the activities and actions carried out with amounts available in such account, including the amount provided for salaries and expenses; and

(iv) trends in the provision of post-disaster assistance that may impact future spending through such account;

(B) 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

(C) 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.

(d) 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 of the United States 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.

(e) 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 of the United States 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.

(f) 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 of the United States 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).

(g) STUDY ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate 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.

(h) STUDY ON TRIBAL COORDINATION.—

(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 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.

(i) STUDY ON RISK RATING 2.0.—

(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 on the Risk Rating 2.0 initiative.

(2) CONTENTS.—The Comptroller General shall include in the review required under paragraph (1) the following:

(A) A description of—

(i) the Corps of Engineers processes for communicating changes to floodplain maps made as a result of Risk Rating 2.0 to affected communities and property owners; and

(ii) any measures the Corps of Engineers has put in place to assist owners of property that has been included in floodplain maps as a result of Risk Rating 2.0, including any options for mitigating flood risk and financial support programs.

(B) An evaluation of the transparency and clarity of information provided to property owners about such changes, including an assessment of the adequacy of outreach and education efforts to inform such property owners about available resources for flood risk mitigation.

(C) An assessment of—

(i) the broader effects of changes to floodplain maps as a result of Risk Rating 2.0 on communities, including potential economic and social effects of increased floodplain designations;

(ii) the role of local governments and community organizations in responding to and managing such changes;

(iii) how such changes may affect the benefit-cost analysis used by the Corps of Engineers; and

(iv) whether such changes affect the prioritization and justification of flood risk management projects.

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

SEC. 206. 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) available to the public, including on the internet.

(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. 207. EXAMINATION OF REDUCTION OF MICROPLASTICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Engineer Research and Development Center and, where appropriate, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall carry out research and development activities relating to 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 efforts to reduce the release of microplastics associated with sandblasting or hydro-blasting vessels owned or operated by the Corps of Engineers;

(2) research whether 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. 208. 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. 209. 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. 210. 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. 211. 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. 212. 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. 213. 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. 214. CHERRYFIELD DAM, NARRAGUAGUS RIVER, MAINE.

(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 Cherryfield Local Protection Project, Narraguagus River, Maine, constructed pursuant to section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months 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 a report on the status of the disposition study required under subsection (a).

SEC. 215. 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. 216. 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 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 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. 217. CHAMBERS, GALVESTON, AND HARRIS COUNTIES, TEXAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a disposition study under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a) for the release, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess easements, or the exchange of land, held for placement of dredged material for 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).

(b) ACTIONS.—In carrying out the study required under subsection (a) the Secretary shall—

(1) ensure that the relevant non-Federal interest is provided right of first refusal for any potential release, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess easements; and

(2) work alongside the non-Federal interest in identifying opportunities for land exchanges, where possible.

SEC. 218. 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. 219. WILSON LOCK FLOATING GUIDE WALL, ALABAMA.

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. 220. ALGIERS CANAL LEVEES, LOUISIANA.

The Secretary shall issue 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 within 60 days of the passage of this Act detailing the Corps plan to assume responsibilities for the Algiers Canal Levee as outlined in section 8340(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3795).

TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

SEC. 301. DEAUTHORIZATION OF INACTIVE PROJECTS.

Section 301 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 579d–2) is amended 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. 302. 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 ''2033''.

(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 ''2033'' 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 201 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 201 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 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

''(6) The project for flood risk management, Otero County, New Mexico, authorized by section 201 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 201 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 201 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''.

SEC. 303. CONVEYANCES.

(a) GENERALLY APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—

(1) SURVEY TO OBTAIN LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The exact acreage and the legal description of any real property to be conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF PROPERTY SCREENING PROVISIONS.—Section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to any conveyance under this section.

(3) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with the conveyance.

(4) LIABILITY.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance, on the real property conveyed. The United States shall remain responsible for any liability with respect to activities carried out, before such date, on the real property conveyed.

(5) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that any conveyance under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(b) CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—Upon receipt from the City of Los Angeles, California, of an amount that is not less than fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall convey 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.

(c) SALINAS DAM AND RESERVOIR, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—Upon receipt from the County of San Luis Obispo, California, of an amount that is not less than fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall convey 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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. 304. 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. 305. 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.

''(28) Ediz Hook, Port Angeles, Washington.''.

SEC. 306. ASSET DIVESTITURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 109 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (33 U.S.C. 534) is amended—

(1) by striking ''That the Secretary of the Army'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army'';

(2) by striking ''with or without consideration'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''with or without consideration if, prior to any transfer or conveyance of a bridge, the Secretary and the State authority, or political subdivision thereof, execute an agreement containing the following terms and conditions:

''(1) The State authority, or political subdivision thereof, shall assume responsibility for the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the bridge, including the preservation, protection, inspection and evaluation of, and future construction on, the bridge.

''(2) Operation of the bridge shall be consistent with the purposes of, and may not constrain or change, the operation and maintenance of the water resources development project in connection to which the bridge was constructed or acquired.

''(3) The State authority, or political subdivision thereof, shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the bridge, including preservation, protection, inspection and evaluation of, and future construction on, the bridge.

''(4) Any additional terms or conditions that the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) FUNDS.—The Secretary may transfer to the State authority, or political subdivision thereof, to which a bridge is transferred or conveyed under this section any funds made available to the Secretary for necessary replacement or rehabilitation of the bridge.''.

(b) 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 such bridges may be transferred or conveyed under section 109 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (33 U.S.C. 534) (as amended by this section); 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.

SEC. 307. 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 ''$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter'' and inserting ''$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2024 and $20,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter''.

SEC. 308. 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. 309. SHORE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION.

Section 8327 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Sat. 3788) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''DELAWARE''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''DELAWARE'';

(B) by striking ''the State of Delaware'' and inserting ''the covered geographic area'' each place it appears; and

(C) in paragraph (7), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) COVERED GEOGRAPHIC AREA.—The term 'covered geographic area' means—

''(i) the State of Delaware;

''(ii) Fire Island National Seashore, New York; and

''(iii) 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.''.

SEC. 310. 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. 311. 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. 312. PACIFIC REGION.

Section 444 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3747; 113 Stat. 286) is amended by inserting ''Hawaii,'' after ''Guam,''.

SEC. 313. 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. 314. 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. 315. 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. 316. 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. 317. 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. 318. 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).

SEC. 319. FEDERAL TRIANGLE AREA, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In carrying out the feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, Federal Triangle Area, Washington, District of Columbia, authorized by section 8201(a)(12) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3745), the Secretary may accept and expend funds contributed by other Federal agencies within the study area.

SEC. 320. 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. 321. WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA.

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 100 percent.

SEC. 322. 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 100 percent.''.

SEC. 323. 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. 324. DILLARD ROAD, PATOKA LAKE, INDIANA.

(a) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to transfer, without consideration, to the State of Indiana, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property interests described in subsection (b).

(b) PROPERTY.—The real property interests to be transferred under this section are any easements on the approximately 11.85 acres of land associated with Dillard Road, located in Patoka Township, Crawford County, Indiana, that is subject to the Department of the Army license granted to the State of Indiana numbered DACW27–3–22–690, as described in Exhibit A of such license, including improvements on that land.

(c) DISPOSAL.—The Secretary may, under subchapter III of chapter 5 of subtitle I of title 40, United States Code, dispose of any portion of the real property interests described in subsection (b) of which the State of Indiana does not accept transfer.

(d) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the land described in subsection (b) ceases to be used as a road, all right, title, and interest in and to the real property interests shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(e) COSTS OF TRANSFER.—The State of Indiana shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with the transfer under this section.

(f) LIABILITY.—The State of Indiana 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 land described in subsection (b).

(g) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that the transfer 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.

SEC. 325. 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. 326. 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. 327. 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)(1)(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 amended 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. 328. UPPER ST. ANTHONY FALLS LOCK AND DAM, MINNESOTA.

The Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam (as such term is defined in section 2010 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1270; 136 Stat. 3795)) is modified to remove navigation as an authorized purpose.

SEC. 329. 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. 330. 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.

(b) PRIVATELY OWNED SEWER AND SEPTIC SYSTEM.—The Secretary shall permit the ongoing presence of an eligible structure that is a privately owned sewer and septic system at the Table Rock Lake project until—

(1) the abandonment of such system by the holder of a license for right-of-way for such system; or

(2) the failure of such system.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE STRUCTURE.—The term ''eligible structure'' means a privately owned sewer and septic system 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, dwelling unit, shed, retaining wall, deck, patio, gazebo, driveway, or fence—

(A) that is located on fee land or land subject to a flowage easement; and

(B) that does not impact the reservoir level or pose a failure risk to the dam of the Table Rock Lake project.

(2) FEE LAND.—The term ''fee land'' means the land acquired in fee title by the United States for the Table Rock Lake project.

(3) 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 (52 Stat. 1218).

SEC. 331. 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. 332. 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) 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. 333. 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. 334. 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. 335. COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

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. 336. BUFFALO BAYOU TRIBUTARIES AND RESILIENCY STUDY, TEXAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expedite completion of the Buffalo Bayou Tributaries and Resiliency Study, Texas, carried out pursuant to title IV of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 76).

(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. 337. MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL JETTY DEFICIENCY, PORT LAVACA, TEXAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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), is modified to authorize the Secretary to carry out the repairs for the Matagorda Ship Channel Jetty Deficiency, as described in the report titled ''Matagorda Ship Channel Project Deficiency Report'' and published by the Secretary in the June 2020 Matagorda Ship Channel Project Deficiency Report.

(b) COST SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of the repairs carried out pursuant to subsection (a) shall be 10 percent.

SEC. 338. 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. 339. 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) or make defined term for Western Washington State, 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) 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. 340. 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 water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Flagstaff, Arizona.

''(408) PAGE, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Page, Arizona.

''(409) SAHUARITA, ARIZONA.—$4,800,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, in the town of Sahuarita, Arizona.

''(410) TUCSON, ARIZONA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Tucson, Arizona.

''(411) WINSLOW, ARIZONA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Winslow, Arizona.

''(412) ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the City of Adelanto, California.

''(413) APTOS, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Aptos, California.

''(414) BISHOP, CALIFORNIA.—$2,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Bishop, California.

''(415) BLOOMINGTON, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Bloomington, California.

''(416) 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.

''(417) CALIFORNIA CITY, CALIFORNIA.—$1,902,808 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of California City, California.

''(418) CARSON, CALIFORNIA.—$11,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the City of Carson, California.

''(419) CEDAR GLEN, CALIFORNIA.—$35,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water storage, in Cedar Glen, California.

''(420) CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in City of Culver City, California.

''(421) COLTON, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Colton, California.

''(422) 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.

''(423) 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.

''(424) 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.

''(425) GRAND TERRACE, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Grand Terrace, California.

''(426) HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in the city of Hayward, California.

''(427) HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Hollister, California.

''(428) KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$50,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in Kern County, California.

''(429) LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Lake County, California.

''(430) 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.

''(431) LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the City of La Quinta, California.

''(432) LAKEWOOD, CALIFORNIA.—$8,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Lakewood, California.

''(433) LAWNDALE, CALIFORNIA.—$6,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, and environmental infrastructure, in the city of Lawndale, California.

''(434) LONE PINE, CALIFORNIA.—$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Lone Pine, California.

''(435) LOMITA, CALIFORNIA.—$5,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in the city of Lomita, California.

''(436) LOS BANOS, CALIFORNIA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Los Banos, California.

''(437) LOS OLIVOS, CALIFORNIA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Los Olivos, California.

''(438) LYNWOOD, CALIFORNIA.—$12,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of Lynwood, California.

''(439) MADERA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$27,500,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in Madera County, California.

''(440) MILPITAS, CALIFORNIA.—$15,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of Milpitas, California.

''(441) MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA.—$18,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in the town of Montecito, California.

''(442) OAKLAND-ALAMEDA ESTUARY, CALIFORNIA.—$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the cities of Oakland and Alameda, California.

''(443) 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.

''(444) PATTERSON, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and environmental restoration, in the city of Patterson, California.

''(445) POMONA, CALIFORNIA.—$35,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in Pomona, California.

''(446) ROHNERT PARK, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of Rohnert Park, California.

''(447) SALINAS, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Salinas, California.

''(448) SAN BENITO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in San Benito County, California.

''(449) SAN BUENAVENTURA, CALIFORNIA.—$18,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of San Buenaventura, California.

''(450) SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$200,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in San Diego County, California.

''(451) SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of South Gate, California.

''(452) 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.

''(453) STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in Stanislaus County, California.

''(454) 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.

''(455) WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA.—$28,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Watsonville, California.

''(456) YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in Yolo County, California.

''(457) YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.—$6,500,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in communities served by the Yorba Linda Water District, California.

''(458) FREMONT COUNTY, COLORADO.—$50,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, in Fremont County, Colorado.

''(459) EAST HAMPTON, CONNECTICUT.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of East Hampton, Connecticut.

''(460) EAST LYME, CONNECTICUT.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of East Lyme, Connecticut.

''(461) BETHANY BEACH TO REHOBOTH BEACH, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water storage and treatment, and environmental restoration in the town of Bethany Beach, Delaware, and the city of Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.

''(462) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water storage and treatment, and environmental restoration in the City of Wilmington, Delaware.

''(463) 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.

''(464) DELTONA, FLORIDA.—$31,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the City of Deltona, Florida.

''(465) LONGBOAT KEY, FLORIDA.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the Town of Longboat Key, Florida.

''(466) MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$10,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, including water supply, in Marion County, Florida.

''(467) OVIEDO, FLORIDA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water storage and treatment, in the city of Oviedo, Florida.

''(468) OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, and environmental restoration, in Osceola County, Florida.

''(469) CENTRAL FLORIDA.—$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Brevard County, Orange County, and Osceola County, Florida.

''(470) CENTRAL COASTAL GEORGIA, GEORGIA.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, in Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, and McIntosh Counties, Georgia.

''(471) DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in DeKalb County, Georgia.

''(472) PORTERDALE, GEORGIA.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water supply, and environmental restoration in the city of Porterdale, Georgia.

''(473) BURLEY, IDAHO.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water treatment, in the city of Burley, Idaho.

''(474) BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.—$17,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Belvidere, Illinois.

''(475) DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in the village of Clarendon Hills, Illinois.

''(476) 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.

''(477) GERMAN VALLEY, ILLINOIS.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in the village of German Valley, Illinois.

''(478) 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.

''(479) ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in the city of Rockford, Illinois.

''(480) SAVANNA, ILLINOIS.—$2,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, including drinking water, in the city of Savanna, Illinois.

''(481) SHERRARD, ILLINOIS.—$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in the village of Sherrard, Illinois.

''(482) BROWNSVILLE, KENTUCKY.—$14,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in the city of Brownsville, Kentucky.

''(483) MONROE, LOUISIANA.—$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water supply, and drinking water, in the city of Monroe, Louisiana.

''(484) POINTE CELESTE, LOUISIANA.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including pump stations, in Pointe Celeste, Louisiana.

''(485) FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Franklin, Massachusetts.

''(486) WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS.—$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Winthrop, Massachusetts.

''(487) MILAN, MICHIGAN.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in the city of Milan, Michigan.

''(488) 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.

''(489) ELYSIAN, MINNESOTA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Elysian, Minnesota.

''(490) LE SUEUR, MINNESOTA.—$3,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Le Sueur, Minnesota.

''(491) COLUMBIA, MISSISSIPPI.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water quality enhancement and water supply, in the city of Columbia, Mississippi.

''(492) 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.

''(493) LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Laurel, Mississippi.

''(494) MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI.—$11,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Moss Point, Mississippi.

''(495) 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.

''(496) PICAYUNE, MISSISSIPPI.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Picayune, Mississippi.

''(497) 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.

''(498) LAUGHLIN, NEVADA.—$29,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of Laughlin, Nevada.

''(499) PAHRUMP, NEVADA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Pahrump, Nevada.

''(500) NEW HAMPSHIRE.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, and related environmental infrastructure, in the counties of Belknap, Carroll, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford, New Hampshire.

''(501) BELMAR, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure and stormwater management in Belmar Township, New Jersey.

''(502) CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and desalination, for the city of Cape May, the boroughs of West Cape May and Cape May Point, and Lower Township, New Jersey.

''(503) COLESVILLE, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Colesville, New Jersey.

''(504) DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Deptford Township, New Jersey.

''(505) LACEY TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure and stormwater management, in Lacey Township, New Jersey.

''(506) MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY.—$18,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Merchantville, New Jersey.

''(507) PARK RIDGE, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Park Ridge, New Jersey.

''(508) WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.—$3,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Washington Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey.

''(509) BERNALILLO, NEW MEXICO.—$20,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the town of Bernalillo, New Mexico.

''(510) BOSQUE FARMS, NEW MEXICO.—$10,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the village of Bosque Farms, New Mexico.

''(511) CARMEL, NEW YORK.—$3,450,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Carmel, New York.

''(512) DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Dutchess County, New York.

''(513) KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$100,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in Kings County, New York.

''(514) 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.

''(515) MOUNT PLEASANT, NEW YORK.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Mount Pleasant, New York.

''(516) 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.

''(517) 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.

''(518) ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Orange County, New York.

''(519) SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW YORK.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Sleepy Hollow, New York.

''(520) ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Ulster County, New York.

''(521) RAMAPO, NEW YORK.—$4,000,000 for water infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in the town of Ramapo, New York.

''(522) RIKERS ISLAND, NEW YORK.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows) on Rikers Island, New York.

''(523) YORKTOWN, NEW YORK.—$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Yorktown, New York.

''(524) CANTON, NORTH CAROLINA.—$41,025,650 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Canton, North Carolina.

''(525) FAIRMONT, NORTH CAROLINA.—$7,137,500 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the town of Fairmont, North Carolina.

''(526) MURPHY, NORTH CAROLINA.—$1,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of Murphy, North Carolina.

''(527) ROBBINSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—$3,474,350 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Robbinsville, North Carolina.

''(528) WEAVERVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Weaverville, North Carolina.

''(529) APPLE CREEK, OHIO.—$350,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Apple Creek, Ohio.

''(530) BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OHIO.—$170,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Brooklyn Heights, Ohio.

''(531) 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.

''(532) CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.—$11,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

''(533) ERIE COUNTY, OHIO.—$16,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows) in Erie County, Ohio.

''(534) HURON, OHIO.—$7,100,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Huron, Ohio.

''(535) KELLEYS ISLAND, OHIO.—$1,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the village of Kelleys Island, Ohio.

''(536) NORTH OLMSTED, OHIO.—$1,175,165 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of North Olmsted, Ohio.

''(537) PAINESVILLE, OHIO.—$11,800,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the City of Painesville, Ohio.

''(538) SOLON, OHIO.—$14,137,341 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the city of Solon, Ohio.

''(539) SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO.—$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in Summit County, Ohio.

''(540) STARK COUNTY, OHIO.—$24,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in Stark County, Ohio.

''(541) TOLEDO AND OREGON, OHIO.—$10,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the cities of Toledo and Oregon, Ohio.

''(542) VERMILION, OHIO.—$15,400,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the city of Vermilion, Ohio.

''(543) WESTLAKE, OHIO.—$750,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Westlake, Ohio.

''(544) STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA.—$30,000,000 for water infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure and water storage, transmission, treatment, and distribution, in the city of Stillwater, Oklahoma.

''(545) BEAVERTON, OREGON.—$10,000,000 for water supply in the city of Beaverton, Oregon.

''(546) CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including combined sewer overflows, in Clackamas County, Oregon.

''(547) WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON.—$50,000,000 for water infrastructure and water supply in Washington County, Oregon.

''(548) 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.

''(549) 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.

''(550) FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Franklin Township, Pennsylvania.

''(551) INDIAN CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.—$50,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the boroughs of Telford, Franconia, and Lower Safford, Pennsylvania.

''(552) PEN ARGYL, PENNSYLVANIA.—$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania.

''(553) CHESTERFIELD, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$1,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Chesterfield, South Carolina.

''(554) CHERAW, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$8,800,000 for water, wastewater, and other environmental infrastructure in the town of Cheraw, South Carolina.

''(555) FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Florence County, South Carolina.

''(556) LAKE CITY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management in the city of Lake City, South Carolina.

''(557) 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.

''(558) AUSTIN, TEXAS.—$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Austin, Texas.

''(559) 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.

''(560) BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.—$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the City of Brownsville, Texas.

''(561) CLARENDON, TEXAS.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water storage, in the city of Clarendon, Texas.

''(562) QUINLAN, TEXAS.—$1,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Quinlan, Texas.

''(563) 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.

''(564) WEBB COUNTY, TEXAS.—$20,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure and water supply in Webb County, Texas.

''(565) ZAPATA COUNTY, TEXAS.—$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Zapata County, Texas.

''(566) KING WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—$1,300,000 for wastewater infrastructure in King William County, Virginia.

''(567) POTOMAC RIVER, VIRGINIA.—$1,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, environmental infrastructure, and water quality improvements, in the vicinity of the Potomac River, Virginia.

''(568) CHELAN, WASHINGTON.—$9,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, storage, and distribution, in the city of Chelan, Washington.

''(569) COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON.—$5,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and storage, in the city of College Place, Washington.

''(570) FERNDALE, WASHINGTON.—$4,000,000 for water, wastewater, and environmental infrastructure, in the city of Ferndale, Washington.

''(571) LYNDEN, WASHINGTON.—$4,000,000 for water, wastewater, and environmental infrastructure, in the city of Lynden, Washington.

''(572) OTHELLO, WASHINGTON.—$14,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply 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) 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''.

(B) 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''.

(C) 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''.

(D) 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''.

(E) LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 8319(e)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3785) is amended by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

(F) 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''.

(G) 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''.

(H) 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''.

(I) 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''.

(J) 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''.

(K) 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''.

(L) 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''.

(M) 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''.

(N) 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''.

(O) 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''.

(P) 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)'' after ''wastewater''; and

(ii) by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$150,000,000''.

(Q) 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''.

(R) 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''.

(S) 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''.

(T) 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''.

(U) 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''.

(V) 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''.

(W) 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''.

(X) 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''.

(Y) 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''.

(Z) 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''.

(AA) 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''.

(BB) 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''.

(CC) 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''.

(DD) 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''.

(EE) 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''.

(FF) 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''.

(GG) MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(351) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat, 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$22,000,000''.

(HH) MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(352) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat, 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$26,000,000''.

(II) RANKIN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(354) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat, 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$22,000,000''.

(JJ) 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''.

(KK) 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''.

(LL) 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''.

(MM) 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''.

(NN) 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''.

(OO) 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.''.

(PP) 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''.

(QQ) 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''.

(RR) 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''.

(SS) OHIO.—Section 594 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 381; 119 Stat. 2261; 121 Stat. 1140; 121 Stat. 1944; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended in subsection (h) by striking ''$250,000,000'' and inserting ''$300,000,000''.

(TT) 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''.

(UU) 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''.

(VV) 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,''.

(WW) 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''.

(XX) 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''.

(YY) 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''.

(ZZ) 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''.

(AAA) 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''.

(BBB) 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''.

(CCC) 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''.

(DDD) 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''.

(EEE) 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 (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

(ii) 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''.

(FFF) 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. 341. SPECIFIC DEAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) 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.

(b) 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).

(c) 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 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) NEWTOWN CREEK FEDERAL NAVIGATION CHANNEL, NEW YORK.—

(1) DEFINITION OF NEWTOWN CREEK NAVIGATION PROJECT.—In this subsection, the term ''Newtown Creek navigation project'' means the project for the Newtown Creek Federal navigation channel, New York, described in The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1919, Ch. 832, 40 Stat. 1275, 1276 (1919), The Rivers and Harbors Improvement Act of 1930, Ch. 847, 46 Stat. 918, 920 (1930), and The Rivers and Harbors Improvement Act of 1937, Ch. 832, 50 Stat. 844, 845 (1937).

(2) The Newtown Creek navigation project is modified to reduce, in part, the authorized dimensions of the project, such that the remaining authorized depths are as follows:

(A) A 18-foot deep channel with a center line beginning at point North 40.727729 and West 73.929142, thence to a point North 40.722214 and West 73.925874. [Reach EA]

(B) A 18-foot deep Turning Basin South-West of a line formed by points North 40.726202 and West 73.927289; and North 40.723508 and West 73.924713. [Reaches E1A and GA]

(C) A 16-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.722214 and West 73.925874, thence to a point North 40.718664 and West 73.924176. [Reaches EB and H]

(D) A 16-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.718664 and West 73.924176, thence to a point North 40.717539 and West 73.927438. [Reach JA]

(E) A 14-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.717539 and West 73.927438, thence to a point North 40.716611 and West 73.929278. [Reach JB]

(F) A 12-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.716611 and West 73.929278, thence to a point North 40.713156 and West 73.931351. [Reaches JC and KA]

(3) DEAUTHORIZATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The portions of the Newtown Creek navigation project described in subparagraphs (B) through (E) are deauthorized.

(B) PORTION DESCRIBED.—A portion referred to in Paragraph (1) is a portion of the channel adjacent the Turning Basin, specifically the area—

(i) East of a line formed by points North 40.726202 and West 73.927289; and North 40.723508 and West 73.924713; [Reaches E1B and GB] and

(ii) Maspeth Creek. [Reach F]

(C) PORTION DESCRIBED.—A portion referred to in Paragraph (1) is a portion of the channel in East Branch, specifically the area—

(i) Beginning at a point North 40.718066 and West 73.923931; and

(ii) Extending upstream. [Reach I]

(D) PORTION DESCRIBED.—A portion referred to in Paragraph (1) is a portion of the channel in English Kills, specifically the area—

(i) Beginning at a point North 40.713156 and West 73.931351; and

(ii) Extending upstream. [Reach KB]

(E) PORTION DESCRIBED.—A portion referred to in Paragraph (1) as Dutch Kills, specifically the area—

(i) Beginning at a point North 40.737623 and West 73.94681; and

(ii) Extending upstream. [Reach L/L1]

(h) MONROE BAY AND CREEK FEDERAL CHANNEL, VIRGINIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the portion of 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), consisting of the area described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized.

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the roughly 300 feet of the length of the Federal turning and anchorage basin in the vicinity of the property located at 829 Robin Grove Ln., Colonial Beach, Virginia, 22443.

(i) 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.

(j) STUDY ON ADDITIONAL DEAUTHORIZATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, 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 deauthorization of the following projects:

(1) The portion of the project for flood protection on the Lower San Joaquin River and tributaries, California, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 901) consisting of the 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; and

(2) The Freeport and Vicinity Coastal Storm Risk Management separable element of the project for coastal storm risk management and ecosystem restoration, Sabine Pass to Galveston Bay, authorized by section 1401 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3838).

SEC. 342. 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.''.

TITLE IV—WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 401. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

The following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled ''Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development'' submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress, are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions, described in the respective reports or decision documents designated in this section:

(1) NAVIGATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. CA	Oakland Harbor Turning Basins Widening, Oakland	May 30, 2024	Federal: $408,164,600 Non-Federal: $200,780,400 Total: $608,945,000
2. MD	Baltimore Harbor Anchorages and Channels Modification of Seagirt Loop Channel, City of Baltimore, Deep Draft Navigation	June 22, 2023	Federal: $47,956,500 Non-Federal: $15,985,500 Total: $63,942,000

(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: $9,899,000 Non-Federal: $5,330,500 Total: $15,230,000
2. FL	St. Johns County, Ponte Vedra Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management	April 18, 2024	Initial Federal: $24,591,000 Initial Non-Federal: $35,533,000 Total: $60,124,000 Renourishment Federal: $24,632,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $53,564,000 Renourishment Total: $78,196,000
3. NY	South Shore Staten Island, Fort Wadsworth to Oakwood Beach, Richmond County, Coastal Storm Risk Management	February 6, 2024	Federal: $1,730,973,900 Non-Federal: $363,228,100 Total: $2,094,202,000
4. RI	Rhode Island Coastline, Coastal Storm Risk Management	September 28, 2023	Federal: $188,353,750 Non-Federal: $101,421,250 Total: $289,775,000

(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: $3,653,346,450 Non-Federal: $2,240,881,550 Total: $5,894,229,000

(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: $314,221,000

(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, Flood Risk Management and Ecosystem Restoration	December 18, 2023	Federal: $44,295,000 Non-Federal: $23,851,000 Total: $68,146,000

(6) 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: $215,840,300 Non-Federal: $116,221,700 Total: $332,062,000
2. KS	Manhattan, Kansas Federal Levee System	May 6, 2024	Federal: $29,454,750 Non-Federal: $15,860,250 Total: $45,315,000

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
3. MO	University City Branch, River Des Peres, University City, St. Louis County, Flood Risk Management	February 9, 2024	Federal: $9,094,000 Non-Federal: $4,897,000 Total: $13,990,000

SEC. 402. 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 the new building for operations and maintenance 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 Act (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 Act (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 Act (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 such building and facilities, including any necessary demolition of the 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 building and facilities constructed under this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) 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 in the RECORD on H.R. 8812.

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, today, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8812, the Water Resources Development Act of 2024, WRDA 2024, a bill that delivers critical water resource infrastructure improvements for communities all over America.

Last month, we advanced WRDA 2024 out of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 61 yeas to 2 nays.

I thank Ranking Member RICK LARSEN, Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee Chair DAVID ROUZER and Ranking Member GRACE NAPOLITANO for all their hard work in developing this legislation and shepherding it through the committee and now across the line here on the floor.

I offer special thanks to Ranking Member GRACE NAPOLITANO for her work on the WRDA bill and the many contributions she has made to the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee over the many years that she has served.

I am proud that with WRDA 2024, we are continuing the bipartisan tradition of passing a WRDA bill every 2 years, something we began back in 2014.

WRDA 2024 has been developed through many months of work and significant participation from Members in this Chamber to address the water resource needs in communities all across the Nation.

This 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.

I am particularly proud that this bill charts a new path forward for systemic flood control on the upper Mississippi. It has been more than three decades since the great flood of 1993, and there has been very little progress in improving flood control along this stretch of the Mississippi. I believe this bill will finally change that.

That is why, in addition to authorizing new projects and studies, WRDA 2024 makes policy and programmatic reforms to streamline processes, reduce cumbersome red tape, and get projects done much faster.

Particularly important to my constituents are the steps this bill takes toward ensuring flood control and navigation are the top priorities on the Missouri River, along with the efforts to shore up the PL 84–99 program and long overdue reforms to move rural projects forward.

I could go on and on about the good things in this bill, but I would run out of time if I tried to list all the wins that this bill delivers, big and small, all over America.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support WRDA 2024, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman GRAVES for his kind words. I am pleased to join him and Ranking Member LARSEN, Chairman ROUZER, and members of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee in bringing H.R. 8812, the Water Resources Development Act of 2024, WRDA, to the House floor.

The Water Resources Development Act is our legislative commitment to investing in and protecting our communities from flooding and droughts, restoring our environmental 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 the new Army Corps of Engineers projects, studies, and policies that benefit every corner of our country.

I am particularly thankful that we have been able to include in this WRDA policies to improve upon and address the needs of water supply. The bill for the first time makes water supply a primary mission of the Corps, finally.

I thank Representative LAMALFA for joining me in authoring this very important provision, as we have seen the need for the Corps to play a bigger role in water supply with the local communities, especially in drought-prone regions such as the West. This provision will prevent the bureaucratic and logistical roadblocks that many communities have faced when trying to

work with the Corps to improve stormwater capture, groundwater recharge, and other water supply improvements.

This legislation further includes a provision requiring the Corps to consider opportunities to reclaim, treat, and reuse stormwater in future small flood control projects. The 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.

Two months ago, the Corps finally funded the donor port provisions of WRDA 2020, 4 years later, 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 Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund expenditures are followed.

The bill also provides for hundreds of local concerns throughout the country. We took input from over 300 Members of Congress who improved this bill with their insights into the needs of the 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. This provision will formalize the current operation of these channels.

The 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 and partnering with Federal, State, and local agencies to address the issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 8812, the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

I thank my colleagues for their kind words, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 8812, the Water Resources Development Act of 2024, referred to in short as WRDA.

I acknowledge and thank Chairman GRAVES, Ranking Member LARSEN, and the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mrs. GRACE NAPOLITANO, for their work and partnership in crafting this bipartisan WRDA bill that we are considering today.

Today's WRDA bill will be the last for my good friend Congresswoman NAPOLITANO, who has served honorably and effectively in this Chamber for 26 years. I am incredibly grateful for her leadership and her many contributions to improve water resource policy during her many years of service. It has been a pleasure serving alongside her on the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, and I look forward to continuing to work with her as she finishes out this chapter of her stellar career in service.

Mr. Speaker, this year's WRDA bill was developed based on input from nearly 350 members of this body, which included more than 1,900 policy and project requests. The level of Member involvement demonstrates the impact, importance, and necessity of a biennial, bipartisan WRDA bill.

That is why I am pleased that our consideration of this legislation today continues the decades-long tradition of passing a WRDA bill every Congress. This consistent, predictable schedule enables Congress to better address water resource needs while providing direction to the Corps along with accountability.

The significant impact the Army Corps of Engineers has on our daily lives cannot be understated. Their projects serve the Nation by protecting life and property from storm events, including flooding caused by those, supporting navigation, and bolstering our economy.

The Corps operates and maintains 25,000 miles of navigable channels and 196 commercial lock and dam sites in 41 States. This work facilitates the movement of goods throughout our country and to critical export markets around the world. To reduce flood risk and storm damage, the Corps maintains 715 dams and 4,100 miles of levees and conducts beach nourishment projects along approximately 350 miles of shoreline, which by the way, are critically important to my district and coastal communities nationwide.

□ 1800

This bill authorizes the construction of 12 projects for navigation, hurricane and storm risk reduction, flood risk management, and ecosystem restoration. It authorizes more than 160 feasibility studies to evaluate new water resource projects and modifies existing ones. Additionally, this legislation includes policy reforms designed to increase transparency and expedite projects. Every project large and small is crucial to an effective and efficient water resource network. That is why the centerpiece of today's bill streamlines project delivery and empowers local communities to lead in the project development process.

As many of us know, the Corps' process can be challenging to navigate. We have addressed this through the establishment of a community project adviser at the Corps, assisting communities in accessing information on Corps programs and addressing project challenges. This bill also creates new ways for non-Federal project sponsors to lead their projects and reduces bureaucratic hurdles to project delivery and development by delegating decisionmaking authorities for small projects to the district level rather than adding unnecessary time delays by requiring Washington's approval. WRDA 2024 also directs the Corps to use their existing online permit system to include NEPA documentation, increasing transparency for non-Federal sponsors.

In closing, I want to highlight two provisions significant to my constituents and the country. The language of this bill provides important clarity on the use of dredged material placement sites. Recently, Corps policy has disallowed the disposal of dredge material at Federal easement sites owned by States and localities. This legislation restores policy to its original interpretation, allowing for, once again, non-Federal placement at these sites, which are often owned by the same entities wishing to utilize them.

This year's bill also expands on WRDA 2022 programming, directing the Corps to carry out waterway debris and sediment mapping studies. WRDA 2024 builds off of the previous pilot program and creates a National Coastal Mapping Program, through which the Corps can map inland and coastal waterways nationwide to identify hazards leading to increased flood risk, providing important information to inland and coastal communities to mitigate future flood risk.

Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is this commonsense legislation will have many positive impacts nationwide, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. ROUZER for being a perfect partner, and I wish him well in next year's WRDA.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Water Resources Development Act. First, I thank the chair of the subcommittee, Chairman ROUZER, and the amazing and incomparable Ranking Member GRACE NAPOLITANO for their leadership on this important legislation that invests in our Nation's water resources infrastructure.

In addition, I thank the professional staff, both Republican and Democrat. A bill of this magnitude and importance wouldn't get done without their great work. I thank them on behalf of all members of the committee.

For Arizona, this bill delivers long-term investments that I have long fought for, and ones we desperately need to address the ongoing, historic drought in the Southwest.

The bill confronts the drought by bolstering the ability of the Corps of Engineers to protect water supplies and assist our communities with drought resiliency and mitigation measures.

It also includes an additional $50 million for my Arizona environmental infrastructure authority to assist more of our communities and Tribal nations with their water and wastewater infrastructure challenges.

Finally, it jump-starts the Tres Rios ecosystem restoration project to revitalize the Salt River and Gila River corridors in Phoenix that is part of the larger Rio Reimagined, a legacy project of the late great Senator John McCain and the late Representative Congressman Ed Pastor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical bill.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), who is the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, for purposes of a colloquy on H.R. 8812, the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Chairman GRAVES for yielding to me.

Like many of our colleagues, I recognize the critical importance of the biennial Water Resources Development Act. I also appreciate the need to move the House version as quickly as possible.

However, I must raise serious concerns with the bill presented on suspension today. These concerns are shared by my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee on a bipartisan basis.

Certain sections of the bill would cede Congress' Article I authority to fund and oversee Federal agencies. This should not only concern the Appropriations Committee, but all Members of Congress. Allowing agencies to become self-funded is a terrible idea. This is true whatever form it takes, whether allowing agencies to spend incoming fees without congressional approval, accept funding from other sources including non-Federal sources, or transfer funds across agencies without congressional oversight. Such actions make the Federal bureaucracy far less accountable and embolden unelected officials to overstep their congressional mandates. The requirement that agencies receive appropriations from Congress each year is one of the most important checks on their authority and is critical to preserving the separation of powers under the Constitution.

Creating self-funded agencies also removes them from the top-line spending caps on appropriations, thereby increasing total spending and taking another piece of total spending outside of fiscal controls. Finally, it is the Appropriations Committee's exclusive jurisdiction to determine how much funding each Federal agency must work with, by carefully balancing the needs of the entire Federal Government. Putting certain agencies or activities outside of appropriations makes comprehensive budgeting more difficult, as agencies evade congressional controls.

Without much time to review this text, we were not able to have a meaningful dialogue and fix these serious issues before today's vote. Giving this much power to agencies is not an action we should take lightly.

The gentleman has provided his commitment to work through these issues before a final product is presented to the House. Because of that, I will not oppose the measure today. As we move forward, I expect that we as a conference will have an opportunity to thoroughly discuss this issue.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the gentleman from Oklahoma and his willingness to work with me on that.

As he pointed out, we will have ample opportunity in conference to work these issues out.

I give the gentleman from Oklahoma my word that we will do just that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN).

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Speaker, I stand in strong support of H.R. 8812 for the very specific reasons I represent Wisconsin's Third Congressional District.

We have the largest contiguous section in the Mississippi River of any congressional district in this country. We do not have a north-south highway, we have the Mississippi River.

This bill authorizes a new upper Mississippi River flood risk and resiliency study which is going to help the Corps work for a non-Federal interest by taking a systemwide approach to flood risk assessment. We have got a project to check out the flood risk management in the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin; a project for flood risk management for the Trempealeau River in Arcadia, Wisconsin, home of Ashley Furniture; and a project for the ecosystem restoration for the River Falls Kinni Corridor Project, in River Falls, Wisconsin.

Again, I support this bill very strongly, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 which addresses the needs of the water infrastructure nationwide.

This bill is a win for my home State of Georgia. It includes my amendment to protect the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam from the U.S. Corps of Engineers' plan to reduce water levels for Augusta, Georgia, an issue I was proud to work on with my colleague RICK ALLEN.

It allows the deepening of the Port of Savannah.

It includes report language reinforcing the authority of power marketing administrators to set hydropower rates, which we are currently seeing have a large impact on energy prices in the district.

Thanks to Congressman DALE STRONG, it immediately provides a cost estimate to repair the Wilson Lock and Dam on the Tennessee River.

I look forward to the final passage of this vital piece of legislation and securing America's water resources for generations to come, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN).

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to speak in support of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 which came out of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with strong bipartisan support.

This legislation includes Army Corps of Engineers water resources projects of national, regional, and local significance that help strengthen our Nation's global competitiveness.

Included in this legislation are eight priorities that I am advocating on behalf of. Among these are three projects and initiatives directly related to New Jersey's Seventh Congressional District. These include a new feasibility study for flood risk management covering Berkeley Heights, New Providence, and Summit.

Additionally, there is report language aimed at expediting the completion of a re-evaluation report for the Green Brook Sub Basin Flood Control Project in Middlesex, Somerset, and Union Counties, as well as the expedited completion of the Rahway flood mitigation feasibility study.

As a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am proud to support this critical piece of legislation that benefits our communities so we can continue to grow the economy, protect communities, and create jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman's indulgence and the people who work in this committee. I appreciate that young lady over there. She is just a delightful woman, and I thank her for her friendship.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024. This legislation will extend the Asian carp prevention and control pilot

programs that direct the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prevent the spread of Asian carp in the Tennessee and Cumberland River watershed.

These fish are a disaster. Mr. Speaker, you need to go on YouTube and watch them. They are repopulating and nothing really can stop them right now. People love east Tennessee because of its natural beauty. It is home to many businesses, like Ingram Marine Group, MasterCraft, Malibu Boats, and others that rely on us to take care of our waterways.

Managing the spread of invasive carp has been an important issue for maintaining healthy water resource ecosystems in Tennessee and around the country. I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman the Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, in this environment where Congress is sitting here fighting over everything, I take just a minute to reflect on this legislation.

Every 2 years under Chairman GRAVES' leadership, we have seen this bill come up. This is a critical bill. It is everything from resilience, flood protection, in my home State hurricane protection, restoring our coastal wetlands, ensuring economic competitiveness of the ports all around the United States.

This is critical legislation, and this is a rare opportunity where Republicans and Democrats are coming together to make the right decisions.

I thank Chairman SAM GRAVES and Ranking Member LARSEN. I thank my good friend Congresswoman NAPOLITANO. I wish her the best with all her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren and keep going.

I thank my friend DAVID ROUZER for all his work on this and of course the Ryans and all the staff who have put in countless hours.

From my home State of Louisiana, this is about our future. It is about resilience. It is about our ports and waterways. For example, in this legislation we have important legislation for the Morganza to the Gulf project ensuring the recognition of credit for the important work that the locals have done on that one.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all the folks involved, and I urge adoption of the legislation.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to manage the remainder of the time for the majority.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned earlier, WRDA is a bipartisan product that includes provisions in every part of the country and authored by House Members themselves. It is an incredible task compiling all of these priorities and drafting the WRDA bill. I thank the many people who have helped this bill become a reality.

I thank the leadership at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Assistant Secretary Connor, Lieutenant General Spellmon, and their incredible staff who have worked through the hundreds of submissions we have received.

I thank the remarkable team at legislative counsel for putting all of these provisions into legislative text.

I am very 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 Lucille Roybal-Allard, and San Gabriel Valley Watermaster Tony Zampiello, who is retired.

I particularly thank the subcommittee chair DAVID ROUZER for his friendship and his collegiality through the hearings and meetings that led to this bipartisan accomplishment and for visiting my district.

□ 1815

I also thank all of my past co-chairs, who have been excellent. Most importantly, I thank the incredible Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee staff, including Alexa Williams, Logan Ferree, Ryan Seiger, and Ryan Hambleton, and the majority staff.

My special thanks go to my chief of staff, Joe Sheehy, and Melvin Sanchez.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support and vote for the WRDA 2024, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I emphasize again the importance of this WRDA 2024 bill, which delivers improvements to flood control, infrastructure, ports and harbors, and inland waterways across the country.

As I mentioned earlier, this legislation was developed based on input from nearly 350 Members of this body on Army Corps projects, programs, and policies that are important to their constituencies. As a result, this bill not only authorizes locally supported water resource projects and studies to evaluate future projects, but it also provides the Corps and local project sponsors the tools to more effectively and efficiently complete those projects, saving both time and money.

Importantly, this bill will increase American competitiveness and strengthen our supply chains. I can't overstate how important that is.

As my colleagues know, these bills could not be done without the hard work and countless hours our staff put into this process. They had their work cut out for them with this bill, with more than 1,900 requests that were made and sorted through.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee staff, Ryan Hambleton, Tim Petty, Lydia Denis, Adele Braun, Corey Kuipers, and Jacob Pratt.

I also thank the full committee staff, Jack Ruddy, Abigail Wenk, Meghan Holland, Tyler Sanderson, Chris Devine, Leslie Parker, Justin Harclerode, Kerry Goldberg, Payton Palazzolo, Tyler Micheletti, Brianna Garcia, and Rachel Sakrisson, and I thank the minority staff, led by Kathy Dedrick and Ryan Seiger. They all did a tremendous job.

Finally, I thank my colleagues here today on the committee and in this Chamber for their participation and work to develop this very important and crucial bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 8812, what we know as WRDA 2024, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8812, 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. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. NEWHOUSE) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

S. 3249;

H.R. 1631; and

H.R. 8812.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant