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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

God, our guide, we know not what a day may bring. We are grateful for the knowledge that You guide our steps and direct our paths.

As our lawmakers face the challenges of their work, give them the wisdom to know and do Your will. Open their minds and hearts to the movement of Your providence, providing them grace for every exigency, disappointment or fulfillment, sorrow or joy. Lord, guide our lawmakers that they may be just in purpose, wise in counsel, and unwavering in duty. May they uphold the honor of our Nation and secure the protection of our people.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COTTON). The majority leader is recognized.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 3231

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk due a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3231), to amend title 5, United States Code, to protect unpaid interns in the Federal Government from workplace harassment and discrimination, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

WRDA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, last night I took action to move to the 2016 Water Resources Development Act, an important authorization bill supporting our Nation's waterways. Chairman INHOFE has worked across the aisle with Ranking Member BOXER to craft this bipartisan bill, and I hope we can reach an agreement to pass it very soon.

ZIKA VIRUS, VETERANS, AND DEFENSE FUNDING

Mr. MCCONNELL. Now on another matter entirely, last night Senate Democrats blocked critical funding for veterans, for pregnant mothers and babies, and for servicemembers. It is not the first time or even the second time they have put partisan politics ahead of the health and safety of the American people; it is now the third time. Why Democrats would filibuster critical funding for Zika control at a time when cases are growing is really inexplicable. Why Democrats would filibuster critical funding for defense at a time when threats are growing is absolutely inexcusable.

In case colleagues across the aisle have missed it, here is the latest on the spread of Zika: There are now more than 2,700 cases in our country. More than 30 of those are likely local mosquito-borne cases. Yet, instead of acting with urgency to approve funding to combat Zika, Democrats have chosen once again to filibuster it.

In case colleagues across the aisle have missed this, too, here is the latest on the global changes facing us: North Korea continues to show signs of aggression with its recent tests of another missile. Iran continues to provoke our ships in the Persian Gulf—actions the commander of the U.S. Central Command called ''very concerning.'' ISIL continues to inspire and call for terror attacks around the globe, from a wedding in Turkey, to a church in France, to a nightclub in Orlando. Yet, instead of acting with urgency to approve funding to confront these threats, Senate Democrats have chosen once again to filibuster the Defense bill as well.

It really makes you scratch your head when the Democratic leader boasts how he has led such a cooperative minority. In what sense? Democrats have used the filibuster to blow up a bipartisan appropriations process for 2 years in a row now—2 years in a row. That is not my definition of a cooperative minority. They have bragged openly about their filibuster summer strategy. They have filibustered to protect executive overreach that even fellow Democrats claimed to oppose. They have even filibustered legislation designed to help victims of modern-day slavery, if you can believe that. Once again, they are filibustering to block funding for Zika control, for veterans, and for our men and women in uniform.

We hear the Democratic leader say he wants his party to do away with the filibuster altogether if Democrats win back control of the Senate. If he is so concerned about this abuse, maybe he should stop abusing it himself. Stop filibustering critical resources for Zika. Stop filibustering help for veterans. Stop filibustering the funding for our men and women in uniform because they count on us.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2016—MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 2848, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 523, S. 2848, a bill to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The assistant Democratic leader.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I am going to—I believe I have an opportunity to speak on the floor now on the pending measure as in morning business, but I am going to yield as soon as the Democratic leader comes back, which I expect to be momentarily, and I would ask unanimous consent to then reclaim the floor. He has just arrived. I am going to yield to the Democratic leader for his leadership time.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I appreciate very much my friend the assistant leader for always looking out for me, as he has for 34 years. I appreciate it very much. We came together here 34 years ago, to Congress, and I appreciate all he has done over the years and especially his friendship.

ZIKA VIRUS FUNDING AND JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. President, quickly, it is hard for me to understand how my friend the Republican leader can stand here and talk about Zika. Let's just look back at what happened. We passed here, with 89 votes, a compromise Zika funding bill. Democrats and the President wanted more money. We agreed to $1.1 billion. It flew out of here and went to the House. The House decided they wanted to do a few things. They wanted to restrict funding for birth control provided by Planned Parenthood. Remember, 2 million women visited Planned Parenthood last year. With all the problems with Zika now, there are a lot more who are going to be showing up at Planned Parenthood. That legislation exempts pesticide spraying from the Clean Water Act. It cuts veterans funding by $500 million—half a billion dollars. That money was being used to speed up the process in the veterans' claims. It cuts Ebola funding by $107 million. Yet it rescinds $543 million of ObamaCare money. It strikes a prohibition on displaying the Confederate flag.

So, in effect, the Republicans in the House decided they would send back this bill loaded with poison pills. We had just passed the bill that I told you went over there—straight funding for research and taking care of the problems with Zika. That was it. It was very simple. Even though the Republicans voted—89 votes—with us a few weeks before that, they suddenly decided: Well, we will go along with flying the Confederate flag, cutting ObamaCare, and destroying Planned Parenthood. So how can he with a straight face talk about our having hurt Zika?

Zika is a very dangerous virus. We are learning more about it every day. One of America's prominent scientists today said that now Zika affects everybody. The virus goes in people's eyes and leads to vision impairment and blindness. It is not just women of childbearing age; it is going to affect a lot of people.

Please, please, Mr. Republican Leader, don't talk about this anymore. It takes away from your dignity.

Yesterday I objected to committees meeting to bring attention to the fact that the Senate Republicans refuse to hold a hearing on Chief Judge Merrick Garland, this man who should go to the Supreme Court. As said by a senior member of the Republican caucus, ORRIN HATCH of Utah, he was a consensus nominee, but they refuse to allow this man to go on the Supreme Court. They want to save that Supreme Court nomination for Donald Trump. Donald Trump picking who goes on the Supreme Court—a man who believes in waterboarding. He said that waterboarding isn't enough torture; we need to do more than just waterboarding. That is just one of the little snippets from this man.

This morning, a number of Senators are going to go to the Supreme Court steps with former clerks of Judge Garland, and we are going to hear positive statements about Merrick Garland, as if we need more. We have plenty. This is a good man.

I am glad to see that the Republican leader is talking about some movement on Zika. Maybe we have a path forward on that. We are going to continue to take steps to keep attention on this important nomination and on Zika and other things.

The Republicans simply aren't doing their job. You have seen these charts we have, and we will continue to show them. It is very simple: Do your job. And the Republicans simply are refusing to do their job.

In the meantime, I want to find other ways to focus attention on what they are not doing to help Chief Judge Garland. My friend the assistant Democratic leader is going to attend a meeting—which he does whenever they have one, with rare exception—of the Judiciary Committee. He loves that committee. He is the ranking member and was chair of the Constitution Subcommittee. Tomorrow, it is my understanding that we are going to try to do a markup of some district court judges. I look forward to what is going to happen at that meeting of the Judiciary tomorrow.

OBAMACARE

In this morning's Wall Street Journal—a paper not ever confused with being liberal or pro-Obama—there is stunning news—very positive news—about the number of Americans who now have health insurance. According to the Centers for Disease Control, our Nation's uninsured rate stands at 8.5 percent. From where it was before, that is stunning. Because of ObamaCare, almost 92 percent of Americans now have health insurance—92 percent of Americans. People no longer have to worry if they have a child with diabetes or someone has been in an accident or you are a woman—you can now get insurance. Insurance companies don't control what goes on.

I remind my Republican colleagues, who love to come down here and berate ObamaCare, could ObamaCare be better? It could be a lot better if we had 5 percent help from the Republicans, 2 percent, 1 percent, but they have done nothing to help the health care delivery system in this country. In fact, they have done things to hurt it. Some 70 times they voted to defund ObamaCare and do away with it. It wasn't long ago that we talked about how many millions of people had no health insurance. That is no longer an argument. It has been 6 years and the Affordable Care Act has cut the number of uninsured Americans significantly. The Nation saw the sharpest decline in the number of uninsured people in 2014 when the ObamaCare coverage provisions kicked in. This is no coincidence. While the Republicans have been making much about the premium increases, the fact is, the vast majority of Americans are protected by ObamaCare provisions that safeguard against these huge tax rates and tax increases.

These are the facts. All across America our constituents are getting the health coverage they were promised when Congress passed the Affordable Care Act. I repeat: It could be made better if a few Republicans would break away from the Trump mentality and try to help us. It is time for Republicans to stop denying the evidence. ObamaCare has worked and it is working.

NOMINATION OF MERRICK GARLAND AND THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Mr. President, after 7 weeks, we are finally back working. We finally returned from a historically long and unprecedented long, long, long summer vacation. About 2 months were wasted by Republicans who could have been doing their jobs. We would have been happy to join with them in getting things done on the Senate floor and in our committees. If Republicans were serious about their constitutional duties, they would have spent some time giving Chief Judge Merrick Garland the hearing he deserves. He deserves to have a hearing.

Why are they afraid to give him a hearing? They are afraid to give him a hearing because if they did, this good man's credibility, competence, experience, and just the simple fact that he is such a nice man would be overwhelming. They don't want to do that. The American people would know they are trying to hold up somebody who should be on the Supreme Court.

The American Bar Association said he was unanimously ''well-qualified.'' They can't give a higher rating. If they could, they would. Senator HATCH said there is ''no question'' he could be confirmed and that he would be a ''consensus nominee,'' but Senate Republicans will not even give this good man a hearing. It is nothing short of being shameful.

As a USA TODAY editorial last month said, ''Flat-out ignoring a vacancy on the nation's highest court, which Senate Republicans have vowed to do while President Obama remains in office, is an abrogation of its constitutional duty.''

The people we represent across this great country cannot believe their representatives have put partisan interests above their constitutional duties. They cannot believe the chairman of the Judiciary Committee has gone along with this scam, and that is what it is.

Over this recess, the Des Moines Register, Iowa's largest newspaper, published another letter to the editor. There have been lots of editorials. Here is what one Iowan said:

> I am a 60-year-old registered Republican and this year I am not voting for Chuck Grassley. Senator, you have tossed 225 legal years of tradition in the trash heap and have made this country weaker. . . .
>
> I think the people of Iowa are not served by waiting over a year for a judicial hearing. Where is the senator I first voted for 40 years ago?

I have been in Congress for 34 years, and this is something that is a familiar refrain that we hear from people all over Iowa, and that's how I feel. Where is the Senator I first started serving with in the Congress those many decades ago?

I admit, as I consider all of the unprecedented obstruction of Merrick Garland's nomination, I am again forced to ask: Where is the CHUCK GRASSLEY I have come to know over the last three and a half decades? I can't imagine this man who we always thought was an independent person would refuse do his job on the Judiciary Committee. As chairman, he failed to schedule a hearing on this qualified nominee.

The first speech I gave on this floor those many years ago was talking about the Taxpayer Bill of Rights. The Presiding Officer was the Senator from Arkansas, David Pryor. Senator GRASSLEY heard my speech. He agreed to help me. With the help of Senator GRASSLEY and Senator Pryor, we got that passed my first year in the Senate. It was really quite a big victory. We put the taxpayer on more equal footing with the tax collector, and Senator GRASSLEY worked with both Senator Pryor and me. That is the way GRASSLEY used to be—independent. I could not have imagined—but I have to accept it—that he would refuse to do his job by blocking a vote on Garland's nomination, but that is precisely what the chairman of the Judiciary Committee has done. He has blocked his nomination. He was nominated 175 days ago. For 175 days, this senior Senator from Iowa has refused to lift a finger in consideration for this nominee.

The Senator I knew would not cede the independence of this very good committee—famous committee. It has been around forever in the Senate. I could never have imagined what he has done. Since he became chairman, we have seen the independence and prestige of the Judiciary Committee manipulated by Senator GRASSLEY's boss, the Republican leader, for narrow, partisan warfare.

We all know where the Republican leader stands on President Obama's Supreme Court nominee. Long ago, Senator MCCONNELL decided to abandon any degree of bipartisanship or decorum just to spite President Obama. We heard that within hours of Scalia having passed away. The Republican leader admitted as much last month when he told a gathering in Kentucky, ''One of my proudest moments was when I looked at Barack Obama in the eye and I said: 'Mr. President, you will not fill this Supreme Court vacancy.' ''

Isn't that something to be proud of? One of the Republican leader's proudest moments was the time he abandoned his constitutional duty and failed to do the job he was elected to do. Republicans' proudest moments are not accomplishments, they are obstruction. What a shame that he is putting Senator MCCONNELL's political vendetta against President Obama over the will of the people of Iowa and the other 49 States. It is disappointing that Senator GRASSLEY is going along with this obstruction. Where is the Senator I have known for such a long time?

I am not mad at Senator GRASSLEY. I remember who he used to be—what he used to be—and that is going to overcome any animosity I have toward Senator GRASSLEY. My only concern is that I think the great record of this man from Iowa is being tarnished—some say beyond repair. His legacy is going to be damaged, and we have seen that in editorials out of Iowa as well as letters to the editor out of Iowa—lots of them.

Donald Trump is the American nightmare. He is the most unqualified major party Presidential candidate anyone can remember. He is a bigot and a scam artist. He will not show us his tax returns, and Senator GRASSLEY is holding the Supreme Court vacancy for this man.

Just last week, the chairman of the committee even compared Donald Trump—listen to this one—to Ronald Reagan. Wow. I served with Ronald Reagan for a little bit, and I didn't agree with everything he did, but I admired him as a person. I thought he had a good administration. I thought what he did in bringing the Cold War to an end and swallowing a little bit of pride, which you have to do sometimes in order to do important things—he met with Communist leaders on more than one occasion. He, more than anyone else, brought the Cold War to a close. He didn't have an unblemished record. There was the commerce fiasco which had a lot of problems, but he was a good person.

With all due respect to the Senator from Iowa, I know President Reagan and I worked with him and, as I indicated, had a few differences with him, but I can say unequivocally that Donald Trump is no Ronald Reagan. That is the most significant understatement I have made on this floor in a long time. The fact that my colleague from Iowa would lump Ronald Reagan in with an egomaniac—a selfish person like Donald Trump—should scare the people of Iowa. This is not the GRASSLEY we have come to know all these many years. Instead of spending his days as Trump's fan, the Judiciary chairman should perform his constitutional duty and give President Obama's Supreme Court nominee due consideration. That is the job the people of Iowa elected him to do, and it is simple common decency and fairness.

Senator GRASSLEY should do his job and give Merrick Garland a hearing and a vote, and it should be now. Don't make another Iowan question: Where is the Senator I first voted for 40 years ago?

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The assistant Democratic leader.

ZIKA VIRUS FUNDING

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I listened carefully to the statement made by the Republican leader, Senator MCCONNELL, about the Zika crisis we face. I would like to give the Members of the Senate and those who are following this debate an update of what occurred in the United States of America between the time we adjourned and now returned to this session of the U.S. Senate.

The last time I came to the floor to speak in July to talk about Zika, there were 3,667 people in the United States and U.S. territories who had Zika infections. Included in that number, 599 pregnant women. As of late last week, that number has skyrocketed. There are now 17,000 people infected with Zika in the United States and its territories. That is a fourfold increase over the 7 weeks since we left for recess. It included 1,595 pregnant women.

I say to the Republican majority: You have been warned by the President, by public health experts, and others that your failure to respond to the President's request for resources would endanger people living in the United

States and its territories and especially pregnant women. Yet the Republican leadership has refused the President's efforts to provide the resources necessary to fight this deadly Zika virus.

The numbers are devastating but not surprising. It was last February—7 months ago—when the President asked Congress for $1.9 billion in emergency funding so public health experts would have the resources they needed to fight Zika. Here we are almost 7 months later—200 days later—and Congress still has refused to provide the resources necessary to protect American families from this virus. This is a disgrace. It is an outrage.

Our Federal health agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, have been doing everything they can to move money around within their agencies to try to make do in this fight against Zika. They are out of options.

Last week, Dr. Frieden, Director of the CDC, said:

> The cupboard is bare. Basically, we are out of money, and we need Congress to act to allow us to respond effectively.

Dr. Frieden came to see me before the recess. In my office, he said he was incredulous. He said: You mean you are going to leave without Congress responding to the President's call for emergency funding to fight Zika? And I said: Unfortunately, that is the case. And that is what happened. For 7 weeks, we have said to the public health leaders across America that the Republican-led Congress will not respond to the President's call for emergency funds. It didn't have to be this way.

In May, the Senate approved a bipartisan compromise funding bill supported by 89 Senators, including many who have come to the floor on the Republican side. It was negotiated by Senators BLUNT, MURRAY, and others. It provided $1.1 billion in emergency funding to fight Zika, not what the President asked, which was $1.8, but $1.1 billion. Instead of voting on this bipartisan measure after it passed the Senate with 89 votes, the House Republican leadership put forth an inadequate proposal to fight Zika in the range of $622 million, about one-third of what the President asked for. Then when that bill was a nonstarter, the House Republicans decided to double down, so they drafted the special House Republican Zika funding bill. What an outrage. This bill included a litany of poison pill riders that the House Republicans knew didn't have a chance in the U.S. Senate.

They threw in a provision—listen to this—at a time when women, fearful of becoming pregnant and infected by the Zika virus, were seeking family planning advice and counseling, the House Republicans threw in a provision on the Zika funding bill to block funding for Planned Parenthood. They knew with no vaccine available to protect these women, women's health clinics like Planned Parenthood were on the frontlines of giving women who faced a pregnancy the opportunity to delay that pregnancy so they wouldn't be infected and give birth to a child with serious problems.

Did they stop there? No. The House Republicans had more. They threw in provisions to undermine the Environmental Protection Agency on key provisions of the Clean Water Act. Then they added provisions to cut Affordable Care Act funds to reduce the opportunity in Puerto Rico, which is ground zero in our territories, to fight the Zika virus. Essentially, the Republicans are putting red meat for the right wing of their party ahead of protecting the people living in America and our territories—and especially pregnant women—from this public health threat.

It is no surprise that this hyperpartisan bill coming out of the House went nowhere.

Now, Senator MCCONNELL comes to the floor and blames the Democrats—blames the Democrats—after the Republicans put in the provision to block funding for family planning at Planned Parenthood.

Let me be clear. Democrats were committed from the start to fund this effort that the President asked for at $1.9 billion so that we had the resources to fight this public health emergency. The Republicans decided to play politics with it.

I have been in Congress for a while, in the House and in the Senate. We have had a lot of disasters—natural disasters and others. Time and again we put party aside to respond to the real needs of the American people. That has all changed. With the arrival of the tea party and this new spiteful spirit that we see in the Congress, even a public health crisis like Zika has become a political football in this Republican-controlled Congress.

When it became clear the Republicans were not going to approve the funding level the President asked for, we agreed to a compromise of $1.1 billion. This bipartisan bill passed the Senate overwhelmingly, and all the House had to do was to approve that bill so that we could provide funding to fight Zika. They refused.

I worry that my Republican colleagues are underestimating the threat that this virus poses. Local transmission of Zika has now occurred in Florida, with more than 35 Floridians contracting the virus without having traveled overseas. And, for the first time ever—for the first time in the history of our country—the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is warning Americans that there are certain parts of the continental United States that are not safe to travel in. They are advising pregnant women to avoid neighborhoods in Miami, FL. That has never happened before. When the President warned us in February of the danger of this crisis, did any of the Republicans who opposed him think there would be parts of America that we would be advising Americans not to visit because of the danger of this public health crisis? Certainly, if they did, they would have paid closer attention to the President's request.

During the past 6 months, we have discovered new and worse information about Zika. Here is what we know. Zika can be spread through sexual transmission. We also know women with Zika in their first trimester face a 13-percent chance that their baby will be born with microcephaly. And even if pregnant women don't show any signs of infection, the baby can be born with serious physical and neurological disorders. Researchers are also examining the links to other negative health outcomes: Eye infections that can lead to blindness, autoimmune disorders that can cause paralysis. And what about the impact of maternal stress on the baby? I can't imagine the anxiety that pregnant women must feel right now, especially in Florida, and as a result of the looming crises in Texas, Louisiana, and certainly in Puerto Rico. If you call yourself a pro-life Congressman or Senator, wouldn't you want to do everything in your power to protect these babies from this elevated risk?

In July I met with maternal and fetal health medicine specialists and community health leaders in Chicago who shared with me their fear about what parents were going to go through. Illinois has now had 47 cases of Zika, but with Chicago being a major transportation hub, hundreds more of pregnant women have sought care and advice from providers and have undergone tests to make sure their babies are safe.

I am tired of the partisan games being played with the health of pregnant women and babies but, to date, that is exactly what has happened with this partisan response to the Zika crisis. It is time for this to stop.

I am heartened that some House Republicans—only a few—have had the courage to step up and say what is obvious. Florida Republican Representative TED YOHO recently said: ''Take everything out except Zika funding and don't put any riders in it'' when he was asked how we should respond to the Zika crisis. He basically said to Speaker RYAN and the House Republicans: You have to reverse course and take the politics out of the Zika public health crisis.

Well, I hope the Republican leadership is listening. Let's not wait for another 17,000 infected by Zika. It is time for the Republicans to stop playing these political games, to come back and approve the measure that passed with 89 votes in the Senate.

FOR-PROFIT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Mr. President, I have come to this floor for many years now to alert the American people to a looming crisis. It is a crisis involving for-profit colleges and universities. Many people were not even aware that there was a difference between public and private universities

in the for-profit sector, but there is a big difference. I have said it repeatedly and sadly it is still the case.

There are three numbers that tell the story about for-profit colleges and universities. Ten. Ten percent of students enrolled in post-secondary education go to these for-profit schools—schools like the University of Phoenix and DeVry and Rasmussen and Kaplan—10 percent of the students. Twenty. Twenty percent of all of the Federal aid to education goes to these for-profit schools. Why so much? Because they charge so much in tuition. But the big number is 40. Forty percent of all student loan defaults are students who attended for-profit colleges and universities. Ten percent of the students, 40 percent of the defaults. Why? For several reasons.

First, these for-profit colleges and universities are recruiting young people who are not ready for college. They don't care. Sign them up. Sign them up so that these for-profit schools can walk away with their Pell grants, can lure them into student loans that send thousands of dollars for each student back into these for-profit schools. Many of the students finally wake up to the reality that they are not ready for college or that the debt they are accumulating is too high, and they make a terrible choice but an inevitable one—they drop out. So they sit there with a debt and nothing to show for it but wasted time. Or, they stick with the program. For-profit schools take them to ''graduation'' and then they find out the reality that the diploma from for-profit colleges and universities in many cases is worthless, despite all the debt and all the time wasted.

Yesterday, one of the worst actors in the for-profit sector, ITT Tech, announced it was closing after years of exploiting students and fleecing taxpayers. In the post mortem, many are focused on the Department of Education's decision a couple of weeks ago to prohibit ITT Tech from enrolling any new students using Federal student loans, in addition to other restrictions. But the root of the ITT Tech demise stretches back much further than that. This is a company that literally rotted from the inside.

The story of ITT Tech, like that of Corinthian, another failed for-profit college, is really the story of the for-profit college industry—for-profit education companies consumed by greed, fed by students who are understandably trying to make a better life for themselves, and enabled for too long by poor Federal oversight and congressional inaction. Like Corinthian before it and many for-profit colleges still today, ITT Tech charges students too much in tuition, provides them too little in the form of meaningful education, and leaves them with crushing debt.

In my hometown of Springfield, IL, we have a mall called White Oaks Mall. Every time I would drive out there and take a look at the huge ITT Tech sign on the side of that mall, I would think to myself, I know what is going to happen here. This school is going to lure in hundreds of unsuspecting students from this area, saddle them with debt, and give them worthless diplomas, and probably ITT Tech one day would go out of business. It happened. In my hometown, an ITT Tech student seeking an associate's degree in information technology, computer and electronics engineering technology, computer drafting and design, and parallel studies could sign up with ITT Tech and expect the 2-year program to cost them $47,000—$47,000 for 2 years at ITT Tech in Springfield, IL, for an associate's degree. If they went a few miles away to Lincoln Land Community College, they could get an associate's degree in fields like information technology, computers and electronics for $3,000, so $47,000 at ITT Tech and $3,000 at Lincoln Land Community College a few miles away. And here is something to think about: At Lincoln Land, only 1 in 50 students ends up being unable to pay back their Federal student loans—1 in 50. At ITT Tech: One in five. Students are 10 times more likely to default on their student loans if they went to ITT Tech instead of Lincoln Land Community College for the same degree. Why? The difference in tuition: $47,000 in debt at ITT, $3,000 in debt at Lincoln Land.

According to one recent Brookings study, ITT Tech students cumulatively—cumulatively, these students owe more than $4.6 billion in Federal student loans, and now ITT Tech is going out of business.

How much is being paid back on that accumulated debt to ITT Tech, this for-profit college? According to the same Brookings study, minus 1 percent of the balance has been repaid in 2014. How is that possible? How can it be a negative number? Because the interest on the cumulative debt is accruing faster than the payments being made by students nationwide. These students are being fleeced—fleeced by a fly-by-night, for-profit college that should have been closed long ago.

Individual students often have no chance of paying back their debt. They have taken on huge debt for a worthless diploma from ITT Tech.

In 2009, ITT Tech's 5-year cohort default rate on student loans was 51 percent. More than half their students defaulted.

Marcus Willis from Illinois understands it. He was recruited by ITT Tech with two or three phone calls a day until he finally signed up. He relented from the pressure and signed up for classes. Marcus graduated in 2003 from ITT Tech and spent months looking for a job. Of the student debt he incurred, he says: ''It's too much to even keep track of; I will never be able to pay it back.'' He says he wouldn't wish ITT Tech on his worst enemy.

ITT Tech and many of these for-profit colleges are approved by our Federal Government to issue Pell grants and student loans. Is it any wonder that students like Marcus Willis think they are legitimate schools and they turn out to be nothing but fleecing operations by these people who are raking in millions of dollars?

Like Corinthian before it and many more for-profit colleges still today, ITT Tech has engaged in unfair, deceptive, and abusive practices to lure students into their programs—false promises, high-pressure tactics, flashy advertisements.

Yesterday, when it announced it was going to close, ITT was under investigation by—listen—18 State attorneys general. It is being sued by Massachusetts and New Mexico at this moment. The New Mexico attorney general found ITT placed students into loans without their knowledge, falsely stated the number of credits a student needed to take in order to push them even deeper into debt, failed to issue refunds in tuition and fees in compliance with Federal law, and many other deceitful practices.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is suing ITT Tech for predatory lending. This was a for-profit college with the blessing of the Department of Education. There are many more, sadly, just like it.

Despite what happens to students and their families, the executives who worked at ITT Tech are not going to suffer in this closure. Kevin Modany and Daniel Fitzpatrick were two ITT execs. Modany received $515,048 and Fitzpatrick received $112,348 in big bonus checks as recently as January. In 2014, Modany was paid more than $3 million in total compensation. I think that is more than any college president in America. This man was paid that amount of money by ITT Tech because students came in and signed up for their worthless courses. These are the same two individuals the SEC say violated numerous securities laws in their fraudulent private student loan scheme at ITT Tech.

Accreditation for ITT Tech? The for-profit industry takes care of that. They accredit their own schools. It is time for us and the Department of Education to stop playing ball with that.

Yet for all of this, in its swan song, ITT Tech is engaging in a pity campaign for itself—blaming everyone but its own greedy executives and shady practices for its collapse.

True to form, the Wall Street Journal calls the collapse of ITT Tech an ''execution'' carried out by the Obama administration. The words ''for-profit'' as used in the term ''for-profit colleges and universities'' are such a siren song for the Wall Street Journal that they don't even have the good sense to recognize crony capitalism when it comes to the for-profit colleges and universities. These colleges and universities are the most heavily federally subsidized businesses in America today.

ITT Tech's irresponsible actions now leave tens of thousands of students

across the country wondering what is next.

Many who recently attended ITT Tech will be eligible for closed school discharges, but must weigh their options carefully.

If students use ITT Tech credits to transfer to a similar program of study, they may not be eligible for a closed school discharge.

Those who decide to transfer should look at community colleges or other not-for-profit options. I have asked Illinois community college presidents to assist ITT Tech students to continue their educations. I urge my colleagues to do the same in their States.

The last thing we want is these students to fall into the open arms of other for-profit colleges facing State and Federal investigations or lawsuits.

In addition, there are countless ITT Tech students who likely qualify for Federal student loan relief under a defense to repayment given the voluminous evidence of ITT Tech's unfair, deceptive, and abusive practices.

The Department of Education should work with State attorneys general and other Federal agencies who have evidence of this wrongdoing to ensure ITT Tech students who were defrauded receive the relief to which they are entitled under the law.

Of course, all of this will cost taxpayers dearly. The Department estimates that the outer limit of potential closed school discharges could be around $500 million. Potential defense to repayment claims pushes the price tag higher.

In addition to the $90 million the Department currently holds from ITT Tech, the Department should seek the full $247 million it required ITT Tech to post in August and explore other ways to ensure that ITT Tech and its executives pay for as much of the relief as possible.

But the high cost can't mean being stingy with relief to students. As I said with Corinthian, we can't leave them holding the bag.

We also can't continue to rely on a policy of oversight that only protects students on the back end, after a major collapse.

We have to reform our accreditation system so that there is meaningful accountability with respect to student outcomes on the front end. I will be introducing legislation with several of my colleagues in the coming weeks to do just that.

We need earlier and more aggressive enforcement from the Department of Education, including expanded use of letters of credit to ensure taxpayers are protected. I am pleased that the Department has created an enforcement unit to identify and respond to wrongdoing early and is working through the Borrower Defense Rule to establish triggers that will require a school to post a letter of credit.

We also must ensure that students can hold schools directly accountable in court by banning the use of mandatory arbitration. I am hopeful that the coming Borrower Defense Rule will also include a strong ban on this practice which hides wrongdoing and leaves taxpayers as the only option for relief when students are wronged by schools.

I am going to close by saying that there is more work to be done. This is not the last shoe to drop. Corinthian left so many thousands of students with worthless diplomas and, sadly, worthless student debt. They didn't earn anything for it. The same thing is happening at ITT Tech.

Who are the losers? The students, their families, and the taxpayers are. When these students can't pay back their loans, the taxpayers of America lose. This ITT Tech could be a billion-dollar baby when it comes to penalties for America's taxpayers. When will this Senate and this Congress wake up to the reality of the disgrace of the for-profit college and university industry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I rise today to highlight the importance and urgent need of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 and the urgent need to bring it to the Senate floor and to act and pass it in the Senate.

Unfortunately, there are many events, floods, and disasters around the country in recent times that highlight the need for this. The most recent—even more unfortunately, from my point of view—is in South Louisiana—the devastating thousand-year flooding in greater Baton Rouge and parts of Acadiana.

WRDA 2016 addresses many of the needs that events like this highlight. It builds on the necessary commonsense reforms we made in 2014. It reinforces why Congress should be passing these water resource bills every 2 years. This is one of the reasons why WRDA has come out of both Senate and House committees with overwhelming bipartisan support. We can't continue to rebuild neighborhoods and cities time and again after disasters. We have to become more proactive in protecting life and property, more diligent in our oversight of the Corps of Engineers to ensure that projects are delivered on time, as well as more focused on creating real paying jobs that help grow our economy with the important work contained in these bills.

Some of the highlights of WRDA 2016 that particularly impact Louisiana are as follows:

First of all, let's go to the disaster area with this devastating flooding. As chair of the Senate Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure and in light of that recent flooding, I added to this bill language that would expedite construction of the Comite River diversion and additional flood protection measures along the Amite River and tributaries in East Baton Rouge and adjoining areas.

The Comite River project was first authorized by Congress in 1992, and it is one project that I have been pushing forward for several years. Had this project been completed, it absolutely would have dramatically reduced the flooding we recently saw in greater Baton Rouge. Constructing the remaining phases of the Comite River Diversion Project must be an absolute top priority, which means getting it ready to go, encouraging State and local officials to acquire the necessary footprint and mitigation lands.

In addition, the WRDA 2016 bill authorizes the West Shore Lake Pontchartrain Hurricane Protection Project and the Southwest Coastal Louisiana Hurricane Protection Project. These projects will provide necessary protection for residents outside of the New Orleans Hurricane Protection System along I–10 and throughout communities in southwest Louisiana.

We authorized the Calcasieu Lock, another vital project to reconstruct an aging lock to ensure safe, reliable transportation along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, a vital shipping lane.

In the bill, we have additional reforms to the harbor maintenance trust fund. This extends vital programs for ports that move much of our Nation's energy commodities, that modernize cost shares to maintain our Nation's competitive advantage in the global economy and provide for additional operation and maintenance needs for small agricultural ports along the Mississippi River.

We give authority for ports to get limited reimbursement for maintenance they perform using their own equipment for Federal navigation channels. This will help clear the bureaucratic logjam for routine maintenance and operations of our waterways in a very cost-effective way.

We provide increases in beneficial use of dredge material. That is critically important for the restoration of our coast, including the placement of dredge material in a location other than right next to the existing project.

We provide for local flood protection authorities to increase the level of protection after a disaster and rehabilitate existing levees to provide authorized levels of protection and meet the National Flood Insurance Program requirements.

We provide for allowing locals to get credit for money they spend for operations and maintenance of multipurpose protection structures and work they have already completed on coastal restoration projects.

Finally, in WRDA 2016 we also have vital studies to look at improvements to the Mississippi River, flood protection and ecosystem restoration in St. Tammany Parish, and other measures.

It is vital that we better protect our communities all across America, including in Louisiana, from disastrous floodwaters. We must be proactive, aggressive, and hold everyone accountable, certainly including the Corps of Engineers, as well as State and local partners, to ensure that these flood

protection projects get constructed on time. Congress and the bureaucracies cannot continue to drag their feet on authorization, construction, and oversight of these vital projects.

It is my hope that all of us take this into consideration and that all of us move forward with this WRDA 2016 measure, bringing it to the Senate floor, acting on it expeditiously, and getting on with the vital work of maintaining our ports and waterways and building important flood protection for communities all across Louisiana and America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

OBAMACARE

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, on Christmas Eve 2009 on the floor of the Senate, I and the other 99 Members of the Senate voted on what is known as the Affordable Care Act, which later became known as ObamaCare. It has been 7 years since that debate, and a lot has happened.

When it passed on the floor of the Senate and in the House, I voted against it because I feared it would limit access, cost more, and limit choice.

It was sold as doing the opposite. It was sold as costing less, expanding choice, and expanding access. But facts are stubborn things. It is now time for us to look at ObamaCare and the Affordable Care Act, realize what it has done to us, and realize time is running out for us to correct the imperfections of that legislation.

On choice, remember what the President said: If you like your policy, you can keep it. Because of what we are doing, there is going to be more access for those who don't have a policy.

But, in fact, those who liked the policy they had didn't get to keep it. In fact, a lot of their coverage went away or became more limited.

The cost was going to be less expensive because everybody was going to be covered, but, in fact, everybody was not covered and costs have gone up. In fact, in our charity hospitals, our inner-city hospitals, and our high-trauma, level-1 centers around America, the payments for the disproportionate share of costs were going to be eliminated because ObamaCare was going to have everybody covered and there would be no uninsured people going to hospitals, but, in fact, that didn't take place.

Access was going to increase because there was going to be more coverage, more insurance, more things like that. But what has been the fact is the following: Choice is limited or nonexistent, cost is more expensive than ever, and access is gone.

As to my State of Georgia, I want to read you a few facts. Just last month after Aetna, UnitedHealthcare, and Cigna announced they would leave Georgia's marketplace, Blue Cross filed its third premium increase for the third time this summer—an increase of 21.4 percent. Earlier in the summer, Humana announced average premium increases in Georgia of a whopping 67.5 percent. This year, all 159 counties in Georgia had at least two provider options. In 2017, 96 counties in Georgia will have one option and one alone.

The numbers do not lie. ObamaCare is forcing insurance carriers to leave the market, eliminating competition and choice, all the while placing the burden of higher costs on the backs of working taxpayers in this country. Worst of all, the inevitability of the Affordable Care Act as a single-payer government system, which is on the horizon, is what I feared the most in the debate of Christmas Eve 2009—something all of us in the Senate hoped would never happen. It is going to be on our doorstep if we don't act now to correct ObamaCare, repeal the portions of it that are wrong, keep the portions of it that are right, but bring about choice, access, and quality to our residents. That is what we promised them 7 years ago, and that is what they deserve today.

It is time for the Senate, the House, and this administration and the next administration to realize that our No. 1 priority was to bring about the promise of a program that has more access, lower costs, and more choice for American citizens. We cannot rely on going to a government single-payer system. It will bankrupt the country, destroy health care, and eliminate the choice we all love as Americans.

So with that, I challenge the Senate to get down to business, correct the inequities in the law that was passed and do the right thing for the people of Georgia who I represent—give them insurance that is accessible, affordable, and accountable to the American people.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SULLIVAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN WILLIAMS

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I would like to recognize Marvin Williams as this week's Arkansan of the Week for his work as the UCAN coordinator at the University of Central Arkansas in Conway. UCAN stands for Unlocking College Academics Now, a program at UCA aimed at helping students facing their first academic suspension to improve their grade point average and continue their education. Students who participate in UCAN are permitted to stay in school during their first suspension rather than withdrawing for the semester.

As the program coordinator, Marvin works with students to help identify their academic weaknesses and find ways to accommodate them. Under Marvin's leadership, the program has helped 347 students obtain their college degrees. Without UCAN, it is possible that many of these students would have taken their semester suspension and not have returned to complete their degree.

The impact Marvin has on students' lives cannot be overstated. One of his colleagues wrote:

> [Marvin] meets with students on a daily basis to encourage them to take control of their lives and their education, so they can improve their future. On a regular basis he experiences the difficulties of life as students bring him their circumstances, and he walks with them when they have no one else to turn to. Along with that, when they need correction, he does it with empathy, and leads them back to the path they need to be on.

But Marvin's compassion does not end with his work in the classroom. Marvin was also instrumental in establishing the Bear Essentials Food Pantry, the UCA on-campus food bank. The food pantry idea was born out of a meeting Marvin had 2 years ago with a student who had very little to eat. He provided the student with a list of nearby food pantries, but she lacked the transportation needed to visit the off-campus locations. Marvin responded by taking the student to the cafeteria and paying for her meal and then springing into action. He recruited a few other UCA employees to help him, and the group successfully opened a food bank on UCA's campus.

In conclusion, I would like to quote again Marvin's colleague, who concluded his nomination with these words:

> I don't think I can accurately describe the work that Marvin has done. I'm sure in the past he's received recognition, awards, and the like. However, I believe that this week, this month, maybe even this year he is the type of Arkansan that we should aspire to be in our communities.

I am pleased to recognize Marvin Williams as this week's Arkansan of the Week, and I join all Arkansans in thanking him for his positive impact on those around him.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

OBAMACARE

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, as President Obama's Presidency draws to a close, talk tends to turn to his legacy. What will President Obama leave behind? Internationally, of course, he will leave behind a growing terrorist threat and an emboldened Iran on its way to becoming a nuclear power. Domestically, the President will leave behind a weak economy, as the recent economic growth numbers for the second quarter made clear. We grew at a

little more than 1 percent. If you look at the historical average since World War II, average growth has been 3 percent, 3.5 percent. In fact, President Obama will be the only President in history—at least since they started keeping these sorts of numbers—who will not have had 1 year in his Presidency where the growth rate exceeded 3 percent.

Under his Presidency, we have averaged about 1.5 percent, so it is a sluggish, anemic economy that continues to keep wages at lower levels for American workers, the highest number of people who have left the labor force and lowest labor participation rate literally in 40 years. That is the economic legacy of the President.

Of course, the President will leave behind his signature law, ObamaCare. Many Democrats would still like to think of ObamaCare as the President's signature domestic achievement, but you can ask anybody to scan any newspaper, and you can see it is well on its way to being a disaster.

This is just a small sampling of recent ObamaCare headlines. From the New York Times, this headline read: ''Think Your ObamaCare Plan Will Be Like Employer Coverage? Think Again.''

From the Chicago Tribune: ''Illinois ObamaCare rates could soar as state submits insurance premium increases to feds.''

From the Washington Post: ''Healthcare exchange signups fall far short of forecasts.''

From a Lancaster, PA, newspaper: ''Lancaster residents will have rising premiums, fewer choices from 2017 ObamaCare health plans.''

From the Wall Street Journal: ''Insurers Move to Limit Options in Health-Care Exchange Plans.''

From The Tennessean, quoting the Tennessee insurance commissioner: ''Tennessee insurance commissioner: Obamacare exchange 'very near collapse.''' That is a headline from The Tennessean.

I could go on. In fact, I could go on for a long time. Those are just a few of the headlines from the past 3 weeks. I could literally fill an entire speech with the negative ObamaCare headlines just this summer. Just to reiterate, these are newspaper headlines. These are not conservative talking points. ObamaCare is failing so badly that even those who might like to deny it cannot.

But let's get into the specifics. What exactly are consumers on the exchanges facing for this coming year? For starters, they are facing huge premium increases—36 percent, 43 percent, 19 percent, 22.9 percent, 89 percent. Those are some of the average rate hikes that Americans are facing around the country.

Let's break that down for just a minute. Let's say that your health care plan for 2016 costs $10,000. Let's say you are facing a 43-percent rate increase, which is the average rate increase facing Humana customers in the State of Mississippi. A 43-percent increase means you would have to pay an additional $4,300 for your health insurance next year—$4,300. That is a massive increase for so many individuals and families, and that is just the rate hike for 1 year.

Many people facing these kinds of increases already faced a substantial rate hike for 2016. Now they are expected to pay even more in 2017. Who knows what they will face in 2018. These kinds of rate hikes are completely unsustainable. Can you imagine? Just imagine if an individual's mortgage payment increased at a similar rate. Within a couple of years, most people wouldn't be able to afford to pay for their homes. While health insurance may seem like a significantly smaller part of the budget than a mortgage payment, the truth is, for many families it is not.

I have heard from at least one South Dakota family whose health insurance payments exceeded its mortgage payments. In Tennessee, individuals are facing average rate hikes ranging from 44.3 percent to 62 percent for 2017. How many families can absorb a 62-percent increase in their health care costs—and for just 1 year, a 1-year increase.

Residents in my State of South Dakota are also facing huge rate hikes. A 40-year-old nonsmoker in South Dakota faces a whopping 36-percent rate hike for a silver plan in 2017—36 percent in my State of South Dakota. I have to tell you that is simply not affordable for most South Dakotans.

What are consumers getting in exchange for their premium hikes? Too often the answer seems to be not much. For starters, many customers who are already paying massive premiums face thousands of dollars in deductibles on top of that—before their coverage even kicks in.

Then there are the increasingly narrow networks of doctors and hospitals on the exchanges. As the Wall Street Journal reported recently: ''Under intense pressure to curb costs that have led to losses on the Affordable Care Act exchanges, insurers are accelerating their move toward plans that offer limited choices of doctors and hospitals.''

The days of the President's ''if you like your doctor, you can keep your doctor'' promise are long gone. Nowadays you have not only lost your doctor, you may have very few options to replace them. Of course, all of this is assuming you still have your health care plan.

Countless Americans this year are once again discovering the hollowness of the President's ''if you like your health care plan, you can keep it'' promise. Because the other side of the story is that insurers are dropping out of the exchanges in droves.

In August, insurance giant Aetna announced it is pulling out of 11 of the 15 States where it offers plans on the exchanges. Meanwhile, Humana is exiting several exchanges, while megainsurer UnitedHealthcare is pulling out of a whopping 31 States. What does this mean for consumers? Well, for many people it means they have lost their health care plan and their insurance company and that they may have very few options for replacing them. The President promised that choosing a health insurance plan would be like buying a TV on Amazon. For many people nowadays, going on healthcare.gov is akin to choosing a TV on Amazon if Amazon only offered one or two TVs.

According to a report released in August, one-third of the country may have just one insurer to pick from on the exchanges for next year. Well, if you don't like that insurance company, apparently it is your tough luck.

One county in Arizona may actually have no insurers from which to choose, not a single one. It is abundantly clear ObamaCare is failing American families, and even Democrats are starting to indicate they realize the current situation can't continue. Of course, Democrats' answers rarely involve going back to the drawing board to consider a better solution. Instead, Democrats generally offer proposals that involve throwing good money after bad. Democrats claim that more government is the solution. Throw more taxpayer money at the problem or let the government run all of health care—all health care plans to be government run. That is what we are starting to hear.

Of course, maybe government-run health care for all was the plan all along, but would you trust the Federal Government to run your health care plan after seeing how it is doing with ObamaCare? Then, of course, there is the administration's solution, what the New York Times calls ''a major push to enroll new participants in public marketplaces.''

Previous recent pushes have been of limited effectiveness. Enrollment in the exchanges currently stands at roughly 12 million, just over half of what was projected to be at this point in the law's implementation, but leaving that aside, the administration is unlikely to have a lot of success with a new enrollment push because it is abundantly clear it is pushing a broken program.

How does the administration think it is going to make high premiums, high deductibles, and limited choices look attractive to Americans? If I were the administration, I wouldn't hold out too much hope for an advertising campaign coming to the rescue. If we wanted to coin a phrase to describe the Obama Presidency, it might be the ''Presidency of diminished expectations.'' This, after all, is the Presidency in which Americans started to doubt the cornerstone of the American dream, something we all grew up with, that their children will have a better life than they do.

It is the Presidency in which we were asked to start looking at weak economic growth—as I mentioned, a little

more than 1 percent in the last quarter and 1 percent in the quarter before that—weak economic growth as the new normal. This is good enough. Obviously, it is the Presidency in which we were asked to look at a future of high premiums and few choices as the new standard for health care.

I don't believe or think for a minute we need to resign ourselves to the diminished expectations of the Obama Presidency. We don't have to be stuck in the Obama economy for the long term, and ObamaCare doesn't have to be our health care future.

ObamaCare's goals of affordable, quality care were noble goals, but this law has utterly failed as a way of getting us there. We need to start over. We need to lift the burden ObamaCare has placed on American families. We need to replace this law with health care reform that will actually drive down costs and increase access to care. I have to say, Republicans have a lot of ideas to bring to the table, we are ready to start working on a new solution, and I hope Democrats and the new President will join us.

The American people have been stuck with ObamaCare for long enough.

ZIKA VIRUS FUNDING

Mr. President, I wish to take a moment to talk about one other health care issue; that is, Federal funding to combat the Zika virus.

Democrats blocked $1.1 billion in Zika funding for the third time this week, despite the fact that every single Democrat in the Senate supported the exact same level of funding this spring. That is right. Every single Senate Democrat supported this exact level of funding this spring. Republicans were all ready to pass a final version of the bill and get this funding into the hands of the people fighting the virus, and then Senate Democrats changed their minds. They have offered a lot of different excuses. The Zika bill attacks women's health care, they claim, despite the fact that the bill actually increases women's access to care.

It threatens clean water protections, they say, despite the fact that the bill lifts just a handful of redundant regulations for a brief period of 180 days so mosquitoes can be sprayed—to kill the mosquitoes that are carrying the virus. They also claim to dislike the way the bill is paid for, despite the fact that the majority of the money used to fund the bill has been sitting around unused.

Either Democrats are so beholden to special interest groups that they cannot make decisions for themselves or they cannot take yes for an answer. The Zika funding bill provides expanded funding for community health centers, public health departments, and hospitals. The bill funds research into a Zika vaccine. It funds research into Zika treatments, and it streamlines mosquito control efforts, as the best way to protect people is to make sure they don't get bitten in the first place.

The head of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the lead government agency for fighting diseases, has said $1.1 billion—the exact amount we are talking about—will take care of immediate Zika needs.

So the question is, What are the Democrats waiting for? The number of Zika cases in the United States is rapidly increasing. More than 2,700 people within the continental United States are infected and many more in the territories. Democrats have talked and talked about the importance of addressing this crisis. Yet they just rejected their third opportunity to act.

How big does this problem have to get before Democrats decide to stop playing politics with the Zika funding? I hope they will act soon, work with us, and answer the calls and demands we are getting from the American people to provide a solution to this problem.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LOUISIANA FLOODING

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the thousand-year flood that hit my State of Louisiana a few weeks ago. It is not named, so we call it the Great Flood of 2016, in which 13 people lost their lives and $8.7 billion in damage occurred in just a few days.

As an example of the enormity, here are the power outages that followed the flooding. This is baseline before the flood. The lights went out, and all of this reflects homes substantially flooded. There is no substitute for witnessing the aftermath of the disaster yourself, but I will try to paint a picture of the damage of this terrible event and the situation from which my constituents are currently trying to rebuild.

Again, it was an unprecedented weather event. The National Weather Service deemed it a once-in-a-thousand-year event. There was no way to prepare. It was not as if there was a storm system off the coast of Africa that was proceeding across the Atlantic Ocean. Less than a quarter of the population had flood insurance and not because they were supposed to and didn't. Most weren't supposed to because it wasn't supposed to flood, and they were not required to have flood insurance. Again, the flooding occurred in areas more than 50 feet above sea level where folks were told they were not in a flood zone or were at low risk. That is one example.

Thursday afternoon, residents were warned of a possible flash flood from a weather system moving into the area, but even the National Hurricane Center had no expectation of how devastating the storm would be. It was missing key cyclone characteristics, and these parishes, never having been hit by a flood such as this, felt all was well. The first parishes to be hit by flooding had no time to evacuate or prepare.

In just the first 2 days, as much as 2 feet of rain fell in South Louisiana. This record rainfall statistically had a 0.1-percent chance of occurring; thus, it is described as a thousand-year weather event. Again, this is baseline—grass, trees, roads. This is the same street. All that brown is water.

In parts of Livingston Parish, within 15 hours, 31 inches of rain fell. By the end of the third day, Baton Rouge, the capital city, had 19.14 inches of rain; Denham Springs, within Livingston Parish, had about 25 inches of rain; Watson, LA, saw over 31 inches of rain.

We received more than three times the rain that Louisiana saw from Hurricane Katrina. The recordbreaking rainfall led to recordbreaking river crest. For example, the National Weather Service recorded the Amite River's height at 46.2 feet—5 feet higher than the previous record.

Again, this is all pretty apparent. This is baseline where you have dry land with some lakes in between and now that is water. This would be the river, and the river bleeds out into the surrounding land. The Comite River was at 34 feet—4 feet higher than the previous record. As water poured out of these overflowing river systems, currents were so strong that 14 stream gauges, used to measure the height and current of the river, were broken.

When the rain ended, 13 were dead: William Mayfield, Linda Bishop, Brett Broussard, William Borne, Richard James, Samuel Muse, Kenneth Slocum, Earrol Lewis, Stacy Ruffin, Alexandra Budde, Ordatha Hoggatt, and two others who have not been identified.

Many were swept out into the current of the water. Most were caught completely off guard by the speed at which the flooding occurred. These parishes are more than 50 feet above sea level, and they were not prepared. The majority of the 20 parishes that were declared Federal disaster areas were considered low risk for flooding. In Louisiana, only about 12 percent of homeowners living in low-risk areas have flood insurance. FEMA has already documented over 60,000 homes that were significantly damaged. The number is expected to increase to more than 110,000 homes. Less than 20,000 of those families and individuals had flood insurance.

This is debris piled up in front of homes. After 3 days of heavy rain, 20 parishes—one-third of the State—were declared Federal disaster areas. Among these, East Baton Rouge had 35 percent of its homes and businesses damaged. Ascension and Livingston Parishes had about 90 percent of their homes significantly damaged or declared a total loss.

You walk the streets, and entire lives are lined up by the curb. Imagine almost 100,000 people having to start from scratch. Imagine right now owning only the clothes on your back and

a waterlogged home, which may cost more to repair than you can hope to repay. It is fair to say that this region is in crisis.

A significant portion of our State's population has lost everything. In many cities, thousands had to be rescued by boat or airlifted—taking nothing with them and forced to leave everything behind.

The good news is our community is strong. Neighbors are helping neighbors slowly put pieces back together, but there are challenges repairing infrastructure, sending kids to school, and disposing of large amounts of debris.

Aside from that, we are still in hurricane season. We don't know what might come next, but another storm hitting Louisiana before recovery is complete would be devastating.

Right now my office is working in tandem with the entire Louisiana congressional delegation and our Governor on securing expedited authorization and funding to build the Comite River Diversion and other mitigation projects to keep this from happening again. This is critical for rebuilding and preventing this level of damage from occurring with future storms. Remembering that our State has experienced severe flooding in 36 parishes in less than 6 months, our delegation is requesting a 90-percent to 10-percent cost share between FEMA and the State of Louisiana. We are also asking for supplemental appropriations of disaster recovery community development block grant funds to help with the long-term recovery.

Louisianans will work tirelessly, as we have for weeks, to rebuild. We are so lucky that we have had volunteers from out of the State come to help. Hopefully today, by increasing the awareness of this disaster, more people are encouraged to volunteer and donate in order to help fellow Americans recover.

Mr. President, I yield back.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. ERNST). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess as under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:18 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. FLAKE).

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2016—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

OBAMACARE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to speak once again on the failures of the so-called Affordable Care Act and what they mean for hard-working families and taxpayers.

This is far from the first time I have come to the floor to talk about ObamaCare. Indeed, over the past several years, I don't think I have spoken as often about any other topic, and I am not alone. Since the time the Democrats forced the Affordable Care Act through Congress on a series of pure party-line votes, my Republican colleagues and I have been speaking about the poor judgment and shortsightedness that has unfortunately defined the trajectory of this law from its drafting to its passage and now well into its implementation. Quite frankly, we have had plenty of ammunition. It seems like we are treated to at least one new ObamaCare horror story every week.

My friends on the other side of the aisle have done their best to downplay our criticisms and minimize every negative story written about the problems with ObamaCare. In fact, just this morning the Senate minority leader came to the floor and pronounced the Affordable Care Act a success, but the American people have long recognized the truth: ObamaCare isn't working and it never will. This isn't a matter of opinion. This is not just political rhetoric in an election year. By its own standards—and the standards of those who drafted, passed, and implemented the Affordable Care Act, ObamaCare has been a historic failure.

Case in point, the American people were promised that ObamaCare would bring down health costs, but in reality costs are continuing to go up. Over this summer, as we moved ever closer to the next open enrollment period for the ObamaCare insurance exchanges, we have learned that insurers throughout the country have submitted requests to raise premiums by an average of 18 to 23 percent over last year's premiums. For some plans, the requested rate hikes are significantly higher than that average, coming in at more than 60 percent according to some recent reports.

Consider the following expected rate increases. In California, policyholders can expect a 13-percent average increase in premiums, which more than triples the increases seen in the past 2 years. In Florida, they can expect a rate increase over 19 percent on average over this year. In Nebraska, they can expect an average increase of 35 percent, with some rates increasing by nearly 50 percent. In Wisconsin, rates are expected to increase on average by as much as 30 percent. These numbers are more staggering when you consider that when the law was passed, the Congressional Budget Office projected rate increases of only 8 percent at this point.

By some estimates, premiums for silver plans—the standard metric—are expected to increase 11 percent, more than they have at any point since ObamaCare was implemented.

While some of my colleagues have claimed that the evidence of massive premium increases is mostly anecdotal and that tax credits help blunt the overall cost increase, they simply cannot ignore the facts. Premiums in the ObamaCare insurance exchanges are going up in markets throughout the country, and according to CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, 12 million individuals are estimated to have to pay the full price next year because they either are not eligible for credits or they would choose to purchase coverage outside the ObamaCare exchanges. What is more, the middle class is increasingly bearing the brunt of these increased costs.

As the Wall Street Journal recently reported, middle-class families are spending 25 percent more on health care costs, which reduces their spending on other necessities. David Cutler, the health care economist from Harvard, is quoted in the article as saying, when it comes to health care, it is '''a story of three Americas.' One group, the rich, can afford health care easily. The poor can access public assistance. But for lower middle to middle-income Americans, 'the income struggles and the health-care struggles together are a really potent issue.'''

Our focus should no longer be on the question of whether premiums are going up. We should instead be trying to figure out why it is happening. In the end, there are a lot of reasons why Americans are paying more for health insurance under a new system that was supposed to help them pay less, but the overall explanation is actually pretty simple: The President's health care law was poorly designed, and they know it.

Recall when my friends were drafting and passing the Affordable Care Act, they claimed that the system they were putting in place—complete with higher taxes, burdensome mandates, and draconian regulations—would entice more people into the health insurance market. With the larger pool of insured individuals, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle argued that insurers would be able to keep pace with all the new requirements imposed under the law without passing costs on to patients. We now know that these projections were, to put it nicely, foolhardy. From the outset, enrollment in the ObamaCare exchanges has lagged behind the rosy projections we saw when the law was passed. As time has worn on, more and more people have opted to pay the fines rather than purchase health care on the exchanges.

In February 2013, CBO projected that more than 24 million people would be enrolled in the exchanges. As of this

past March, the actual number was less than half of that number.

My colleagues, in their desperate attempts to defend the health care law, tend to focus solely on the number of uninsured people in the United States—a number that has, admittedly, gone down in recent years. However, what they tend to leave out is the fact that the vast majority of newly insured people under the law haven't purchased insurance through the exchanges. They have enrolled in Medicaid, a fiscally unsound program that provides less than optimal coverage options for patients. In fact, there are over 30 million people without insurance, which was the reason we enacted the law—or at least that was the argument. Today there are at least 30 million people without insurance.

The Washington Post recently ran an article on the enrollment shortfalls in the exchanges, plainly spelling out the issues. They said:

> Debate over how perilous the predicament is for the Affordable Care Act, commonly called ObamaCare, is nearly as partisan as the divide over the law itself. But at the root of the problem is this: The success of the law depends fundamentally on the exchanges being profitable for insurers, and that requires more people to sign up.

Long story short, people are not signing up on the exchanges in the numbers that were promised. As a result, health insurance plans have been forced to adhere to the law's burdensome mandates and regulations without the benefit of an expanded and healthier risk pool. So as we have seen in recent months, plans in many of the exchanges have reported massive losses, leading a number of major insurers in important markets throughout the country to terminate their plans altogether. The result: patients and consumers are being left with fewer and fewer options.

According to a recent study by the Kaiser Family Foundation, nearly one out of every three counties in the United States is likely to have only one health insurance option available on the exchanges in 2017. Another third of U.S. counties will only have two options available. Thus, what had been approximately 35 percent of the counties with two or less options on the exchanges is likely to double to around 67 percent.

Furthermore, more than 2 million individuals are expected to have to change plans for 2017 as a result of insurers leaving States, which is nearly double compared to those who had switched carriers at the end of last year.

You don't need a Ph.D. in economics to know that, generally speaking, fewer options means higher costs for consumers and lower quality products being offered. That is exactly what the American people are dealing with when it comes to health insurance. This includes people from my home State of Utah. For example, one of my constituents, Mr. Chris Secrist, wrote to me. He said:

> Since the new health care law was forced on us my premiums along with my deductibles have skyrocketed. With my premium, deductible, and ''out of pocket'' expense . . . my total out of pocket expense for insurance now tops $20,000 per year . . . can anyone . . . explain how this can be considered ''affordable health care''?

Over the August recess, I met with the Utah board of directors of the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society, and there I heard from many Utahns about the skyrocketing cost of care over the past 3 years. These constituents repeatedly emphasized that they had initially hoped ObamaCare would help them, but in their experience, it had only made things worse and much more expensive.

The downward spiral of ObamaCare is a circle that cannot be broken without some kind of intervention. While there are a number of ideas out there to address these problems, there are really only two major paths we can take. We can enact reforms that are patient-centered and market-driven or we can expand the role of government in regulating, mandating and, in the end, paying for more and more of our health care system.

Republicans in Congress, myself included, have proposed plans that would take us down the first path toward more patient-centered reforms. My friends on the other side, when they are not doubling down on the status quo under ObamaCare, are advocating for even more government involvement. Case in point, the Democrat's nominee for President has outlined a number of ''reforms'' she would like to add to the ''progress we've made'' under ObamaCare. Each of her proposals amounts to an expanded role for the Federal Government, including the renewed idea of the so-called ''public option'' or a government-run plan.

In other words, in this election season, the Democrats' answer to the failure of ObamaCare is more government control of our health care system.

It is funny, beginning in 2009, when the health care law was being finalized, I argued that Democrats intended to keep expanding the role of the Federal Government in health care to the point where they could argue that the only workable option after a series of failures would be to create a single-payer health care system; in other words, socialized medicine.

Some pundits and even my colleagues declared that I was paranoid, that I was trying to scare people into opposing ObamaCare. Yet 7 years later, those claims look relatively prescient, if I do say so myself.

Faced with the failure of ObamaCare to live up to its many promises, my colleagues are not arguing for a change in direction. Instead, they are clamoring for more authority to dictate the terms of what had been a private health care marketplace before. In a world where the government dictates both the products on the market and the prices at which they are sold, the eventual result is a marketplace in which the government is the only available provider. In other words, while many of my friends on the other side will deny they want to create a single-payer or socialized medicine health care system in the United States, that is the direction they have us headed.

Fortunately, the march toward a single-payer system is not a fait accompli. We can take action to right this ship now. We can control costs. We can take government out of the equation and give patients and consumers more choices. Of course, to get there, more of my colleagues on the other side will have to acknowledge the failures of the current approach and agree on the need to plot a new course.

Perhaps once the upcoming election is over, we can begin to make progress on these issues. It is my hope that with the current administration in the rearview mirror, people will be more willing to acknowledge the failures of the ObamaCare status quo. I recognize that the coming election may embolden those who support even more rigorous government involvement in the health care sector to try to take us further down the path of a single-payer system. If that is the case, we are looking at an even more contentious environment than the one we are in now.

Don't get me wrong. I want to see more bipartisanship around here. I want us to find more opportunities to work together and get past the blind partisanship that currently fuels so much of what we do here and that caused 100 percent of the Democrats and not one Republican in either House to support ObamaCare. But make no mistake, if the next administration or the next Congress tries to take us further down that path, they are going to have a heck of a fight on their hands. It is a fight that I personally am prepared to win so that we can eventually have a health care system that works for everyone.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. HEITKAMP. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUESTS—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. HEITKAMP. Mr. President, I come to the floor today after spending the last 7 weeks traveling the beautiful State of North Dakota and working with communities on issues that matter the most to them, whether it is agriculture, opioid abuse—any number of issues involving urban and rural housing. But one common message occurs at every stop: Why can't Congress get its job done? Why aren't you doing what you are supposed to be doing?

So the people of North Dakota and I think the people of this country have a simple message: They want us to do

our job. They are sick and tired of politics getting in the way of work getting done, and they don't understand why even the most basic issues, the most simple issues, issues where there are vast majorities that support them, get hung up in partisan politics.

That got me thinking about three numbers that really sum up the inability of my friends in the majority to do their job. Those numbers are 90, 175, and 20.

Let's start with 90. Ninety is the current number of judicial vacancies across our various Federal courts in the United States. Thirty-two of those vacancies have been deemed judicial emergencies. That means that justice is being severely delayed in those jurisdictions. Every day, Americans and American businesses have to sit and wait for resolution and certainty when we are capable of getting the job done, when we actually believe we have qualified nominees ready to take the bench and hear those cases.

The majority has brought to the floor and confirmed only 20 circuit and district court judges during this Congress—20. How does that compare? Well, if you look at the last 2 years of the George W. Bush Presidency, the Senate Judiciary Committee, which was then chaired by Senator LEAHY, actually approved nearly three times as many. In fact, 68 judges were approved during that time period—68 judges compared to 20. Last year the majority matched the record for confirming the fewest number of judicial nominees in more than half a century. That is just 11 nominees for the entire year.

These are not records that any of us should be proud of, not when we hear from judges, lawyers, and our constituents about the backlog of cases in the Federal courts and around this country.

Right now, 31 nominees still have yet to either have a hearing or a vote in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Some of these nominees have put their lives on hold and are ready to serve their country in some of the highest positions a lawyer can hope to achieve. They are putting their lives on hold and delaying their economic viability, waiting to find out.

That leads me to the second number. The second number is 175. That is the number of days since the President nominated Merrick Garland to the U.S. Supreme Court. My friends in the majority will come down and claim they absolutely could not give him a hearing because of something called the Biden rule—something which I have never voted on and which I did not know existed. I went looking in the rule book to try to find out where this Biden rule exists, and I have yet to track it down. But I do know that when we talk about statements on the floor attributed to then-Senator JOE BIDEN and now-Vice President JOE BIDEN, we ought to look at not what he said but what he did when he chaired the all-important Senate Judiciary Committee. So when we look at this from the lens of actions speaking louder than words and if we look at what JOE BIDEN was able to accomplish when he chaired the committee, he gave a hearing to every single nominee who came before him, whether that nominee was nominated by a Democratic President or a Republican President.

That brings me to my last number, which should be the easiest of all to address. That number is 20. Twenty is the number of circuit and district court judges who have had a hearing, who have been reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee on a bipartisan basis—in fact, 18 of them were unanimous—but they are still awaiting an up-or-down vote in the Senate.

I think it is unusual that I should even have to come to the floor to explain how ridiculous this is. These nominees are all noncontroversial. They are noncontroversial enough to have received a hearing and been voted out of the committee with Republican and Democratic support. That means the majority of the committee that we charge with fully vetting these nominees found all of the nominees qualified to serve a lifetime appointment on the Federal district court bench. Well, 12 were nominated over 300 days ago and 6 others were nominated over 200 days ago, and still they wait. Several of these judges were nominated and have the support of both their home State Democratic and Republican Senators. Several of these judges were nominated by and have the support of all of their Senators. It is just unheard of that they should have to wait, given that we have gone through the process.

One of those nominees I want to particularly point out is a woman by the name of Jennifer Puhl. Jennifer Puhl is from Devils Lake. Her family is a huge and important part of the community there. Her dad runs a small business, a plumbing business, and she worked her way up through the ranks and currently serves as an assistant U.S. attorney in North Dakota. She was appointed by a Democratic President, but she served initially and received her initial appointment as an assistant U.S. attorney from a Republican appointee. She is highly qualified and completely noncontroversial; yet she waits and yet the Eighth Circuit waits for another person to sit on the bench and carry the load of that important circuit court.

So I think it is time to do our job. I think it is time to move these 20 nominees and to get the court fully functioning.

I make this point because when we look at the role Congress plays in the judiciary, we have a very significant role, given lifetime appointments, that we would, in fact, provide advice and consent. But beyond that, the judiciary is an incredibly important part of our checks and balances. When we don't have a functioning judiciary, we do not have a functioning democracy. I think it is very important that we look at this in the light of our responsibility to make sure these three branches of government are fully functioning and doing their job and able to do their job because we have people in place.

So I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 359, 362, 363, 364, 459, 460, 461, 508, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 597, 598, 599, 600, 687, 688, and 689; that the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nominees in the order listed; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the Senate has treated President Obama very fairly with respect to his judicial nominations. By comparison, at this point in President Bush's Presidency, the Senate had confirmed 316 of his judicial nominations—316. As of now, the Senate has already confirmed 329 of President Obama's judicial nominees. In fact, the Senate has already confirmed more of President Obama's judicial nominees than it did during the entirety—the entirety—of President Bush's 8 years in office.

So at this point I am going to object to the request, but I am prepared to enter into an agreement to process a bipartisan package of four more judicial nominations that would include a California judicial nomination, two Pennsylvania judicial nominations, and a Utah judicial nomination. This would presumably be agreeable to the senior Senator from California, the junior Senator from California, and to the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, along with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania and both Utah Senators.

So I am going to ask the Senator from North Dakota to modify her request as follows: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider individually the following nominations, at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Democratic leader: Calendar Nos. 364, 460, 461, and 569; that there be 30 minutes for debate only on each nomination, equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of time on the respective nomination, the Senate proceed to vote, without intervening action or debate, on the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, as the junior

Senator from New Jersey, this is difficult for me because one of the judges the Republican leader is suggesting be skipped is the judge who has been waiting for the longest time. Judge Julien Neals has been waiting since February of 2015. He is someone who came out of the committee with bipartisan support and someone who has deep qualifications. In addition to this, he is suggesting that we skip another judge named Ed Stanton, who is the U.S. attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

I bring out those two judges who are next on the list. They are the two longest waiting judges for the district court—one from May and one from February. I single those two out not just because one of them is from New Jersey but, if you look at the list of the next 15 judges, these are the only two African Americans on the list. The two longest waiting district court judges and the only two African Americans are the two who are being singled out, among others, to be skipped over in what the Republican leader is suggesting.

I know that for my colleagues in the Republican Party this is not a conscious thing. I know this is a coincidence and that it is not intentional that the two longest waiting judges—the only two African-American judges on this list of 15—are being skipped over, but I do feel it is necessary to point out this fact. At a time when this Nation is looking at this judicial system as needing to confront judicial bias, at a time when judicial organizations of all backgrounds are pointing out the need for diversity on the Federal court, what is being suggested right now is that we come up with a bargain to skip over the two longest waiting district court judges, who happen to be the only two African Americans on the list of the next 15. That, to me, is unacceptable, especially when you look at the qualifications of these two judges and especially if you look at their wide bipartisan support within the Judiciary Committee. The perception alone should be problematic to all of us in this body.

So I would like to object to this offer, especially given the tensions that exist right now in our country, the urgency for diversity on the bench, and the clear qualifications of these men, and, finally, the fact that they have been waiting since May and February of 2015.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the majority leader?

Mr. BOOKER. Yes, there is objection. I object to the modification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. MCCONNELL. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Wisconsin.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, before I returned home for the August recess, I came to the floor to call on the Senate to take up pending judicial nominations. Once again, today I join my colleagues in calling for action on the crisis that is facing our Federal courts.

We had an unusually long recess—what is called the August recess, but it actually started in mid-July. We have a brief period of time when we are back in session before we are about to have yet another recess prior to the elections. I understand the Senate has been in session fewer days than the Senate has been in session in some decades—60 years.

I feel it necessary that we step up and deal with this crisis in the Federal courts and do our jobs. I call on my colleagues in the majority to do our jobs.

The obstruction that we have seen with regard to filling judicial vacancies is harming our Federal courts and our Nation, our economy, and individuals who come before those courts to seek justice.

In this current Congress, only 22 judges have been confirmed by the Senate. As we have discussed today, we currently have 90 vacancies on the Federal courts. Thirty-two—one-third—have been declared judicial emergencies. Yet before the Senate right now, we have Presidential nominees for these vacancies—27 in number—that are available for our consideration. Each of those names has garnered a bipartisan majority from the Judiciary Committee. A bipartisan majority has supported those Presidential nominees. Each and every one of them deserve a vote in the full Senate. The American people fully deserve a functioning Federal judiciary—whether the Supreme Court, our circuit courts, or the district courts.

From my home State of Wisconsin, we have a longstanding vacancy on the Seventh Circuit Court. This longstanding vacancy is absolutely unacceptable. This traditional Wisconsin seat on the Seventh Circuit Court has been vacant for more than 6 years. This is the longest Federal circuit court vacancy in the country. Today marks the 2,435th day—that is 6 years and 8 months—of this vacancy. The people of Wisconsin and our neighbors in Illinois and Indiana deserve a fully functioning court of appeals.

During this long vacancy, the Seventh Circuit has been considering issues that face people of our State as well as our country. These issues include women's health, labor rights, campaign finance, marriage equality, and, most recently, voting rights. These are important issues, and the people of Wisconsin deserve better than an empty seat when judgments are being made on such consequential issues.

We have a highly qualified nominee for this seat. Don Schott was nominated by the President on January 12. He has strong bipartisan support. Both Senator JOHNSON and I have returned our blue slips, a part of the process to advance one of these nominees. A bipartisan majority of the Wisconsin judicial nominating commission recommended and supported his consideration by the President.

Don Schott also received the support of a bipartisan majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee when they voted to advance his nomination. Don Schott is very well qualified. He has the experience and the temperament to be an outstanding Federal court judge on the circuit court, and his nomination deserves a vote. The people of the State of Wisconsin deserve to have this traditionally Wisconsin seat filled.

Nine judicial nominees who have been previously approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee prior to Don Schott still haven't had their up-or-down vote either by the Senate, and they deserve it. As is the tradition of this body, we vote on these nominees in the order they appear in the Executive Calendar. As such, I will request that the Senate Republican leader schedule votes on each of these nominees, as well as on Don Schott.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 359, 362, 363, 364, 459, 460, 461, 508, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, and 597; that the Senate proceed to vote, without intervening action or debate, on the nominations in the order listed; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nominations; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I have already pointed out that President Obama has already had more judges confirmed than President Bush in his entire 8 years.

I offered a counter UC that would confirm four of the judges. I will not repeat the modification that I offered earlier.

Therefore, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TOOMEY). Objection is heard.

The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, there are currently 27 pending nominations on the Executive Calendar and 90 total judicial vacancies. More than half of these nominations have been waiting since 2015 for a confirmation vote.

Hawaii's own Clare Connors was nominated to the Federal bench 1 year ago tomorrow. She is one of the nominees who would be skipped under the Republican leader's compromise offer, which is not a fair offer any way you look at it. Claire's resume is extensive and impressive.

In her time as a U.S. assistant attorney, Clare prosecuted Hawaii's most extensive mortgage fraud case. The case involved 15 criminals who were making it harder for Hawaii's families to obtain mortgages. This is only one example of Clare's nonpartisan commitment to public service.

During her career, Clare has worked for Attorney General John Ashcroft and Attorney General Eric Holder. She is impartial, she is qualified, and she deserves a vote.

If Clare is not confirmed, the Hawaii district court seat would be left vacant for over a year. People who appear before our courts don't want to know or care if their judge is a Democrat or a Republican. They just want to know that when they get their day in court, there will be a competent and qualified judge sitting there. This goes double, of course, for the highest Court in the land, the Supreme Court, which, because of an unfilled vacancy, has resulted in a number of 4-to-4 votes. That is not how the U.S. Supreme Court should operate. We need to do our jobs.

Mr. President, I rise today, therefore, and ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 359, 362, 363, 364, 459, 460, 461, 508, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573; that the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nominations in the order listed; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nominations; that any related statements be printed in the Record; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I previously stated on two occasions that President Obama has already gotten 13 more judges confirmed than President Bush in all of his 8 years as President. I offered a counter consent that was objected to that would have confirmed a district judge in California, two district judges in Pennsylvania, and a district judge in Utah. That was objected to, so I will spare the Senate the counter UC I offered earlier because I know it will be objected to. But with regard to the consent that has just been requested, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, Republicans who control the Senate are setting new records for obstruction by slowing the pace of judicial nominations to a crawl and leaving courts across this Nation overburdened and understaffed.

I have listened as Senator MCCONNELL has asserted that he is acting fairly on judges because more Obama judges have been confirmed than total George W. Bush judges. Here is my question: What kind of game does he think this is? At this point in time during the Bush administration, there were 42 judicial vacancies. Today, there are 90. At this point during the Bush administration, there were 13 judicial emergencies—vacancies in courts that are severely shorthanded and overburdened with cases. Today there are 32—more than twice as many vacancies, more than twice as many emergencies.

Senator MCCONNELL says, well, he just doesn't want to do his job, and neither do other Republicans. And we all know why. Republican leaders in Congress have made it abundantly clear that they want Donald Trump to be President so that he can appoint judges who will bend the law to suit his own interests and those of his wealthy friends, and if that doesn't work, then Republicans will settle for paralyzing the judicial system so that it cannot serve anyone at all.

Judicial nominees stand ready to provide American individuals, families, small businesses, and entrepreneurs with the justice they are guaranteed by our Constitution. One of those nominees is Inga Bernstein, a highly regarded Massachusetts attorney who has spent years serving families, teachers, and workers. Ms. Bernstein is not controversial. She is supported by both Republicans and Democrats. Give Ms. Bernstein her vote. In fact, give these 10 noncontroversial nominees their votes.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following 10 nominations: Calendar Nos. 359, 362, 363, 364, 459, 460, 461, 508, 569, 570; that the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nominations in the order listed; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nominations; that any related statements be printed in the Record; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, it is disgraceful that Republicans are blocking confirmation of these judges. It is even more disgraceful that 18 additional nominees haven't even had hearings yet, including Merrick Garland, who has now waited longer than any Supreme Court nominee in the history of the United States to receive a confirmation vote, while our highest Court continues to deadlock on issue after issue of importance to this Nation.

All we are asking for is the Senate Republicans to stop playing politics and do their job.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, to keep appropriate balance here in the Chamber, the Senate has treated President Obama fairly in terms of his judicial nominations. As the majority leader has pointed out, by comparison, at this point in President Bush's Presidency, the Senate had confirmed 316 of his judicial nominations. As of now, the Senate has already confirmed 329 of President Obama's judicial nominations. So President Obama is ahead of President Bush by that count. In fact, the Senate has already confirmed more of President Obama's judicial nominees than it did during the entirety of President Bush's 8 years in office.

Senator MCCONNELL offered an agreement to process a bipartisan package of four more judicial nominations that would include a California judicial nomination, two Pennsylvania judicial nominations, and a Utah judicial nomination, but Democrats objected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I rise again to continue the plea to move forward when it comes to fulfilling the vacancies now pending in our courts. I don't know about the Constitution saying anything about a tit-for-tat—what one President got another should get—but to me the obligation of the Senate is clear, and that is, we have an obligation to do our job and to fill vacancies.

During this Presidency, significantly more vacancies have come up because of retirements and other reasons. As we have already heard from the Senator from Massachusetts, not only are there double the vacancies, but the judicial emergencies being talked about now, which have nothing to do with party, are real. Around our country right now, there are many districts that are in crisis because of our failure to do our job.

Relying on a tit-for-tat partisan understanding reflected nowhere in our Constitution is unacceptable when we are not supporting the proper functioning of the judiciary.

We have nominations on the floor, ones that have passed out of the Judiciary Committee in a bipartisan fashion. One of those nominations—to fill a vacancy in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey—is Julien Neals, who is a well-qualified nominee and who has had to wait for over 19 months on his nomination—19 months. On this list, he is the longest waiting judge. Judge Neals has served as the chief judge of Newark Municipal Court, worked in private practice, and served his community as corporation counsel and business administrator for the city of Newark. The President nominated Judge Neals to the Federal bench over a year and a half ago. A hearing was held on his nomination in September 2015. The Judiciary Committee favorably reported his nomination by voice vote in November of 2015.

The delay in confirming this nomination is unfair to the people of New Jersey, who expect their justice system to

be working in its full capacity. But we know this isn't just a burden for New Jerseyans; States across this country are being forced to shoulder the Senate's failure to confirm judges, precipitating a massive judicial crisis in our country.

Continued judicial vacancies means that current Federal judges will be overworked and understaffed. Continued judicial vacancies means the American people must wait a year or two or longer to receive justice in a case. This goes counter to the very ideals we pledge allegiance to, this idea of liberty and justice for all. Without judges on the Federal bench, justice is denied for the woman who was fired on account of her gender. Without judges on the Federal bench, justice is denied for the transgender individual who is seeking to access a restroom or other public accommodation. Without judges on the Federal bench, justice is denied for the criminal defendant who deserves a speedy trial before a jury of their peers—fundamental constitutional ideas. The longer the Republican leadership delays filling our country's judicial vacancies, the longer justice is denied for Americans across our country.

I ask the Senate to promptly vote on the next two nominees who would be up, nominees from Tennessee and New Jersey. The Western District of Tennessee nominee, Edward Stanton, is a former U.S. attorney and has been pending for over 16 months. It is important for me to point out, especially after the suggestion from the Republican leader that we skip these first two judges, the longest waiting judges—I know there was no intention here, but I think it is important that we point out that in the compromise suggested by the majority leader, these are the only 2 African-American judges in the next 15.

So here we have two of the longest waiting judges, two qualified judges, two judges who passed out of the Judiciary Committee, two judges who deserve Senate action and who are also African-American judges who can help create diversity on our Federal judiciary so that it better reflects our society as a whole.

Given all of that—the totality of the crisis in our country, the urgency that is explicitly addressed in our Constitution that the Senate do its job—I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 359 and 362; further, that the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nominations in the order listed and that, if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CASSIDY. On behalf of the leader, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

OBAMACARE

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, the Americans I have talked with are tired of ObamaCare rhetoric. They are worried about the ObamaCare reality. And what is the reality today? The reality is that ObamaCare is unraveling at an alarming rate. There appears to be a very real danger that without structural changes there may be entire States with no insurer willing to sell plans on their ObamaCare exchanges in 2018.

We are talking about 10.8 million Americans who buy health insurance for themselves or their families on the ObamaCare exchanges created in each State as a result of the law passed in 2010. What we are saying is there are whole States where these 10.8 million Americans may have no options to purchase health care with ObamaCare subsidies. This unraveling is happening sooner than anyone thought and will require us to act both in the short term and in the long term.

If we don't take action in the short term, many Americans will have fewer options and no relief from skyrocketing premium costs. If we don't take action to address the longer term structural failure of ObamaCare, we could have a complete collapse of the individual insurance market. Again, what we mean is that you may be living in a State where you cannot buy health insurance if you rely on an ObamaCare subsidy.

The reality of ObamaCare today is alarming even for those of us who have been critical of the law and its thousands of pages of regulations. Before ObamaCare even became law, Republicans warned President Obama and we warned Democrats in Congress that ObamaCare was bad news for Americans.

In February of 2010, more than 6 years ago, I spoke for Republicans at a White House summit on health care and warned President Obama that premiums for millions of Americans with individual insurance would rise under his proposal. I was right about that. Republicans warned that ObamaCare would increase the cost of health care, that people would lose their choice of doctors, that policies would be canceled, that people would lose jobs, that taxes would go up, and that Medicare beneficiaries would be harmed. We were right about all of that. Today an alarming number of health care insurance companies are leaving ObamaCare exchanges. Americans are being forced to pay much more in premiums for the same health plans next year. This might be what Republicans predicted, but it is happening even faster than we imagined, and no one is happy about being right.

Unfortunately, I don't need to look any further than my home State of Tennessee to see how bad things have become. When Tennesseans woke up on August 24 and read the front page of our State's largest newspaper, they saw this headline: ''Very Near Collapse.'' The story wasn't about a bridge or about a foreign dictatorship. ''Very Near Collapse'' was our State insurance commissioner's description of the ObamaCare exchange in Tennessee, which more than 230,000 Tennesseans—almost a quarter of a million Tennesseans—used to buy health plans last year.

What does ''Very Near Collapse'' mean in the real world? This November, when Tennesseans are signing up for 2017 ObamaCare plans, there will be fewer plans to choose from, and they will be much more expensive. That is what it means. This picture will be the same for many Americans across the country.

Next year, Tennesseans will be paying intolerable increases—on average, between 44 and 62 percent more for their ObamaCare plans than they paid last year. Even for a healthy 40-year-old, nonsmoking Tennessean with the lowest price silver plan on Tennessee's exchange, premiums increased last year to $262 a month. Next year, it is $333 a month. And if you, the policyholder, don't pay all of it, then you, the taxpayer, will because a large portion of ObamaCare premiums are subsidized with tax dollars. Surely, it is not a valid excuse to say that just because taxpayers are paying most of the bill, that justifies having a failing insurance market where costs are so out of control that we may soon have a situation where no insurance company is willing to sell insurance on an ObamaCare exchange.

Tennessee had to take extreme measures to allow these increases because insurance companies told the State: If you don't let us file for rate increases, we will have to leave. And if that happens, Tennesseans might have only one insurer to choose from. That is what is happening in States all over the country as ObamaCare plans and rates get locked in for next year.

According to the consulting firm Avalere Health, Americans buying insurance in one-third of ObamaCare exchange regions next year may have only one exchange to choose from. People buying on ObamaCare exchanges will have only one insurer to choose from in the entire State in five States next year: Alabama, Alaska, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wyoming, according to the Kaiser Family Foundation. The same Kaiser Family Foundation report found that a growing number of States that have multiple insurers have only one insurer selling policies in a majority of counties.

Tennessee is one of those States. Last year, Tennesseans could choose ObamaCare plans between at least two insurers in all 95 counties in the State. For the 2017 plan year, next year, it is estimated that 60 percent of Tennessee's counties will have only one insurer offering ObamaCare plans—in other words, no choice.

North Carolina is also experiencing a dramatic reduction in options under

ObamaCare. Next year, 90 percent of counties in North Carolina are estimated to have only one insurer offering ObamaCare plans, up from 23 percent of counties last year. A similar picture exists in West Virginia, in Utah, South Carolina, Nevada, Arizona, Mississippi, Missouri, and Florida.

Just last week, the Concord Monitor, a newspaper in New Hampshire, published an article with this headline: ''Maine health insurance cooperative leaves N.H. market, reeling from losses.''

The story goes on to describe how the Maine-based Community Health Options insurance plan will no longer be operating in New Hampshire after experiencing over $10 million in losses in the ObamaCare exchange over just the first two quarters of this year alone. This move will leave 11,581 individuals in the Granite State looking for new health plans.

Politico reports that one Arizona county is ''poised to become an ObamaCare ghost town''—those are Politico's words—because no insurer can afford to sell health plans on the ObamaCare exchange. That leaves 9,700 people in Pinal, AZ, with no ObamaCare plan options in 2017.

Millions of Americans need relief from ObamaCare. Here is the action that is needed: First, Americans need immediate relief from the cost of health insurance and the lack of options on the ObamaCare exchanges. We could do that by giving States more flexibility to give individuals and their families options to purchase lower cost private health insurance plans outside of ObamaCare, and we could do that now. I intend to offer legislation that would provide that relief. That is only to deal with the emergency of next year.

Second, we need big, structural change in order to avoid a near collapse of our Nation's health insurance market. If there is a Republican in the White House next year, we need to repeal ObamaCare and replace it with step-by-step reforms that transform the health care delivery system by putting patients in charge, giving them more choices, and reducing the cost of health care so that more people can afford it. But if there is a Democrat in the White House, broad systemic, structural changes will still be necessary.

Republicans didn't create this problem, but we are prepared to solve it. Democrats want to spend more taxpayer dollars to prop up the exchanges. They want to expand the role of government in your private health care decisions.

In an article last month in the Journal of the American Medical Association, here is what President Obama wrote: ''I think Congress should revisit a public plan to compete alongside private insurers in areas of the country where competition is limited.''

Of course, the President's proposal means more money and more government, but Republicans know and Americans have seen over the last 6 years that more money and more government are not the solution; they are the problem. We saw the problem ahead of time. We warned about it. We criticized the poor regulations that made a bad law even worse. Now, we are ready to take action. We are ready to do something about this emergency—both for next year and for the longer term.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I rise to speak about ObamaCare and the incredibly negative impact it is having on millions of Americans. Let's just speak about its impact upon the middle class. There was a recent article in the Wall Street Journal, dated August 26, which spoke about how ObamaCare is pushing the burden of health care costs to the middle class. It speaks about how deductibles have risen 256 percent, but wages have only increased 32 percent. It also goes on to say how folks are spending 32 percent more on health care, but they are having to cut back on groceries, restaurants, entertainment, and clothing. Everything else is being cut back as health care consumes more and more.

ObamaCare was supposed to change health care. The President promised that premiums would fall $2,500 per family. The logical question is, Why didn't that happen?

I have a good example. A physician friend I know who happens to be a neurologist in Baton Rouge texted me. She had a couple in her office who were paying $1,600 a month for insurance. They have a $10,000 family deductible. They are middle class and don't get a subsidy. Let's think about this. They are paying $1,600 a month and have a $10,000 family deductible. Let's do a little quick math. That is roughly $16,000 a year plus $3,200, which comes to $19,200 a year, if my math is correct. When we add $10,000 for a deductible—let's say they both get in a car wreck and they are taken to the emergency room at the same time—they will be out $29,000 before they see a benefit from their insurance. They will have to pay $29,000 before they see a benefit from ObamaCare which is supposed to hold down costs.

These are statistics and anecdotes. Let's speak in a different sense. Let's speak about premium hikes. Premiums are up 31 percent this year in Louisiana, but premium increases are rising as high as 67 percent in Arizona. There is a 69-percent premium increase in Tennessee, and that is consistent across the Nation.

As it turns out, there is one county now which doesn't have any insurance company providing coverage, but there are many other counties in our Nation in which there is only one insurance carrier. I can tell you, the less competition you have, the higher costs will go. As this continues, competition decreasing—and insurance companies like Aetna, Humana, and Blue Cross are pulling out of the exchanges in some States—we can expect these premiums to continue to rise.

The situation we are in is that people are either going to be insurance poor or they will be forced to go without insurance. There is an incredible irony. The bill which passed, the Affordable Care Act, had the stated goal of making health care affordable. It is becoming so unaffordable that people are going without insurance. I think this will only worsen.

Up to today, ObamaCare has received $10.5 billion in Federal tax dollars as subsidies, and there were a series of co-ops set up. The co-ops were going to foster competition. As it turns out, 16 out of the 23 co-ops have gone out of business, health expenditures are on an alltime rise, and the subsidies are going away—some of them have been ruled illegal by the Federal courts—and so only the beneficiary will be paying the premiums. Despite $10.5 billion in subsidies, insurance companies have lost $2.7 billion. Again, if these subsidies go away because they are illegal, we can expect premiums to rise even more.

I am a big believer that if you are going to criticize something, you should offer an alternative. I would like to point out that this Republican and another Republican have offered an alternative. We call it the World's Greatest Healthcare Plan. We have kind of a cheeky title to draw attention to it, but it is serious legislation. Under the World's Greatest Healthcare Plan, we change the paradigm of ObamaCare. If under ObamaCare the presumption is that government knows best and folks in Washington can make better decisions for the folks in Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Lafayette, Shreveport, the Presiding Officer's hometown in Pennsylvania, or any other place in the Nation, and knows what to tell them and what they should buy—therefore how much they should spend—under the World's Greatest Healthcare Plan, we take the opposite approach.

We assume that the woman in the household—usually it is a woman. I am a physician so I know this. Usually, the woman makes 95 percent of the decisions on health care for a family—let's use the feminine—so she knows what is best for her family. There is kind of a humorous anecdote. On the campaign trail 2 years ago, I had two different women speak to me in a very memorable way. One of them came up and said: You know, I am 58 and my husband is 57. Our two boys are 18 and 19. Unless my name is Sarah and my husband is Abraham, we are not having more children, we do not need pediatric

dentistry, and I do not need obstetrical benefits, but that is included in my policy, which I am forced to pay for, and my husband and I are paying $28,000 a year for insurance.

Another woman from Jefferson Parish walked up to me and said: My name is Tina. I am 56 years old, and I had a hysterectomy. My husband and I are paying $500 more a month for insurance—$6,000 more a year—and I am paying for pediatric dentistry and obstetrics. I do not need these benefits, but I sure as heck would like to have my money.

Washington is making the decision that these two women in Louisiana, and women across the Nation should pay for benefits they don't need, therefore paying far more. By paying far more, they have less to spend on other things they might need to purchase, for example, flood insurance in my State, clothing, restaurants, entertainment, a night out in their own State, wherever that State might be, but they cannot make that decision.

Under the World's Greatest Healthcare Plan, we take the power away from Washington and give it to the family. We allow them to choose the benefits they wish, those they need, making the decisions between pocketbook and health care that they are uniquely qualified to make. By the way, we also do away with the individual mandate. We know that individual mandate. It is the ObamaCare provision saying that you shall buy insurance or the Federal Government will fine you.

Under the World's Greatest Healthcare Plan, we take all the money a State would receive from the Federal Government for health care and we allow the State to give a credit to each individual in that State who is eligible, and that would be most folks. The State legislature would have the option to say that everyone in the State who is eligible is enrolled unless they choose not to be—unlike ObamaCare, where you have a 16-page online form where you have to get on and have your W–2 and check it off. If you don't have a W–2 with you and are a poorer person and have to go to the library for your Internet access and you go home by public transportation to get the right form and have to take public transportation back, it is not going to happen. Under our plan, you are enrolled unless you choose not to be. We expect to have 95-plus percent enrollment.

We don't provide the bells and whistles of ObamaCare, but what we do is give first-dollar coverage. Instead of a $6,000 deductible per individual or a $10,000 deductible per family, every family will have a health savings account with which they have first-dollar coverage. If they need to take their daughter to the urgent care center to have an earache treated, they have first-dollar coverage. There is not a $6,000 deductible to work through. They have a pharmacy benefit and a catastrophic coverage on top. If they are in a car wreck and admitted to the hospital, they will be protected from medical bankruptcy by that catastrophic coverage.

Another thing we do by giving power to the patient is price transparency. Under ObamaCare we have seen prices rise and rise and rise even more. Part of the problem is the consumer has no power. She does not have the ability to know that if a doctor orders a CT scan for her child—if she goes to this place and pays cash, it is $250 or if she goes to that place, it is $2,500. I picked those numbers, by the way, because the Los Angeles Times had an article a few years ago and found that the cash price for a CT scan in the L.A. Basin varied from $250 to $2,500, and there would be no way someone would know. With the World's Greatest Healthcare Plan, the power of price transparency is given to that mom so she knows where she can take the child for the best cash price and the highest quality and balance that with her budget. If the family wishes to really take matters into their own hands, they can put their family credits all together in a pool and buy a group policy for their family or they can give it to their employer as the employee's contribution for an employer-sponsored plan and buying into the richer coverage that employers typically give.

I could go on, but, if you will, the premise I learned as a physician is that if you give the patient the power, she will make the right decision for her family, both for their health and their pocketbook—unlike ObamaCare, which says: Family, you are not as wise as folks in Washington. We are going to tell you what you have to buy, therefore what you have to pay, and if prices escalate even more and you decide you can no longer afford insurance, we are coming after you to make you pay a penalty. It is wrong, I think it is un-American, and it is certainly bad for families.

The principle under the World's Greatest Healthcare Plan, which I like to say in a phrase is giving the patient the power, but the academic literature would call it the activated patient—someone who is now fully engaged in managing her and her family's health care. Not only does that result in lower costs, statistically it gives you better outcomes.

There is a physician Congressman on the other side in the House of Representatives who tells a story of someone he worked with. They went through a health savings account, and the manager came up and said: Dr. FLEMING, I don't particularly care for this plan because it doesn't pay for my inhaler. He said: Well, your health savings account can pay for your inhaler, I suppose, if it is not covered by your pharmacy benefit, but if you stop smoking, you don't need an inhaler, and he walked away not thinking about it. She later approached him and she said: Dr. FLEMING, let me tell you. He said: Yes? She said: You are right. He is thinking: What was I right about? She said: I stopped smoking and no longer need an inhaler. That is a personal story, if you will, of that which statistically is demonstrated. If people become engaged in their health care, they are not only healthier, but they save money. Under the World's Greatest Healthcare Plan, we take that Republican principle of believing in the power of the individual to shape her life and her family's destiny in a much more positive way than you would expect from a bureaucrat telling you to be passive and to otherwise obey.

I will return. Unfortunately, the President's health care law, the Affordable Care Act or ObamaCare, is crushing the middle class with ever-higher premiums, higher deductibles, higher copays, an inability to pay, and becoming insurance poor as they cut back on everything else to avoid paying the penalty for the needed health insurance.

Republicans have offered an alternative. One alternative is the World's Greatest Healthcare Plan, and in our alternative we give the patient the power. I suggest that would be an important area of compromise; that we all see that giving the patient the power, the individual American the responsibility, is a better way to go.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I wish to thank my fellow Senator from Louisiana, Mr. CASSIDY—Dr. CASSIDY—for his really creative ideas—the World's Greatest Healthcare Plan and the way he frames it, in terms of his years of practice and the sincerity with which I know he has practiced in all kinds of health care settings and has done a lot of work with folks who never could or never would have afforded health insurance. So I thank the Senator for what he is doing and for working with us to try to solve this issue.

I rise today to join many of my colleagues in sharing the realities of ObamaCare. We have heard a lot about this. In my home State of West Virginia, for many, this law has been nothing short of devastating. While the number of people insured has increased because of the expansion of Medicaid in my State, the way these policies were put into place has created possible catastrophic fiscal cliffs for States. My State, by the way, last fiscal year was over $300 million in the hole because of other issues, and now they are looking at this fiscal cliff of having to pay the full rate of Medicaid expansion.

There is now a segment of our population that is falling through the cracks when it comes to health reform. They make too much money to qualify for aid or subsidies and end up paying the full cost of increasing individual coverage premiums. These working families are being faced with sky-rocketing premiums, copays, and deductibles. Talk to any health care

center. Talk to the hospitals. This rising amount of deductibles is influencing their bottom line because they are not chasing the uninsured. They are chasing now people's deductibles. In my State and across this country, we have little, if any, choice in insurers.

I know we have all heard that often-repeated phrase, and I will say it again. It is the claim that if you like your doctor, you can keep your doctor. This has been pure fiction. The provider and hospital networks have shrunk and insurers have shifted away from options to give patients the choice they were promised and that they counted on, and they are now being pushed into much more restrictive plans.

One of our local papers recently ran a story about a West Virginian in just this situation, a small business person who labeled this plan accurately, calling it the ''Un-Affordable Care Act.''

Since ObamaCare, my premiums have increased at least $450 per month in the last couple of years. The plan I had was canceled. . . .

So if you like your health care, you can keep it. His was canceled—false statement. He had to enroll in a new plan. His premiums are currently over $1,350 a month. Between the high deductible and meeting the out-of-pocket maximum, this West Virginian has to pay 20 percent—all out-of-pocket—and the situation is likely to get worse.

In West Virginia, we, like many other States, are currently waiting to see what our premium increase is going to be for 2017. It hasn't been approved yet by the State insurance commission. The question is not whether there will be an increase; that is a given. The question is, How enormous will it be?

If nearby States are any indication, there is much to be concerned about. In the State of Tennessee, the State insurance commissioner recently sounded the alarm saying that the ObamaCare exchange in Tennessee is very near collapse. Rates there are skyrocketing to between a 44- and 62-percent increase. Sadly, the story is the same whether one is in Arizona, New Hampshire, Iowa, Nebraska, or West Virginia. All too often, these rate increases are coming with much less coverage as well.

I recently spoke with a West Virginia small business person who has absorbed the cost of increased premiums for their employees, realizing they can't afford it but, at the same time, that employees are getting much less coverage, higher deductibles, and higher copays. Attempting to switch to a lower cost plan comes with its own perils. The average bronze plan deductible in 2016 was $5,700. This is assuming you have choices.

A recent analysis by the Kaiser Family Foundation found that one-third of all counties in the United States will only have one ObamaCare insurer next year. This is up dramatically from the 7 percent of counties in 2016, and it is largely the result of major insurance companies scaling back or withdrawing their participation on the marketplaces. Unfortunately, there is nothing that indicates that this trend will not continue. Many counties are becoming ObamaCare ghost towns.

In Pinal County, AZ, 10,000 people bought exchange coverage this year, but no insurers are planning to offer plans on the exchange next year. What are they supposed to do? I fear this scenario could all too easily play out in West Virginia. Traditionally, over the course of ObamaCare, we have only had one insurer for the entire 55 counties. This year we happen to have 1 insurer for 45 of the 55 counties.

This lack of competition in the marketplace is not new for our State. This has been the reality for the vast majority of our residents, and now we are seeing it just expanding all across the country. This lack of choice, along with unaffordable premiums, copays, and high deductibles, has prompted most Americans to reject ObamaCare plans and not even join.

Nationwide enrollment in ObamaCare exchanges is only half what was originally planned. We owe it to those we represent to do better. We have heard Senator CASSIDY talk about his ideas. We have great ideas on this side of the aisle to improve it, and we have asked and voted many times to throw out ObamaCare and start over. I think that is the direction we need to go, because Americans deserve a health care system that works for them, every day, from year to year. It is becoming clearer and clearer that ObamaCare is not that plan.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I wish to thank my colleague from West Virginia for her comments on this health care law, as well as my colleague from Louisiana.

I have just returned, as we all have, from our time in our State and traveling in our State. I know my colleague from West Virginia heard the same stories that I heard in Nebraska. People are worried. They are afraid. They are very concerned about their futures and what they are going to see this fall with regard to this health care law. So I thank my colleagues for their comments that they have given today on this very important issue.

I, too, rise to address the stark reality of President Obama's failed health care law. The evidence of its failure continues. The latest example is the relentless increase in premium rates across our country. In Nebraska, health care plans under ObamaCare will see premium rates rise more than 30 percent. Nearly every week, I hear new stories of the pain caused by this law. It breaks my heart because it has led hard-working people to the brink of despair. We have sunk to the point where some Nebraskans, like many Americans across our country, are now asking themselves: Why bother?

Karen in central Nebraska shared that most of her paycheck goes to her plan's premium and deductible costs. She is faced with two terrible options: quit her job to qualify for more government subsidies or opt out of insurance coverage and then pay the penalty.

Meanwhile, Peter, a small business owner in western Nebraska, faces the gut-wrenching decision of raising prices to offset the rising premiums and other unaffordable costs of his ObamaCare plan.

Stephen in eastern Nebraska, another small business owner, bluntly told me: ''Enough is enough.'' For Stephen, it made more sense to pay the penalty than to budget for his ObamaCare plan. If that wasn't enough, Stephen's longtime family doctor, the medical professional who he trusts, is no longer in his network. So now Stephen has to travel just to see an in-network provider.

Because of a law forced upon them, Americans are left with difficult choices. Mothers and fathers are being forced to choose between what is in the best interest of their families and what health insurance costs they are going to be able to afford.

Hard-working Americans are keeping less of their paychecks. They are spending more on these uncontrollable health care costs. They can no longer afford and, in many cases, they no longer even have the option to see the doctor they trust. They are not saving money, and they are not better off. They are living a real American nightmare.

Nebraskans are all too familiar with the failures of ObamaCare. The co-op established for Nebraska and Iowa was one of the first ones to fail, and that was in December of 2014. In my letter at the time to then CMS Administrator Tavenner, I sought answers. I received an answer much later from Acting Administrator Slavitt. His response was disappointing, and it clearly demonstrated what we have known for a long time now: The government is incapable of successfully administering health care coverage. These Nebraskans were left with few options and very little support because of the government's shortsightedness in continuing a doomed co-op.

We have witnessed similar disasters with other ObamaCare co-ops across the country. They keep failing. They include Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Oregon, to name a few. At a cost to taxpayers of more than $1.7 billion of the original 23 co-ops, only 7 now survive. That is a failure rate, people, of more than 60 percent. The surviving seven are now being evaluated for their financial health, but one thing is clear: To prop them up through the next enrollment period only to delay their really inevitable failure would be incredibly dishonest to the American people.

Nebraskans are a trusting people. We like to give people the benefit of the doubt, but there is no doubt any

longer. ObamaCare was built on certain promises and those promises have been broken.

It is time for the government to be honest with the American people. It is time to come clean, face up, and act responsibly. We have already taken some positive steps to get our people out of this mess—steps which the vast majority of the Members of this Senate have approved. The medical device tax and the Cadillac tax are clear examples. The majority of this Chamber agreed on a bipartisan basis that delaying these taxes was a necessary step to alleviate some of the harm that has been caused by this health care law. In voting to delay these taxes, the Senate chose the American people over a failed law. That was a good day, and that was a good vote. We must take more actions like that in the future—action, not just talk—actions that will help the American people lighten this law's heavy load and bring families back from that brink. We must keep doing this until Americans like Karen, Peter, and Stephen are no longer forced to make those unreasonable choices.

At the same time, I want solutions for those Nebraska families still struggling to find quality and affordable health care. But let's be honest. These solutions are not more bailouts and tax subsidies. No more one-size-fits-all Federal mandates. We must all conclude that ObamaCare is a clear failure. We must, once and for all, scrap it and then replace it with patient-centered solutions. I want to have that conversation, and I am ready and willing to do so.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GARDNER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND, FLOOD

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, the first order of business in this return to session is for us to pass an appropriations bill to keep the government open on October 1. I know that people are physically at work in order to make that a reality.

I was on the floor yesterday talking about the need to fund Zika. To me, that is urgent. We have to get that done now. I explained then that there are real risks to the general population of Maryland and Colorado and every State in this country from the Zika virus.

Today I am going to talk about two episodes—two disasters—that occurred in Maryland during the recess. I mention that in this context because we need our Federal agencies fully functioning and fully funded in order to deal with the things that just happen in America.

In my own State we had two horrible disasters during the recess, and I would like to talk a little bit about that.

Marylanders are heartbroken by the devastation that has hit our community in Ellicott City. My condolences go out to the family and friends who lost loved ones in the tragedy.

I want to especially thank the first responders who worked tirelessly to save lives and property after the historic flooding in Ellicott City.

Ellicott City is a historic Maryland treasure, founded in 1772 and known for its vibrant business community and its culture of kindness and resilience. It suffered significant flooding throughout the intense rainfall on the evening of July 30, 2016. The National Weather Service predicts that a rainfall of this magnitude should statistically occur once in every 1,000 years. Six inches of rain poured down on Ellicott City—an amount of rain that normally falls over the course of one month—in the period of only 90 minutes.

Shortly after the storm hit, I toured Ellicott City with Howard County Executive Allan Kittleman, officials from the Maryland Emergency Management Agency, MEMA, and other Federal, State, and local officials. The devastation is truly frightening in terms of damage to property, businesses, homes, vehicles, and infrastructure in Ellicott City.

As the Baltimore Sun reported, Saturday, July 30, began unremarkably for a summer day in the mid-Atlantic, with thunderstorms expected. Joseph Anthony Blevins was out on a date night with his girlfriend Heather Owens, and he suggested they stop at Main Street in Ellicott City. They had just left a matinee at a movie theater in Laurel and were heading home to Windsor Mill. With a roll of her eyes, she agreed to stop in the city's historic district.

Let me continue with the Baltimore Sun's reporting of this story:

It was raining when [Heather Owens and Joe Blevins] pulled into a parking lot off Main Street around 7:30 p.m., and they sat in the car to wait out what they expected to be a short downpour. They didn't know that the weather service had issued a flash flood warning for much of central Maryland about 12 minutes earlier. When they realized the rain was not going to let up, they decided to go home. They pulled back on to Main Street, but within five minutes, their car began floating. The car struck a guardrail and plunged into the swollen Patapsco River.

Owens was able to get out of the passenger side window, and thinks she grabbed something, perhaps a branch of a tree on the river bank, as the current pulled her downstream.

She looked for Blevins and saw him in the river, gasping for air and reaching in vain for something to hold on to. She scrambled up the rocky bank onto nearby railroad tracks, heading toward houses on higher ground to get help. The rushing waters had torn her pants and shoes off, but she survived with a fractured jaw. . . . Residents and first responders later looked unsuccessfully for Blevins. Blevins, 38, died during the flooding, leaving behind Owens and his three children.

A confluence of meteorological and geographical factors turned this hard summer rain into a destructive torrent. In less than 2 hours the river rose 14 feet above its normal flow. Shops and restaurants that line Main Street were swamped and flooded as water rushed down the street and rose underneath it. The Tiber, usually just an inch or two of water running through a reinforced channel below some of the buildings, swelled during the storm.

You can see a little bit here of the damage that we are talking about in this photograph. I had a chance to see this firsthand, and it was incredible that buildings had been completely washed away. The river normally flowed underneath that and has for a long time, but because of construction and because of the amount of water that fell, the water was funneled into Main Street, and it became a force of itself going down Main Street, as well as the river rising below it, causing major destruction.

Jessica Lynn Watsula also died in the flood. Again, as the Baltimore Sun reports, she was a 35-year-old mother who lived in Lebanon, PA, and had gone to Portalli's in Ellicott City that night with three women for a girls' night out.

Watsula dropped off her 10-year-old daughter at her brother's home and drove two hours from Pennsylvania for dinner and painting Saturday in Ellicott City—a chance to share an evening with her sister-in-law and two other relatives.

As the four women left Portalli's Italian restaurant on Main Street in the historic district, a wave of flood water began to sweep their car away. They got out and clung to a telephone pole as waist-high water rushed over them.

Watsula was swept away and died in the flood.

As we mourn the loss of Joseph Blevins and Jessica Watsula, let me thank the citizens of Ellicott City who undoubtedly saved many lives with their heroic actions during this historic and deadly flood.

I am pleased that our congressional delegation has moved quickly to facilitate the emergency help for families, communities, homeowners, and small businesses to recover from this disaster.

I want to recognize and praise the Federal agencies who stepped up to the plate and worked hand-in-hand with our State and local officials.

Let me start by thanking the Small Business Administration and specifically SBA Administrator Maria Contreras-Sweet for her tremendous help to the people of Ellicott City. The SBA's survey of Ellicott City found more than the 25 structures—with 40 percent or more of uninsured damage—required to recommend an SBA physical declaration. At least 60 homeowners, renters, and businesses in Ellicott City and surrounding areas sustained major damage or were destroyed. More than 80 structures sustained minor damage as well.

In this case, the Federal disaster declaration from the SBA was necessary to ensure Howard County business owners got the physical disaster loan assistance and economic injury disaster

loan assistance they need to repair or replace real estate, personal property, equipment, or inventory damaged or destroyed in the disturbance. I know many of these shopowners. These are not chains; these are small business people who have set up their own unique businesses providing retail services in a way that reminds us of how retail used to be in this country. Main Street in Ellicott City is Main Street America. These people are very resilient, but when you have this type of damage and you know how long it is going to be before you can return the structure to its use, it requires a helping hand.

I was pleased that the SBA came through for the citizens of Ellicott City by approving a formal disaster declaration which will allow the homeowners, businesses, and nonprofit organizations impacted by this epic storm and resultant floodwaters to apply for economic injury disaster loans, which provide low-interest assistance to help businesses meet their financial obligations and pay ordinary and necessary operating expenses.

The SBA has repeatedly proven its willingness and ability to help Marylanders struck by crisis. I express my sincere thanks to the SBA for the assistance extended to our neighbors in need, and I will continue to work with Team Maryland, including Senator MIKULSKI and Congressman CUMMINGS, to identify additional resources to aid Ellicott City. The Maryland delegation has come together to support the State's request for a Federal disaster declaration for Howard County after the deadly and devastating flood in Ellicott City.

Given the massive impact this flooding had on our State and our local resources, I have joined my colleagues in the Maryland delegation in writing a letter to the President urging him to approve the Federal disaster declaration at the request of our Governor, Larry Hogan.

I also acknowledge the extraordinary help from officials from Region III of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and in particular MaryAnn Tierney. Region III offices are headquartered in Philadelphia but include the State of Maryland. So I appreciate Administrator Tierney coming down for a site visit to oversee the joint preliminary assessment. She was there immediately. I met with her. She understood the urgency and the importance of being on the ground. I was pleased to have the opportunity to meet with her and others during her site visit to Ellicott City. I thank her for her coordination with State and local officials in responding to this disaster.

FLOWER BRANCH APARTMENTS EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND

Mr. President, I also want to share with my colleagues another major disaster that occurred in Maryland over the Senate recess. On August 10, a massive explosion and fire took place at the Flower Branch Apartments in Silver Spring, MD. Seven individuals died in the catastrophe, which caused dozens of injuries and displaced over 100 residents.

I was at this scene also. We lost life. People lost their lives, and I am going to mention their names. I was surprised to find that there were survivors when I took a look at the amount of damage that was done by this explosion. The first responders showed me parts of the building that were found hundreds of yards away, mangled by the force of the explosion. There was immediately a fire that consumed the rest of the premises. As the Washington Post reported, the destruction was so devastating that authorities were unable to immediately determine how many people died. There was difficulty in making identifications.

Among the victims were two little boys, Deibi Morales and Fernando Hernandez, who had become friends as their mothers undertook new lives in the United States; a couple, Augusto Jimenez and Maria Castellon, who built a house-cleaning business; and a retired painter, Saul Paniagua, who doted on his grandchildren. We mourn all their lives, and we extend our deepest condolences to their families.

I toured this site recently with Montgomery County Executive Ike Leggett and other Federal, State, and local officials, including officials from the Montgomery County, MD, Fire and Rescue Service. Our hearts go out to the families who have been impacted by this horrible tragedy in Montgomery County.

I want to thank the first responders, State and local officials, as well as a wide range of nonprofit, faith-based and community groups who have answered the call to help victims, families, and loved ones begin to put their pieces back together as best they can. It was heartwarming to see the community outpouring to help those who were homeless immediately as a result of this disaster and to provide whatever they could.

They provided help to the first responders. The temperature was over 100 degrees during the period of time this occurred. There were oppressive temperatures and very difficult working conditions. The community came together to help the first responders. We had a team come in from out of town who is expert in this type of accident to help us in dealing with this tragedy.

I thank everybody for their help in trying to do what we could to help those who are fighting and helping to locate the survivors and to those who were victimized by this explosion.

At the Federal level, I commend the work of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in helping with the investigation of this massive explosion and fire.

I am pleased that the National Transportation Safety Board has launched a formal investigation into this incident, and that is because there is an expected gas line issue involved in the explosion. I am hopeful that the National Transportation Safety Board investigation will uncover the causes of the explosion and fire and hold individuals accountable for any wrongdoing, as well as lead to additional safety recommendations as to how to help prevent these types of devastating explosions in the future.

We should also examine our outreach and education efforts to the immigrant community to make sure that all residents are aware of the rights and government services available to them. This community is an immigrant community. For many, English is not their first language. It was an additional challenge to make sure they understood that we were there to help and that we wanted to make sure we did everything we could to make sure they were properly taken care of.

Again, I thank the Federal, State, and local government agencies that helped the citizens of Ellicott City and Silver Spring respond to these terrible disasters. Working with our nonprofits and faith-based communities, we can recover and rebuild from these tragedies.

As I said in the beginning, this is just another example of why it is critically important that we do our job here and that we pass the necessary appropriations bills so that our Federal partners can help our State and local governments help those who are victimized by these types of disasters, that they knew they have the Federal agencies fully tooled, fully budgeted to help them respond to these tragedies.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENDING U.S. AID USED FOR PALESTINIAN ACTS OF TERRORISM

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, in June I spoke on the floor about the appalling practice of the Palestinian Authority to reward terrorists and encourage more terrorism against Israeli citizens and Americans. My purpose then was to draw attention to these payments and especially the fact that U.S. taxpayer money was being used in this disgusting way. I had hoped that others would share my outrage. Unfortunately, that has not yet occurred, although I think it will.

Already, the country of Norway has raised this issue through its Foreign Minister. Just recently, a German parliamentarian of the Green Party raised this issue. Countries are becoming aware of the fact that they are subsidizing terrorist acts by Palestinians against Jews and against Americans in Israel and that aid money which is going to that country from our countries—from a number of foreign countries—is being used for that purpose.

Let me give some of the facts regarding that. I want to repeat these. Some of this is a repeat of what I said in June, but I think this is so unconscionable, such inhumane behavior that we are subsidizing, that we need to understand what it is and we need to take action to make sure this does not continue.

Since 1998, the Palestinian Authority, which I will refer to as the PA, has been honoring and supporting Palestinian terrorists serving criminal sentences in Israeli prisons and rewarding the families of those terrorists, those who have committed these criminal acts, rewarding their families with financial support based on the severity of the crime.

As we have learned through some documentation obtained, this system has now been formalized and expanded by President Abbas's Presidential directives. Palestinian terrorist prisoners are regarded by the PA as patriotic fighters, as heroes, and actually as employees of the government of the Palestinian Authority. While in prison, they and their families are paid premium salaries and given extra benefits as rewards for their terrorist actions. When they are released from custody, the terrorists then become civil service employees. Shockingly, monthly salaries for both incarcerated and released prisoners are on a sliding scale, depending on the severity of the crime and the length of the prison sentence. Thus, the more heinous the crime, the longer the sentence, and a longer sentence entitles the criminal and his family to a much higher premium salary. For example, a Palestinian prisoner with a 5-year sentence because they committed a criminal act against an Israeli or an American citizen or someone who is not a Palestinian receives about $500 per month, whereas a more serious criminal, say serving a 25-year sentence, perhaps for murder, receives $2,500 a month. It is an incentive to do an evermore criminal, heinous act against a human being. They are paid on a sliding scale basis. That, by the way, is six times the average income of a Palestinian worker. Where else in the world does a prisoner receive such benefits that actually increase with the severity and violence of the crime? U.S. Federal prisoners, for instance, earn between 35 cents and $1.15 per hour and certainly not on a sliding scale and certainly not to that level.

In May of 2014, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas issued a Presidential decree that moved this payment system from the PA to the PLO, the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The openly acknowledged reason for this shift was to sidestep the increasingly critical scrutiny of this payment system by foreign governments—including us, the United States—that are contributing so much of the money that keeps the PA afloat. So they were receiving criticism, and there were inquiries by countries providing aid, including ours, including our State Department, and including some legislation that was enacted by the Congress. They created a shell game. They simply took the money that was given to the Palestinian Authority, and because there was criticism of their use of it as to these payments, they shifted it to the PLO through a shell game process that they thought we would not discover, and we did. Fortunately, we did.

Unfortunately, given these facts, given the fact that we now know what is happening with American taxpayer dollars and some of our allies' taxpayer dollars, there should not be any question in terms of what is happening and what we ought to do, but apparently many of our leaders have been intentionally turning a blind eye to this practice in the hopes that we will ignore what is going on.

This nefarious scheme has been going on now for 18 years and almost no one has been saying anything about it. That is why I am on the floor today, that is why I was on the floor in June, and that is why I will be on the floor again to continue to bring these facts to light so we can take action to prevent this from happening.

Where is the outrage—outrage over the fact that a government is deliberately encouraging and financially rewarding its citizens to engage in a criminal act.

This administration has explicitly avoided criticism of the PA on this matter, and it is ignoring the misuse of taxpayer money and helping the PA reward its terrorists to honor its martyrs. It is time they stood up, acknowledged the facts, and put an end to this. How can this silence be consistent with our antiterrorist efforts and counterterrorist efforts? How can this silence be ignored?

One answer is that the administration has ignored the misuse of taxpayer dollars simply because it doesn't want to stir the pot. There are problems in the Middle East. We are dealing with a number of them. I am just speculating, but maybe the conclusion is let's not raise another issue that could cause further conflict in the Middle East.

Yet there are worse things here than just silence because not only does the State Department decline to actively oppose these terrorist payments, they even offer false excuses for the outrage, excuses no rational person would believe. For instance, the Department of State's Bureau of Counterterrorism said in a recent report that this payment system was ''an effort to reintegrate [released prisoners] into society and prevent recruitment by hostile political factions.'' This is simply an absurd interpretation of the terrorist rewards programs, and its far more sinister motives are obvious to anyone who is paying attention.

At the same time, we must admit that this payment scheme has gotten little or no attention in the Senate. For 18 years, the PA has been using American taxpayer money to reward terrorists. Yet until I spoke about it in June, I am not aware this subject has even come up on the Senate floor in any of the recent years. We should be holding hearings on this issue in appropriate Senate committees, as there have been recently in the House of Representatives, and thank goodness for that. More of my colleagues should be demanding that we stop financing such a scheme and we should enact legislation to impose that solution, if necessary.

I can only speculate why outside groups that support Israel are also hesitant to press Congress to take action. Some may be reluctant to impose more pressure on a financially weak and dependent PA, believing that it would deprive Abbas of what little remains of his authority and status as a negotiating partner, thus making a negotiated settlement even less likely.

Even some Israeli officials may share this view and have worked for years to act as a brake on efforts by Congress to cut off aid, presumably to preserve the PA's stability as a West Bank security provider. Well, we have seen where that has gone—nowhere.

Despite possible consequences, we simply cannot give the PA a pass to support, to condone, and even reward terrorism, no matter what the consequences might be. The Palestinian Authority does not deserve immunity just because of its fragility. These payments provide rewards and motivations for brutal terrorists, plain and simple. To provide U.S. taxpayer money to Abbas and his government so they can treat terrorists as heroes or glorious martyrs is morally unacceptable.

To tolerate such an outrage because of concern for Abbas's political future or preserving the PA's security role amounts to self-imposed extortion. If the PA's fragile financial condition requires U.S. assistance, then it is their policy—not our policy—that needs to change.

We need an immediate response to this outrage.

First, I am working with my colleagues to end American financial support for incarcerated terrorists or the families of these so-called martyrs. We will identify the amount of money that flows from the PA to the PLO for this purpose and cut U.S. assistance by that amount, at the very least.

Legislation to that effect is now in both the House and the Senate versions of appropriations bills, and we must work together to ensure that this language survives any future omnibus or continuing resolutions and is repeated in future appropriations bills.

If this partial cutoff of U.S. aid is not sufficient to motivate the Palestinian Authority to end this immoral system of payments to terrorists, we should propose a complete suspension of financial assistance until they change their policy.

I am aware that suspending assistance to the Palestinians will have other consequences that we and Israel

will have to address, but I believe the pressure that we and other like-minded governments could apply to this matter will bring President Abbas and other Palestinian officials to their senses.

In any case—whether it does that or not—the moral imperative is clear: Payments that reward and encourage terrorism must be stopped and must be stopped now.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise to bring attention to an urgent issue affecting all Americans. Actually, the No. 1 issue I heard about when I was home—and especially at our State fair, which, by the way, is the biggest State fair in the country because we don't count Texas because they are open for a month. But there were 2 million people, a record crowd, 1.9 million to be exact.

I went out there most of the days, and I was able to talk to folks right where they were. The issue they are talking about is the high cost of prescription drugs in our country. The price of insulin has tripled in the last decade. The price of the infectious disease drug Daraprim has increased 5,000 percent overnight. The antibiotic Doxycycline went from $20 a bottle to nearly $2,000 a bottle in just 6 months. Of course, the price for an EpiPen—which received so much attention over the last few weeks, which is used to treat life-threatening allergies, my daughter carries one wherever she goes—shot up nearly 500 percent since 2007.

It seems every week we hear another disturbing report of drug companies focused on profits. According to a 2016 Reuters report, prices for 4 of the Nation's top 10 drugs increased more than 100 percent since 2011. The report also shows that sales for those 10 drugs went up 44 percent between 2011 and 2014, even though they were prescribed 22 percent less.

I continue to hear from people across my State and the Nation about the burdensome cost of prescription drugs. There are heartbreaking stories about huge pricetags that are stretching families' budgets to a breaking point. This is just an example. I brought these examples home with me from the State fair and then brought them to Washington. These are from just a few days at our State fair booth, where people came up and filled out cards about their stories of increasing drug prices. These are just a few of the emails we have received since August 25 and calls we have received in our office every single day.

For example, take the Dwyer family from Cambridge, MN. At 11 years old, Abby was diagnose with a rare form of leukemia. A few years later, her older brother Aaron was diagnosed with stage III lymphoma. Thankfully, both Abby and Aaron are doing much better, but the family faced astronomical out-of-pocket expenses during their treatment. Abby is on a drug with an average wholesale price in the United States of $367 per day, which is double the average price in other countries.

Another example is a family from Elk River, MN. Due to their son's allergies, they must buy four EpiPens a year—two for home, one for school, and one for daycare. That is not overdoing it. I can tell you, having had a child with allergies since she was 4 years old, you don't just buy one. You have to buy one for school, then you also have to maybe buy one for grandma's house, and then one gets lost—so you end up not buying just one EpiPen. In reality, most families are buying four to six, which are two packs, three packs, sometimes even four packs. This family from Elk River, MN, buys four EpiPens a year: two for home, one for school, and one for daycare.

This year the family paid $533 for a two-pack, even after using Mylan's coupon. They shouldn't be forced to spend over $1,000 each year just to make sure their son is safe every single day.

I recently heard from a family in Lakeville, MN, whose daughter was diagnosed with type 1 diabetes. She needs insulin on a daily basis. This means paying $100 a month for Humalog, which is a fast-acting form of insulin. This significant financial burden is on top of all the other costs they pay for their daughter's diabetes, including test strips, an insulin pump, and a glucose monitor.

Unfortunately, these families are not alone. A recent study showed that one out of four Americans whose prescription drug costs went up said they were unable to pay their bills. One out of five were forced to skip doses of their medication. Seven percent of people even missed a mortgage payment due to rising prescription drug costs. That is just not right, and our country must do better.

I think one of the most frustrating things about it, having heard about the EpiPen—all because of my role with this all during the last few weeks—is that I got screen shots of photos of this exact same product in Australia for $150 from someone who saw it online.

In Great Britain, I was on a show broadcast out of Europe, and there the host had it right there on the screen at 150 bucks. In fact, the Canadian prices—Minnesota being so close to Canada—are, on average, 50 percent of American drugs across the board.

Of course, the burden extends beyond patients, the States, and the Federal Government. Programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, and the State Children's Health Insurance Program, or SCHIP, paid roughly 41 percent of the Nation's prescription drug costs. When drug prices increase with abandon, American taxpayers are left footing the bill. So people who think, well, I don't need one of those EpiPens, they are paying for it because Medicaid is buying them because SCHIP is buying them and because Medicare is buying them.

Just last week, we learned that the company that manufacturers EpiPen and perhaps other companies have found ways to make taxpayers pay even more. Mylan marketed EpiPen like a brand-name drug, right? We heard about it this week because they just—and we will appreciate that—introduced a generic version. However, their other version, their marketing version, controlled at least 85 percent of the market. They would claim they were having some innovations, and that is how they justified that enormous price increase from $100 to about $600 from 2009 to the present.

However, through the Medicaid Program—so, remember, they are marketing it not as a generic. Everyone knew that because they just introduced a generic. Well, in the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program they wrongly classified—we found out this week, when I sent a letter with Senator GRASSLEY and Senator BLUMENTHAL, that they wrongly classified EpiPen as a generic drug to the government. To the government, they claimed it was a generic drug. This classification means that Mylan has been paying lower rebates to Medicaid, increasing the burden on taxpayers.

So you think, OK, misclassification, what does that mean? Well, I can tell you what that means.

In Minnesota alone—because I specifically asked about Minnesota—in 1 year, my State overpaid an estimated $4.3 million. Why don't we multiply that out by all the States in the Union and all the years it has been happening? At this point, we do not know the total amount taxpayers have overpaid on EpiPen or how many other drugs from other companies are misclassified. That is why I have called on the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct a nationwide investigation to determine how much the misclassification of, first, EpiPen has cost States and the Federal Government, and, two, to identify other misclassified drugs from other companies.

Take these examples from the Canadian International Pharmacy Association. In the United States, a 90-day supply of ABILIFY, a drug used to treat depression and other mental health disorders, costs $2,621. In Canada, a 90-day supply of the exact same drug is only $467, which is over 80 percent cheaper.

So you see these examples of these high-priced drugs. I think one of the things we need to do—and I don't know how those are classified—is to see how these are being classified for Medicaid purposes.

Working with the Department of Justice, HHS should use all the tools it has to recover any overpayments. We have asked specifically about EpiPen. Well, Mylan paid almost $120 million—I don't think this has been that well

known—back in 2009 to correct a misclassification of drugs. That was in 2009. Now we find out with EpiPen, which is about 10 percent of their profits, that this has been misclassified for years and years and years.

Misclassification is just one way the government and, as a result, taxpayers are paying more than necessary for prescription drugs. One thing is absolutely clear: We must act now to make the cost of prescription drugs more affordable for all Americans. There is not one silver bullet that will fix the problem across the board, but there are some commonsense solutions to address the problem. Today I am going to offer four such solutions, any one of which would provide real relief, but the best way is to do all of them.

The first is this. I mentioned Canada a few times. In fact, I just mentioned some of the Canadian prices for the drugs. In Minnesota we can see Canada from our porch. They spend a lot less money than we do on prescription drugs. As I mentioned, last year average prescription drug prices in Canada were less than half as expensive as they were in the United States—a price gap that has expanded significantly over the last 10 years. I mentioned a few of them—Abilify. There is Celebrex, an anti-inflammatory drug, which costs $884 in the United States for a 90-day supply. In Canada it is $180. That is nearly 80 percent less. I mentioned EpiPen, at $623. Of course, now we are going to get the rebate and the generic introduced after a public outcry, which is not the way it should be working. A two-pack in Canada costs 62 percent less, at $237.

These staggering differences are why I introduced bipartisan legislation with Republican Senator JOHN MCCAIN to allow Americans to safely import prescription drugs from Canada. The Safe and Affordable Drugs from Canada Act would require the FDA to establish a personal importation program that would allow Americans to import a 90-day supply of prescription drugs from an approved Canadian pharmacy.

Now, there may be other safe drug suppliers in other countries. I think we know that. But we thought, in order to get the noise down, let's focus on one country, our neighbor and one of our best trading partners, and why not just go with the friendly people of Canada for an experiment to see how this works to allow some competition by allowing these drugs in from Canada.

To provide needed safeguards, the FDA would publish an online list of approved Canadian pharmacies so people know where they can purchase safe drugs. These approved pharmacies would need to have both a brick-and-mortar and an online presence, and they must have been in business for at least 5 years. Also, these pharmacies would not be permitted to resell products purchased outside of Canada. The drugs from Canada would need to be dispensed by a licensed pharmacist and be required to have the same active ingredient, route of administration, and dosage form and strength as an FDA-approved drug.

There would also be safeguards to ensure that the personal importation program is not subject to abuse. Patients must have a valid prescription from a doctor. Certain types of drugs, including controlled substances, would not be permitted.

This is a safe and commonsense step that would save families real money and inject greater competition. We are about competition in this country. That is how we bring prices down. We have a friendly neighbor to the north that clearly has lower priced drugs than ours, and that is why Senator MCCAIN and I have joined, along with Senators SUSAN COLLINS and ANGUS KING of Maine and many others, to say: Let's do this. That is one solution.

A second solution is this: Pay for delay. This is of one of those things that, when I told our citizens in Minnesota about this at our State fair, they could not believe it. Beyond the drug importation legislation, we can crack down on illegal pay-for-delay deals that prevent less expensive generic drugs from entering the market.

Pay-for-delay agreements occur when a brand-name drug company—a pharmaceutical company—pays a generic drug competitor—a potential competitor—not to sell its products. This is going on in the United States of America.

My booth at the State fair is next to Bob's Snake Zoo, and sometimes people come out yelling and screaming because they get a little scared from the snakes, but this is scarier than that. In fact, pharma companies are paying generic companies to keep their products out of the marketplace.

That is why I have introduced the Preserve Access to Affordable Generics Act with Republican Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY of Iowa. This gives the Federal Trade Commission greater ability to block these anti-competitive agreements.

By allowing generic drugs to enter the market more quickly, the government would save money through the purchase of lower cost generic substitutes. That is why it is estimated that limiting these sweetheart deals would generate over $2.9 billion in budget savings over 10 years and save American consumers billions on their prescription drug costs.

Who can be against this? You literally have two competitors, one accepting money and one paying them off to keep their products off the market. The Supreme Court heard a case which made some difference. The SEC has a bunch of open cases, but it has been agreed at hearing after hearing that Senator GRASSLEY and I have held that this would be a smart thing to do. Remember, it would save the government $2.9 billion, but it would also save the consumers.

The third good idea is allowing Medicare to negotiate prices. This is another thing where Minnesotans and Americans cannot believe this is the case, but in fact the combined incredible market power of the seniors of America has not been unleashed in terms of getting good deals for the seniors of America.

Under current law, prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries are provided through private prescription drug plans. The plans are responsible for crafting benefit packages and negotiating with pharmaceutical companies for prices and discounts. The Department of Veterans Affairs and Medicaid can currently negotiate drug prices with pharmaceutical companies, but the law bans Medicare from doing so. This makes no sense, and it is a bad deal not just for our seniors but for all taxpayers.

That is why I introduced the Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act. This legislation would allow Medicare to directly negotiate with drug companies for price discounts. The Federal Government would leverage its large market share to negotiate better prices for more than 30 million seniors—that is market power—covered under Medicare Part D.

Last and finally, there is the CREATES Act. I worked on this bill with Senator PATRICK LEAHY, Senator GRASSLEY, and Senator MIKE LEE to introduce the bipartisan Creating and Restoring Equal Access to Equivalent Samples Act. That is a mouthful, but what it would do is to put an end to strategies that delay generic competition and cost American consumers billions of dollars.

To receive approval from the Food and Drug Administration, a generic must test its products against the brand name product to establish equivalence. You would want that. Without access to brand name samples, there can be no generic product.

For a long time, generic companies would simply buy these samples from a wholesaler. Now, some brand name companies prevent generic companies from obtaining samples, or the brand name company simply refuses to negotiate safety protocols with the generic company. In either case, the longer the brand name company can delay the generic company's approval, the longer the brand name maintains its monopoly.

The CREATES Act would allow a generic drug manufacturer facing one of these delay tactics to bring an action in Federal court in order to obtain the needed samples or stop a branded company from dragging its heels on negotiating safety protocols. The bill would also allow a Federal judge to award damages in order to deter future delaying conduct.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this bill would save the government $2.9 billion over 10 years. The savings to consumers and private insurance companies would likely be far greater.

So let's review this, as my colleagues come to the floor. Solution No. 1 is to

allow for safe drugs from Canada. It would bring down the prices and would bring in competition. This is a bipartisan bill—Democrats and Republicans—that I have with Senator JOHN MCCAIN.

Solution No. 2 is to allow for more generic competition by passing the CREATES Act, which I just mentioned. That bill is with Senators LEAHY, GRASSLEY, LEE, and myself. That is a bipartisan bill that allows for samples to go quickly to the generic companies so they can actually create the drugs that will compete and bring the prices down.

Solution No. 3 is to stop those pay-for-delay deals that are unbelievable. That would bring in, according to CBO estimates, $2.9 billion over 10 years, by saying to the generics and the pharma companies: You can't pay each other to stop competition. Competition helps consumers.

And here is the final idea, which I think is the biggest idea: negotiation under Medicare Part D. This would finally take the kind of negotiation we see at the Veterans Administration, which has brought down the prices for the veterans of America, and harness the bargaining power of 39 million seniors so that we get better prices.

These are four ideas, and three of them have Democratic and Republican sponsors. I want to vote on these proposals because I believe, based on what I saw at our State fair booth—again, with just a few days of the cards we received—that these anticompetitive practices have to stop and we need to bring down the prices of prescription drugs for the hardworking Americans in this country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEE). The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, first of all, being one of the managers of the bill, the WRDA bill that we are all anxious to consider, along with Senator BOXER—she and I as well as the leadership, are in agreement, that we should take this bill and consider it. I do have a talk I want to give concerning the bill but with the understanding that I have been asking for amendments to come forward from the Republicans primarily. She has done the same with Democrats. I believe there are a number of amendments that have come forward. However, the way we are going to run this is that any amendments that are going to be considered, No. 1, must be germane and, No. 2, have to be acceptable by both managers of the bill—Senator BOXER and myself.

With that, I ask that we move forward on this bill and yield to the leadership.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am in full agreement with the remarks of my chairman, Senator INHOFE. Once again, I think we have proven we can get this done. We can get infrastructure done. I think the way the agreement came together with the two leaders is excellent. We are going to go to the bill and any amendments have to be looked at by the two managers, and we have to agree before those amendments go into the managers' package.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we have given everyone our amendments. There are seven. I think that everything can be worked out on all of them. There is one that is relevant to the underlying legislation that is offered by the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. BLUMENTHAL. I am not sure that I want to go into this deal where both of you have to approve that amendment. I think he should at least be allowed to have a vote. We have agreed that a half-hour debate on it is plenty, at least on that one. If you can't work something out, I want to have a vote on Blumenthal. That doesn't sound unreasonable. On six of them, Senator BOXER can do what she thinks is appropriate. On Blumenthal, if you can't work something out to his satisfaction, I want a half-hour debate and a vote on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I think we have a broad bipartisan agreement here that we would like to pass the bill. Nobody wants to be unreasonable. We have heard from both the chairman and the ranking member that whatever interest there is in the bill is related to the bill. What I am going to propound here is an opportunity for us to get onto the bill and to move forward. I think this is as close to a good-faith situation as I can imagine, and I hope we trust each other enough to go forward and complete a bill that almost everybody seems to be in favor of. I don't know how to reassure my good friend, the Democratic leader, but I hope I have.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I do not understand why we can't have the two managers agree that they will do their best to work out these amendments of ours and of theirs. But if we can't, I want to at least have a vote, and you can vote it down if you have to, but I want to make sure that Blumenthal is protected. If we can't work something out, then we have a vote on it—one vote.

Mr. MCCONNELL. All I would say is there may well be some votes. I would recommend people talk to the chairman and the ranking member, and let's process the bill.

Mr. REID. Why can't we have a vote on Blumenthal? That is all—one vote, 30 minutes. If you work it out to satisfaction, we don't need to have that vote. What could be more reasonable than that?

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, my understanding about this amendment is that it is a jurisdictional dispute between Democratic Senators. I think the best way to go is to see if we, Jim and I, can do what we have done before when we have had conflict among our colleagues. We worked it out with Senators on the other side of the aisle last time we did WRDA. We should have a chance. I don't think that——

Mr. REID. If I can interrupt my friend from California——

Mrs. BOXER. I will stop.

Mr. REID. I don't object. Let's go ahead with the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to proceed to S. 2848.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

The motion was agreed to.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2016

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2848) to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with amendment, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in black brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

S. 2848

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 2016''.

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

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

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

SEC. 3. LIMITATIONS.

Nothing in this Act—

(1) 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;

(2) supersedes or authorizes any amendment to a multistate water control plan, including the Missouri River Master Water Control Manual (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act);

(3) affects any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) preempts or affects any State water law or interstate compact governing water; or

(5) affects any authority of a State, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, to manage water resources within the State.

TITLE I—PROGRAM REFORMS

SEC. 1001. STUDY OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.

Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On the request of a non-Federal interest, the Secretary may provide technical assistance relating to any aspect of the feasibility study if the non-Federal interest contracts with the Secretary to pay all costs of providing the technical assistance.''.

SEC. 1002. ADVANCED FUNDS FOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND PROJECTS.

The Act of October 15, 1940 (33 U.S.C. 701h–1), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking ''Whenever any'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Whenever any'';

(B) by striking ''a flood-control project duly adopted and authorized by law'' and inserting ''an authorized water resources development study or project,''; and

(C) by striking ''such work'' and inserting ''such study or project'';

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking ''The Secretary of the Army'' and inserting the following:

''(b) REPAYMENT.—The Secretary of the Army''; and

(B) by striking ''from appropriations which may be provided by Congress for flood-control work'' and inserting ''if specific appropriations are provided by Congress for such purpose''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) DEFINITION OF STATE.—In this section, the term 'State' means—

''(1) a State;

''(2) the District of Columbia;

''(3) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

''(4) any other territory or possession of the United States; and

''(5) a federally recognized Indian tribe or a Native village, Regional Corporation, or Village Corporation (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602)).''.

SEC. 1003. AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT AND USE MATERIALS AND SERVICES.

Section 1024 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2325a) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary is authorized to accept and use materials, services, or funds contributed by a non-Federal public entity, a nonprofit entity, or a private entity to repair, restore, replace, or maintain a water resources project in any case in which the District Commander determines that—

''(1) there is a risk of adverse impacts to the functioning of the project for the authorized purposes of the project; and

''(2) acceptance of the materials and services or funds is in the public interest.''; and

(2) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''Not later than 60 days after initiating an activity under this section,'' and inserting ''Not later than February 1 of each year after the first fiscal year in which materials, services, or funds are accepted under this section,''; and

(B) by striking ''a report'' and inserting ''an annual report''.

SEC. 1004. PARTNERSHIPS WITH NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES TO PROTECT THE FEDERAL INVESTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary is authorized to partner with a non-Federal interest for the maintenance of a water resources project to ensure that the project will continue to function for the authorized purposes of the project.

(b) FORM OF PARTNERSHIP.—Under a partnership referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary is authorized to accept and use funds, materials, and services contributed by the non-Federal interest.

(c) NO CREDIT OR REIMBURSEMENT.—Any entity that contributes materials, services, or funds under this section shall not be eligible for credit, reimbursement, or repayment for the value of those materials, services, or funds.

SEC. 1005. NON-FEDERAL STUDY AND CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may accept and expend funds provided by non-Federal interests to undertake reviews, inspections, monitoring, and other Federal activities related to non-Federal interests carrying out the study, design, or construction of water resources development projects under section 203 or 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231, 2232) or any other Federal law.

(b) INCLUSION IN COSTS.—In determining credit or reimbursement, the Secretary may include the amount of funds provided by a non-Federal interest under this section as a cost of the study, design, or construction.

[SEC. 1006. MUNITIONS DISPOSAL.

[Section 1027(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 426e–2(b)) is amended by striking ''funded'' and inserting ''reimbursed''.]

SEC. 1006. MUNITIONS DISPOSAL.

Section 1027 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 426e–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting '', at full Federal expense,'' after ''The Secretary may''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''funded'' and inserting ''reimbursed''.

SEC. 1007. 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) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) USER FEES.—

''(1) COLLECTION OF FEES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may allow a non-Federal public or private 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 that entity or the Department of the Army.

''(B) USE OF VISITOR RESERVATION SERVICES.—A public or private 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.

''(2) USE OF FEES.—A non-Federal public or private entity that collects user fees under paragraph (1) may—

''(A) retain up to 100 percent of the fees collected, as determined by the Secretary; and

''(B) notwithstanding section 210(b)(4) of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. 460d–3(b)(4)), use that amount for operation, maintenance, and management at the recreation site at which the fee is collected.

''(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The authority of a non-Federal public or private entity under this subsection shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines necessary to protect the interests of the United States.''.

SEC. 1008. STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED BY THE SECRETARY.

Section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408) (commonly known as the ''Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899''), is amended—

(1) by striking ''That it shall not be lawful'' and inserting the following:

''(a) PROHIBITIONS AND PERMISSIONS.—It shall not be lawful''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION WORKS.—Permission under subsection (a) for alterations to a Federal levee, floodwall, or flood risk management channel project [and associated features] may be granted by a District Engineer of the Department of the Army [or an authorized representative.]

''(c) CONCURRENT REVIEW.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which an activity subject to this section requires a review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), review and approval under this section shall, to the maximum extent practicable, occur concurrently with any review and decisions made under that Act.

''(2) CORPS OF ENGINEERS AS A COOPERATING AGENCY.—If the Corps of Engineers is not the lead Federal agency for an environmental review described in paragraph (1), the Chief of Engineers shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

''(A) participate in the review as a cooperating agency (unless the Chief of Engineers does not intend to submit comments on the project); and

''(B) adopt and use any environmental document prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) by the lead agency to the same extent that a Federal agency could adopt or use a document prepared by another Federal agency under—

''(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

''(ii) parts 1500 through 1508 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).''.

SEC. 1009. PROJECT COMPLETION.

For any project authorized under section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–580; 106 Stat. 4835), the authorization of appropriations is increased by the amount, including in increments, necessary to allow completion of the project if—

(1) as of the date of enactment of this Act, the project has received more than $4,000,000 in Federal appropriations and those appropriations equal an amount that is greater than 80 percent of the authorized amount;

(2) significant progress has been demonstrated toward completion of the project or segments of the project but the project is not complete as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(3) the benefits of the Federal investment will not be realized without an increase in the authorization of appropriations to allow completion of the project.

SEC. 1010. CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.

(a) USE OF CONTRIBUTED FUNDS IN ADVANCE OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701h) (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936''), is amended by striking ''funds appropriated by the United States for''.

(b) REPORT.—Section 1015 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 is amended by striking subsection (b) (33 U.S.C. 701h note; Public Law 113–121) and inserting the following:

''(b) REPORT.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Environment and Public Works and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report that—

''(1) describes the number of agreements executed in the previous fiscal year for the acceptance of contributed funds under section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701h) (commonly known as the 'Flood Control Act of 1936'); and

''(2) includes information on the projects and amounts of contributed funds referred to in paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 1011. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN BENEFITS AND COSTS INCLUDED IN FINAL FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For a navigation project authorized after November 7, 2007, involving offshore oil and gas fabrication ports, the recommended plan by the Chief of Engineers shall be the plan that uses the value of future energy exploration and production fabrication contracts and the transportation savings that would result from a larger navigation channel in accordance with section 6009 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (Public Law 109–13; 119 Stat. 282).

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In addition to projects described in subsection (a), this section shall apply to—

(1) a project that has undergone an economic benefits update; and

(2) at the request of the non-Federal sponsor, any ongoing feasibility study for which the benefits under section 6009 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (Public Law 109–13; 119 Stat. 282) may apply.

SEC. 1012. LEVERAGING FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a non-Federal interest, the Secretary shall review proposals to increase the quantity of available supplies of water through—

(1) modification of a water resources project;

(2) modification of how a project is managed; or

(3) accessing water released from a project.

(b) PROPOSALS INCLUDED.—A proposal under subsection (a) may include—

(1) increasing the storage capacity of a reservoir owned by the Corps of Engineers;

(2) diversion of water released from a reservoir owned by the Corps of Engineers—

(A) to recharge groundwater;

(B) to aquifer storage and recovery; or

(C) to any other storage facility;

(3) construction of facilities for delivery of water from pumping stations constructed by the Corps of Engineers;

(4) construction of facilities to access water; and

(5) a combination of the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (4).

(c) AUTHORITIES.—A proposal submitted to the Secretary under subsection (a) may be reviewed or approved, as appropriate, under—

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

(2) section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a);

(3) section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b); and

(4) section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (commonly known as the ''Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899'') (33 U.S.C. 408).

(d) COST SHARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), 100 percent of the cost of developing, reviewing, and implementing a proposal under subsection (a) shall be provided by an entity other than the Federal Government.

(2) COST ALLOCATION.—A non-Federal entity shall only be required to pay to the Secretary the separable costs associated with operation and maintenance of a dam that are necessary to implement a proposal under subsection (a).

(e) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may receive from a non-Federal interest funds contributed by the non-Federal interest for the review and approval of a proposal submitted under subsection (a).

(f) STUDIES AND ENGINEERING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On request by an appropriate non-Federal interest and subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may—

(A) undertake all necessary studies and engineering for construction of a proposal approved by the Secretary under this section; and

(B) provide technical assistance in obtaining all necessary permits for the construction.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Paragraph (1) shall only apply if the non-Federal interest contracts with the Secretary to provide funds for the studies, engineering, or technical assistance for the period during which the studies and engineering are being conducted.

(g) EXCLUSION.—This section shall not apply to reservoirs owned and operated by the Corps of Engineers in—

(1) the Upper Missouri River;

(2) the [Apalachicola-Chattahoochee] *Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint* river system; and

(3) the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa river system.

SEC. 1013. NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), using amounts available in the revolving fund established by section 101 of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) and not otherwise obligated, the Secretary may—

(1) design, renovate, and construct additions to 2 buildings located on Hanscom Air Force Base in Bedford, Massachusetts for the headquarters of the New England District of the Army Corps of Engineers; and

(2) carry out such construction and infrastructure improvements as are required to support the headquarters of the New England District of the Army Corps of Engineers, 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 section 101 of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) is appropriately reimbursed from funds appropriated for programs that receive a benefit under this section.

SEC. 1014. BUFFALO DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), using amounts available in the revolving fund established by section 101 of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) and not otherwise obligated, the Secretary may—

(1) design and construct a new building in Buffalo, New York, for the headquarters of the Buffalo District of the Army Corps of Engineers; and

(2) carry out such construction and infrastructure improvements as are required to support the headquarters and related installations and facilities of the Buffalo District of the Army Corps of Engineers, including any necessary demolition or renovation of the existing infrastructure.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the revolving fund established by section 101 of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) is appropriately reimbursed from funds appropriated for programs that receive a benefit under this section.

SEC. 1015. COMPLETION OF ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECTS.

Section 2039 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2330a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) INCLUSIONS.—A monitoring plan under subsection (b) shall include a description of—

''(1) the types and number of restoration activities to be conducted;

''(2) the physical action to be undertaken to achieve the restoration objectives of the project;

''(3) the functions and values that will result from the restoration plan; and

''(4) a contingency plan for taking corrective actions in cases in which monitoring demonstrates that restoration measures are not achieving ecological success in accordance with criteria described in the monitoring plan.

''(e) CONCLUSION OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY.—The responsibility of the non-Federal sponsor for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the ecosystem restoration project shall cease 10 years after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination of success under subsection (b)(2).''.

SEC. 1016. CREDIT FOR DONATED GOODS.

Section 221(a)(4)(D)(iv) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b(a)(4)(D)(iv)) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''regardless of the cost incurred by the non-Federal interest,'' before ''shall not''; and

(2) by striking ''costs'' and inserting ''value''.

SEC. 1017. STRUCTURAL HEALTH MONITORING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall design and develop a structural health monitoring program to assess and improve the condition of infrastructure constructed and maintained by the Corps of Engineers, including [design and development] *research, design, and development* of systems and frameworks for—

(1) response to flood and earthquake events;

(2) pre-disaster mitigation measures; [and]

(3) lengthening the useful life of the infrastructure*; and*

(4) identifying risks due to sea level rise.

(b) CONSULTATION AND CONSIDERATION.—In developing the program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consult with academic and other experts; and

(2) consider models for maintenance and repair information, the development of degradation models for real-time measurements and environmental inputs, and research on qualitative inspection data as surrogate sensors.

SEC. 1018. FISH AND WILDLIFE MITIGATION.

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

(1) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively; and

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

''(D) include measures to protect or restore habitat connectivity''; and

(B) in paragraph (6)(C), by striking ''impacts'' and inserting ''impacts, including impacts to habitat connectivity''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(j) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary may use funds made available for preconstruction engineering and design prior to authorization of project construction to satisfy mitigation requirements through third-party arrangements or to acquire interests in land necessary for meeting mitigation requirements under this section.''.

SEC. 1019. NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.

Section 221(b)(1) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''or a Native village, Regional Corporation, or Village Corporation (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602))'' after ''Indian tribe''.

SEC. 1020. DISCRETE SEGMENT.

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

(1) by striking ''project or separable element'' each place it appears and inserting ''project, separable element, or discrete segment'';

(2) by striking ''project, or separable element thereof,'' each place it appears and inserting ''project, separable element, or discrete segment of a project'';

(3) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C),

respectively, and indenting appropriately; and

(B) by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through ''In this section, the'' and inserting the following:

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) DISCRETE SEGMENT.—The term 'discrete segment', with respect to a project, means a physical portion of the project, as described in design documents, that is environmentally acceptable, is complete, will not create a hazard, and functions independently so that the non-Federal sponsor can operate and maintain the discrete segment in advance of completion of the total project or separable element of the project.

''(2) WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.—The'';

(4) in subsection (b)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''project, or separate element thereof'' and inserting ''project, separable element, or discrete segment of a project''; and

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (3)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''project'' and inserting ''project, separable element, or discrete segment'';

(B) in paragraph (4), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''project, or a separable element of a water resources development project,'' and inserting ''project, separable element, or discrete segment of a project''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) REPAYMENT OF REIMBURSEMENT.—If the non-Federal interest receives reimbursement for a discrete segment of a project and fails to complete the entire project or separable element of the project, the non-Federal interest shall repay to the Secretary the amount of the reimbursement, plus interest.''.

SEC. 1021. 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:

''(C) RAIL CARRIER.—The term 'rail carrier' has the meaning given the term in section 10102 of title 49, United States Code.'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''or natural gas company'' and inserting '', natural gas company, or rail carrier'';

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''or natural gas company'' and inserting '', natural gas company, or rail carrier''; and

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and natural gas companies'' and inserting '', natural gas companies, and rail carriers, including an evaluation of the compliance with all requirements of this section and, with respect to a permit for those entities, the requirements of all applicable Federal laws''.

SEC. 1022. INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH PROGRAM.

Section 401 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2329) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may engage in activities to inform the United States of technological innovations abroad that could significantly improve water resources development in the United States.

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—Activities under paragraph (1) may include—

''(A) development, monitoring, assessment, and dissemination of information about foreign water resources projects that could significantly improve water resources development in the United States;

''(B) research, development, training, and other forms of technology transfer and exchange; and

''(C) offering technical services that cannot be readily obtained in the private sector to be incorporated into water resources projects if the costs for assistance will be recovered under the terms of each project.''.

SEC. 1023. WETLANDS MITIGATION.

Section 2036(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2317b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) MITIGATION BANKS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall issue implementation guidance that provides for the consideration of the entire amount of potential credits available at in-kind, in-basin mitigation banks and in-lieu fee programs for water resource development project feasibility studies.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—All potential mitigation bank and in-lieu fee credits shall be considered a reasonable alternative for planning purposes if the applicable mitigation bank—

''(i) has an approved mitigation banking instrument; and

''(ii) has completed a functional analysis of the potential credits using the approved Corps of Engineers certified habitat assessment model specific to the region.''.

SEC. 1024. USE OF YOUTH SERVICE AND CONSERVATION CORPS.

Section 213 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2339) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) YOUTH SERVICE AND CONSERVATION CORPS.—The Secretary shall encourage each district of the Corps of Engineers to enter into cooperative agreements authorized under this section with qualified youth service and conservation corps to perform appropriate projects.''.

SEC. 1025. DEBRIS REMOVAL.

Section 3 of the Act entitled ''An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes'', approved March 2, 1945 (33 U.S.C. 603a), is amended—

(1) by striking ''$1,000,000'' and inserting ''$5,000,000''; [and]

(2) by [inserting] striking ''accumulated snags and other debris'' and inserting ''accumulated snags, obstructions, and other debris located in or adjacent to a Federal channel''*; and*

(3) by striking ''or flood control'' and inserting '', flood control, or recreation''.

[SEC. 1026. OYSTER AQUACULTURE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall carry out an assessment of the oyster aquaculture industry, including—

(1) an examination of Federal and State laws (including regulations) in each relevant district of the Corps of Engineers;

(2) the number, structure, funding, and regulation of oyster hatcheries in each State;

(3) the number of oyster aquaculture leases in place in each relevant district of the Corps of Engineers;

(4) the period of time required to secure an oyster aquaculture lease from each relevant jurisdiction; and

(5) the experience of the private sector in applying for oyster aquaculture permits from different jurisdictions of the Corps of Engineers and different States.

(b) STUDY AREA.—The study area shall comprise, to the maximum extent practicable, the following applicable locations:

(1) The Chesapeake Bay.

(2) The Gulf Coast States.

(3) The State of California.

(4) Puget Sound.

(c) FINDINGS.—Not later than 225 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Environment and Public Works and on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report containing the findings of the assessment conducted under subsection (a).]

SEC. 1026. AQUACULTURE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall carry out an assessment of the shellfish aquaculture industry, including—

(1) an examination of Federal and State laws (including regulations) in each relevant district of the Corps of Engineers;

(2) the number of shellfish aquaculture leases, verifications, or permits in place in each relevant district of the Corps of Engineers;

(3) the period of time required to secure a shellfish aquaculture lease, verification, or permit from each relevant jurisdiction; and

(4) the experience of the private sector in applying for shellfish aquaculture permits from different jurisdictions of the Corps of Engineers and different States.

(b) STUDY AREA.—The study area shall comprise, to the maximum extent practicable, the following applicable locations:

(1) The Chesapeake Bay.

(2) The Gulf Coast States.

(3) The State of California.

(4) The State of Washington.

(c) FINDINGS.—Not later than 225 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Environment and Public Works and on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report containing the findings of the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 1027. LEVEE VEGETATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3013(g)(1) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 701n note; Public Law 113–121) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''remove existing vegetation or'' after ''the Secretary shall not''; and

(2) by striking ''as a condition or requirement for any approval or funding of a project, or any other action''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) describes the reasons for the failure of the Secretary to meet the deadlines in subsection (f) of section 3013 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 701n note; Public Law 113–121); and

(2) provides a plan for completion of the activities required in that subsection (f).

SEC. 1028. PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES.

Section 22(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-16(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting '', a group of States, or a regional or national consortia of States'' after ''working with a State''; and

(2) by striking ''located within the boundaries of such State''.

SEC. 1029. PRIORITIZATION.

Section 1011 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2341a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(C), by inserting ''restore or'' before ''prevent the loss''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking ''that—'' and all that follows through ''(II)'' and inserting ''that''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (C) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(C) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated), by striking ''For'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED PROGRAMMATIC AUTHORITIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

''(A) a list of all programmatic authorities for aquatic ecosystem restoration or improvement of the environment that—

''(i) were authorized or modified in the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1041) or any subsequent Act; and

''(ii) that meet the criteria described in paragraph (1); and

''(B) a plan for expeditiously completing the projects under the authorities described in subparagraph (A), subject to available funding.''.

SEC. 1030. KENNEWICK MAN.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLAIMANT TRIBES.—The term ''claimant tribes'' means the Indian tribes and band referred to in the letter from Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera, relating to the human remains and dated September 21, 2000.

(2) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

(3) HUMAN REMAINS.—The term ''human remains'' means the human remains that—

(A) are known as Kennewick Man or the Ancient One, which includes the projectile point lodged in the right ilium bone, as well as any residue from previous sampling and studies; and

(B) are part of archaeological collection number 45BN495.

(b) TRANSFER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law or law of the State of Washington, including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Chief of Engineers, shall transfer the human remains to the Department, on the condition that the Department, acting through the State Historic Preservation Officer, disposes of the remains and repatriates the remains to claimant tribes.

(c) COST.—The Corps of Engineers shall be responsible for any costs associated with the transfer.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The transfer shall be limited solely to the human remains portion of the archaeological collection.

(2) CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The Corps of Engineers shall have no further responsibility for the human remains transferred pursuant to subsection (b) after the date of the transfer.

SEC. 1031. REVIEW OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASSETS.

Section 6002(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1349) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) The extent to which the property has economic, cultural, historic, or recreational significance or impacts at the national, State, or local level.''.

SEC. 1032. REVIEW OF RESERVOIR OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall review the operation of a reservoir, including the water control manual and rule curves, using the best available science, including improved weather forecasts and run-off forecasting methods in any case in which the Secretary receives a request for such a review from a non-Federal entity.

(b) PRIORITY.—In conducting reviews under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to reservoirs—

(1) located in areas with prolonged drought conditions; and

(2) for which no such review has occurred during the 10-year period preceding the date of the request.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF BENEFITS.—In conducting the review under subsection (a), the Secretary shall determine if a change in operations, including the use of improved weather forecasts and run-off forecasting methods, will enhance 1 or more existing authorized project purposes, including—

(1) flood risk reduction;

(2) water supply;

(3) recreation; and

(4) fish and wildlife protection and mitigation.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out a review under subsection (a) and prior to implementing a change in operations under subsection (f), the Secretary shall consult with all affected interests, including—

(1) non-Federal entities responsible for operations and maintenance costs of a Federal facility;

(2) individuals and entities with storage entitlements; and

(3) local agencies with flood control responsibilities downstream of a facility.

(e) RESULTS REPORTED.—Not later than 90 days

⟦(d) RESULTS REPORTED.—Not later than 90 days⟧ after completion of a review under this section, the Secretary shall post a report on the Internet regarding the results of the review.

⟦(e)⟧*(f)* MANUAL UPDATE.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years after the date on which a report under subsection ⟦(d)⟧ *(e)* is posted on the Internet, pursuant to the procedures required under existing authorities, if the Secretary determines based on that report that using the best available science, including improved weather and run-off forecasting methods, improves 1 or more existing authorized purposes at a reservoir, the Secretary shall—

(1) incorporate those methods in the operation of the reservoir; and

(2) as appropriate, update or revise operational documents, including water control plans, water control manuals, water control diagrams, release schedules, rule curves, and operational agreements with non-Federal entities.

⟦(f)⟧*(g)* FUNDING.—The Secretary may accept and expend amounts from non-Federal entities and other Federal agencies to fund all or a portion of the cost of carrying out a review under subsection (a) or an update or revision of operational documents under subsection ⟦(e)⟧ *(f)*, including any associated environmental documentation.

⟦(g)⟧*(h)* EFFECT.—

(1) MANUAL UPDATES.—An update under subsection ⟦(e)(2)⟧ *(f)(2)* shall not interfere with the authorized purposes of a project.

(2) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section—

(A) authorizes the Secretary to carry out any project or activity for a purpose not otherwise authorized as of the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) affects or modifies any obligation of the Secretary under Federal or State law.

⟦(h)⟧*(i)* EXCLUSION.—This section shall not apply to reservoirs owned and operated by the Corps of Engineers in—

(1) the Upper Missouri River;

(2) the ⟦Apalachicola-Chattahoochee⟧ *Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint* river system; and

(3) the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa river system.

SEC. 1033. TRANSFER OF EXCESS CREDIT.

Section 1020 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2223) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''Subject to subsection (b)'' and inserting the following:

''(a) APPLICATION OF CREDIT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b)''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) REASONABLE INTERVALS.—On request from a non-Federal interest, the credit described in subsection (a) may be applied at reasonable intervals as those intervals occur and are identified as being in excess of the required non-Federal cost share prior to completion of the study or project if the credit amount is verified by the Secretary.'';

(2) by striking subsection (d); and

(3) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

SEC. 1034. SURPLUS WATER STORAGE.

Section 1046(c) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1254) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) TIME LIMIT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary has documented the volume of surplus water available, not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request for a contract and easement, the Secretary shall issue a decision on the request.

''(B) OUTSTANDING INFORMATION.—If the Secretary has not documented the volume of surplus water available, not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request for a contract and easement, the Secretary shall provide to the requester—

''(i) an identification of any outstanding information that is needed to make a final decision;

''(ii) the date by which the information referred to in clause (i) shall be obtained; and

''(iii) the date by which the Secretary will make a final decision on the request.''.

SEC. 1035. HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION.

Section 3(c)(2)(B) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (33 U.S.C. 426g(c)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

SEC. 1036. FISH HATCHERIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may operate a fish hatchery for the purpose of restoring a population of fish species located in the region surrounding the fish hatchery that is listed as a threatened species or an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or a similar State law.

(b) COSTS.—A non-Federal entity, another Federal agency, or a group of non-Federal entities or other Federal agencies shall be responsible for 100 percent of the additional costs associated with managing a fish hatchery for the purpose described in subsection

(a) that are not authorized as of the date of enactment of this Act for the fish hatchery.

SEC. 1037. FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND WATERSHED ASSESSMENTS.

(a) VERTICAL INTEGRATION AND ACCELERATION OF STUDIES.—Section 1001(d) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c(d)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) REPORT.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that identifies any feasibility study for which the Secretary in the preceding fiscal year approved an increase in cost or extension in time as provided under this section, including an identification of the specific 1 or more factors used in making the determination that the project is complex.''.

(b) COST SHARING.—Section 105(a)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(a)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking the subparagraph designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(A) REQUIREMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—For the purpose of meeting or otherwise communicating with prospective non-Federal sponsors to identify the scope of a potential water resources project feasibility study, identifying the Federal interest, developing the cost sharing agreement, and developing the project management plan, the first $100,000 of the feasibility study shall be a Federal expense.''.

(c) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—Section 729(f)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2267a(f)(1)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end '', except that the first $100,000 of the assessment shall be a Federal expense''.

SEC. 1038. SHORE DAMAGE PREVENTION OR MITIGATION.

Section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''measures'' and all that follows through ''project'' and inserting ''measures, including a study, shall be cost-shared in the same proportion as the cost-sharing provisions applicable to construction of the project''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) REIMBURSEMENT FOR FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this subsection, in any case in which the Secretary implements a project under this section, the Secretary shall reimburse or credit the non-Federal interest for any amounts contributed for the study evaluating the damage in excess of the non-Federal share of the costs, as determined under subsection (b).''.

TITLE II—NAVIGATION

SEC. 2001. PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE INLAND WATERWAYS TRUST FUND.

Beginning on June 10, 2014, and ending on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act, section 1001(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579a(b)(2)) shall not apply to any project authorized to receive funding from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund established by section 9506(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 2002. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FUEL-TAXED INLAND WATERWAYS.

Section 102(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2212(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) CREDIT OR REIMBURSEMENT.—The Federal share of operation and maintenance carried out by a non-Federal interest under this subsection after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 shall be eligible for reimbursement or for credit toward—

''(A) the non-Federal share of future operation and maintenance under this subsection; or

''(B) any measure carried out by the Secretary under section 3017(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3303a note; Public Law 113–121).''.

SEC. 2003. FUNDING FOR HARBOR MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS.

Section 2101 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''The target total'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (c), the target total'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

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

''(c) EXCEPTION.—If the target total budget resources for a fiscal year described in subparagraphs (A) through (J) of subsection (b)(1) is lower than the target total budget resources for the previous fiscal year, then the target total budget resources shall be adjusted to be equal to the lesser of—

''(1) 103 percent of the total budget resources appropriated for the previous fiscal year; or

''(2) 100 percent of the total amount of harbor maintenance taxes received in the previous fiscal year.''.

SEC. 2004. DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL.

Disposal of dredged material shall not be considered environmentally acceptable if the disposal violates applicable State water quality standards approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1313).

SEC. 2005. CAPE ARUNDEL DISPOSAL SITE, MAINE.

(a) DEADLINE.—The Cape Arundel Disposal Site selected by the Department of the Army as an alternative dredged material disposal site under section 103(b) of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413(b)) and reopened pursuant to section 113 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 158) (referred to in this section as the ''Site'') may remain open until the earlier of—

(1) the date on which the Site does not have any remaining disposal capacity;

(2) the date on which an environmental impact statement designating an alternative dredged material disposal site for southern Maine has been completed; or

(3) the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—The use of the Site as a dredged material disposal site under subsection (a) shall be subject to the conditions that—

(1) conditions at the Site remain suitable for the continued use of the Site as a dredged material disposal site; and

(2) the Site not be used for the disposal of more than 80,000 cubic yards from any single dredging project.

SEC. 2006. MAINTENANCE OF HARBORS OF REFUGE.

The Secretary is authorized to maintain federally authorized harbors of refuge.

SEC. 2007. AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the Commandant of the Coast Guard regarding navigation on the Ouachita-Black Rivers; and

(2) share information regarding the assistance that the Secretary can provide regarding the placement of any aids to navigation on the rivers referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the outcome of the consultation under subsection (a).

SEC. 2008. BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL.

Section 204(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) SPECIAL RULE.—Disposal of dredged material under this subsection may include a single or periodic application of sediment for beneficial use and shall not require operation and maintenance.

''(4) DISPOSAL AT NON-FEDERAL COST.—The Secretary may accept funds from a non-Federal interest to dispose of dredged material as provided under section 103(d)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(d)(1)).''.

SEC. 2009. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF HARBOR PROJECTS.

Section 210(c)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2025''; and

(2) by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2015''.

SEC. 2010. ADDITIONAL MEASURES AT DONOR PORTS AND ENERGY TRANSFER PORTS.

Section 2106 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4)(A), by striking ''Code of Federal Regulation'' and inserting ''Code of Federal Regulations''; and

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''2018'' and inserting ''2025''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''2015 through 2018'' and inserting ''2016 through 2020''; and

(ii) by striking ''2019 through 2022'' and inserting ''2021 through 2025''.

SEC. 2011. HARBOR DEEPENING.

[Section 101(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(a)(1)) is amended—]

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''the date of enactment of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1193)'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''45 feet'' and inserting ''50 feet''; and

(3) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''45 feet'' and inserting ''50 feet''.

(b) DEFINITION OF DEEP-DRAFT HARBOR.—Section 214(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2241(1)) is amended by striking ''45 feet'' and inserting ''50 feet''.

SEC. 2012. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF INLAND MISSISSIPPI RIVER PORTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INLAND MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The term ''inland Mississippi River'' means the portion of the Mississippi River that begins at the confluence of the Minnesota River and ends at the confluence of the Red River.

(2) SHALLOW DRAFT.—The term ''shallow draft'' means a project that has a depth of less than 14 feet.

(b) DREDGING ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall carry out dredging activities on shallow draft ports located on the inland Mississippi River to the respective authorized

widths and depths of those inland ports, as authorized on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For each fiscal year, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $25,000,000.

SEC. 2013. IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE.

Section 2102 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1273) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 the Secretary shall publish on the website of the Corps of Engineers guidance on the implementation of this section and the amendments made by this section.''.

SEC. 2014. 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)(3), by inserting ''in which the project is located or of a community that is located in the region that is served by the project and that will rely on the project'' after ''community''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or of a community that is located in the region to be served by the project and that will rely on the project'' after ''community'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''local population'' and inserting ''regional population to be served by the project''; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking ''community'' and inserting ''local community or to a community that is located in the region to be served by the project and that will rely on the project''.

SEC. 2015. NON-FEDERAL INTEREST DREDGING AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may permit a non-Federal interest to carry out, for an authorized navigation project (or a separable element of an authorized navigation project), such maintenance activities as are necessary to ensure that the project is maintained to not less than the minimum project dimensions.

(b) COST LIMITATIONS.—Except as provided in this section and subject to the availability of appropriations, the costs incurred by a non-Federal interest in performing the maintenance activities described in subsection (a) shall be eligible for reimbursement, not to exceed an amount that is equal to the estimated Federal cost for the performance of the maintenance activities.

(c) AGREEMENT.—Before initiating maintenance activities under this section, the non-Federal interest shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary that specifies, for the performance of the maintenance activities, the terms and conditions that are acceptable to the non-Federal interest and the Secretary.

(d) PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT.—In carrying out maintenance activities under this section, a non-Federal interest shall—

(1) provide equipment at no cost to the Federal Government; and

(2) hold and save the United States free from any and all damage that arises from the use of the equipment of the non-Federal interest, except for damage due to the fault or negligence of a contractor of the Federal Government.

[(e) REIMBURSEMENT ELIGIBILITY LIMITATIONS.—Costs that are directly related to the operation and maintenance of a dredge, based on the period of time the dredge is used in the performance of work for the Federal Government during a given fiscal year, are eligible for reimbursement under this section.]

(e) REIMBURSEMENT ELIGIBILITY LIMITATIONS.—Costs that are eligible for reimbursement under this section are those costs directly related to the costs associated with operation and maintenance of the dredge based on the lesser of the period of time for which—

(1) the dredge is being used in the performance of work for the Federal Government during a given fiscal year; and

(2) the actual fiscal year Federal appropriations identified for that portion of maintenance dredging that are made available.

(f) [MONITORING] AUDIT.—Not earlier than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may conduct an audit on any maintenance activities for an authorized navigation project (or a separable element of an authorized navigation project) carried out under this section to determine if permitting a non-Federal interest to carry out maintenance activities under this section has resulted in—

(1) improved reliability and safety for navigation; and

(2) cost savings to the Federal Government.

(g) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary under this section terminates on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

[SEC. 2016. TRANSPORTATION COST SAVINGS.

Section 210(e)(3)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(e)(3)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(v) identifies, to the maximum extent practicable, transportation cost savings realized by achieving and maintaining the constructed width and depth for the harbors and inland harbors referred to in subsection (a)(2), on a project-by-project basis.''.]

SEC. 2016. TRANSPORTATION COST SAVINGS.

Section 210(e)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(e)(3)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

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

''(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—For the first report following the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, in the report submitted under subparagraph (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 referred to in subsection (a)(2), on a project-by-project basis.''.

SEC. 2017. DREDGED MATERIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding part 335 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, the Secretary may place dredged material from the operation and maintenance of an authorized Federal water resources project at another authorized water resource project if the Secretary determines that—

(1) the placement of the dredged material would—

(A)(i) enhance protection from flooding caused by storm surges or sea level rise; or

(ii) significantly contribute to shoreline resiliency, including the resilience and restoration of wetland; and

(B) be in the public interest; and

(2) the cost associated with the placement of the dredged material is reasonable in relation to the associated environmental, flood protection, and resiliency benefits.

(b) ADDITIONAL COSTS.—If the cost of placing the dredged material at another authorized water resource project exceeds the cost of depositing the dredged material in accordance with the Federal standard (as defined in section 335.7 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act)), the Secretary shall not require a non-Federal entity to bear any of the increased costs associated with the placement of the dredged material.

TITLE III—SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

SEC. 3001. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE FOR NON-FEDERAL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n), is amended—

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

''(3) DEFINITION OF NONSTRUCTURAL ALTERNATIVES.—In this subsection, 'nonstructural alternatives' includes efforts to restore or protect natural resources including streams, rivers, floodplains, wetlands, or coasts, if those efforts will reduce flood risk.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) INCREASED LEVEL OF PROTECTION.—In conducting repair or restoration work under subsection (a), at the request of the non-Federal sponsor, the Secretary may increase the level of protection above the level to which the system was designed, or, if the repair and rehabilitation includes repair or rehabilitation of a pumping station, will increase the capacity of a pump, if—

''(1) the Chief of Engineers determines the improvements are in the public interest, including consideration of whether—

''(A) the authority under this section has been used more than once at the same location;

''(B) there is an opportunity to decrease significantly the risk of loss of life and property damage; or

''(C) there is an opportunity to decrease total life cycle rehabilitation costs for the project; and

''(2) the non-Federal sponsor agrees to pay the difference between the cost of repair, restoration, or rehabilitation to the original design level or original capacity and the cost of achieving the higher level of protection or capacity sought by the non-Federal sponsor.

''(e) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall notify the non-Federal sponsor of the opportunity to request implementation of nonstructural alternatives to the repair or restoration of the flood control work under subsection (a).''.

(b) PROJECTS IN COORDINATION WITH CERTAIN REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the Secretary has completed a study determining a project for flood damage reduction is feasible and such project is designed to protect the same geographic area as work to be performed under section 5(c) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(c)), the Secretary may, if the Secretary determines that the action is in the public interest, carry out such project with the work being performed under section 5(c) of that Act, subject to the limitations in paragraph (2).

(2) COST-SHARING.—The cost to carry out a project under paragraph (1) shall be shared in accordance with section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213).

SEC. 3002. REHABILITATION OF EXISTING LEVEES.

Section 3017 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3303a note; Public Law 113–121) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''if the Secretary determines the necessary work is technically feasible, environmentally acceptable, and economically justified'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''This section'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—This section''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—A measure carried out under subsection (a) shall be implemented in the same manner as the repair or restoration of a flood control work pursuant to section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n).'';

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''The non-Federal'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding subsection (b)(2), the non-Federal''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $125,000,000.''.

SEC. 3003. MAINTENANCE OF HIGH RISK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.

In any case in which the Secretary is responsible, as of the date of enactment of this Act, for the maintenance of a project classified as class III under the Dam Safety Action Classification of the Corps of Engineers, the Secretary shall continue to be responsible for the maintenance until the earlier of the date that—

(1) the project is modified to reduce that risk and the Secretary determines that the project is no longer classified as class III under the Dam Safety Action Classification of the Corps of Engineers; and

(2) is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3004. REHABILITATION OF HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.

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

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), and (13) as paragraphs (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (11), (13), (14), (15), and (16), respectively;

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

''(4) ELIGIBLE HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAM.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'eligible high hazard potential dam' means a non-Federal dam that—

''(i) is located in a State with a State dam safety program;

''(ii) is classified as 'high hazard potential' by the State dam safety agency in the State in which the dam is located;

''(iii) has an emergency action plan approved by the relevant State dam safety agency; and

''(iv) the State in which the dam is located determines—

''(I) fails to meet minimum dam safety standards of the State; and

''(II) poses an unacceptable risk to the public.

''(B) EXCLUSION.—The term 'eligible high hazard potential dam' does not include—

''(i) a licensed hydroelectric dam; or

''(ii) a dam built under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.'';

(3) by inserting after paragraph (9) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) the following:

''(10) NON-FEDERAL SPONSOR.—The term 'non-Federal sponsor', in the case of a project receiving assistance under section 8A, includes—

''(A) a governmental organization; and

''(B) a nonprofit organization.'' and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (11) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) the following:

''(12) REHABILITATION.—The term 'rehabilitation' means the repair, replacement, reconstruction, or removal of a dam that is carried out to meet applicable State dam safety and security standards.''.

(b) PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.—The National Dam Safety Program Act is amended by inserting after section 8 (33 U.S.C. 467f) the following:

''SEC. 8A. REHABILITATION OF HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall establish, within FEMA, a program to provide technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants to non-Federal sponsors for rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams.

''(b) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—A grant awarded under this section for a project may be used for—

''(1) repair;

''(2) removal; or

''(3) any other structural or nonstructural measures to rehabilitate a high hazard potential dam.

''(c) AWARD OF GRANTS.—

''(1) APPLICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A non-Federal sponsor interested in receiving a grant under this section may submit to the Administrator an application for the grant.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—An application submitted to the Administrator under this section shall be submitted at such time, be in such form, and contain such information as the Administrator may prescribe by regulation pursuant to section 3004(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016.

''(2) GRANT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may make a grant in accordance with this section for rehabilitation of a high hazard potential dam to a non-Federal sponsor that submits an application for the grant in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Administrator.

''(B) PROJECT GRANT AGREEMENT.—The Administrator shall enter into a project grant agreement with the non-Federal sponsor to establish the terms of the grant and the project, including the amount of the grant.

''(C) GRANT ASSURANCE.—As part of a project grant agreement under subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall require the non-Federal sponsor to provide an assurance, with respect to the dam to be rehabilitated under the project, that the owner of the dam has developed and will carry out a plan for maintenance of the dam during the expected life of the dam.

''(D) LIMITATION.—A grant provided under this section shall not exceed the lesser of—

''(i) 12.5 percent of the total amount of funds made available to carry out this section; or

''(ii) $7,500,000.

''(d) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) APPROVAL.—A grant awarded under this section for a project shall be approved by the relevant State dam safety agency.

''(2) NON-FEDERAL SPONSOR REQUIREMENTS.—To receive a grant under this section, the non-Federal sponsor shall—

''(A) participate in, and comply with, all applicable Federal flood insurance programs;

''(B) have in place a hazard mitigation plan that—

''(i) includes all dam risks; and

''(ii) complies with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–390; 114 Stat. 1552);

''(C) commit to provide operation and maintenance of the project for the 50-year period following completion of rehabilitation;

''(D) comply with such minimum eligibility requirements as the Administrator may establish to ensure that each owner and operator of a dam under a participating State dam safety program—

''(i) acts in accordance with the State dam safety program; and

''(ii) carries out activities relating to the public in the area around the dam in accordance with the hazard mitigation plan described in subparagraph (B); and

''(E) comply with section 611(j)(9) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196(j)(9)) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this section) with respect to projects receiving assistance under this section in the same manner as recipients are required to comply in order to receive financial contributions from the Administrator for emergency preparedness purposes.

''(e) FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receipt of assistance under this section, the non-Federal entity shall demonstrate that a floodplain management plan to reduce the impacts of future flood events in the area protected by the project—

''(A) is in place; or

''(B) will be—

''(i) developed not later than 1 year after the date of execution of a project agreement for assistance under this section; and

''(ii) implemented not later than 1 year after the date of completion of construction of the project.

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—A plan under paragraph (1) 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 by the project;

''(B) plans for flood fighting and evacuation; and

''(C) public education and awareness of flood risks.

''(3) TECHNICAL SUPPORT.—The Administrator may provide technical support for the development and implementation of floodplain management plans prepared under this subsection.

''(f) PRIORITY SYSTEM.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Board, shall develop a risk-based priority system for use in identifying high hazard potential dams for which grants may be made under this section.

''(g) FUNDING.—

''(1) COST SHARING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any assistance provided under this section for a project shall be subject to a non-Federal cost-sharing requirement of not less than 35 percent.

''(B) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The non-Federal share under subparagraph (A) may be provided in the form of in-kind contributions.

''(2) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—The total amount of funds made available to carry out this section for each fiscal year shall be distributed as follows:

''(A) EQUAL DISTRIBUTION.—⅓ shall be distributed equally among the States in which the projects for which applications are submitted under subsection (c)(1) are located.

''(B) NEED-BASED.—⅔ shall be distributed among the States in which the projects for which applications are submitted under subsection (c)(1) are located based on the proportion that—

''(i) the number of eligible high hazard potential dams in the State; bears to

''(ii) the number of eligible high hazard potential dams in all States in which projects for which applications are submitted under subsection (c)(1).

''(h) USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds provided in the form of a grant or otherwise made available under this section shall be used—

''(1) to rehabilitate a Federal dam;

''(2) to perform routine operation or maintenance of a dam;

''(3) to modify a dam to produce hydroelectric power;

''(4) to increase water supply storage capacity; or

''(5) to make any other modification to a dam that does not also improve the safety of the dam.

''(i) CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), as a condition on the receipt of a grant under this section of an amount greater than $1,000,000, a non-Federal sponsor that receives the grant shall require that each contract and subcontract for program management, construction management, planning studies, feasibility studies, architectural services, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping, and related services entered into using funds from the grant be awarded in the same manner as a contract for architectural and engineering services is awarded under—

''(A) chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code; or

''(B) an equivalent qualifications-based requirement prescribed by the relevant State.

''(2) NO PROPRIETARY INTEREST.—A contract awarded in accordance with paragraph (1) shall not be considered to confer a proprietary interest upon the United States.

''(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

''(1) $10,000,000 for fiscal years 2017 and 2018;

''(2) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2019;

''(3) $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

''(4) $60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2026.''.

(c) RULEMAKING.—

(1) PROPOSED RULEMAKING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall issue a notice of proposed rulemaking regarding applications for grants of assistance under the amendments made by subsection (b) to the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467 et seq.).

(2) FINAL RULE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall promulgate a final rule regarding the amendments described in paragraph (1).

TITLE IV—RIVER BASINS, WATERSHEDS, AND COASTAL AREAS

SEC. 4001. GULF COAST OYSTER BED RECOVERY PLAN.

(a) DEFINITION OF GULF STATES.—In this section, the term ''Gulf States'' means each of the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

(b) GULF COAST OYSTER BED RECOVERY PLAN.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Gulf States, shall develop and implement a plan to assist in the recovery of oyster beds on the coast of Gulf States that were damaged by events including—

(1) Hurricane Katrina in 2005;

(2) the Deep Water Horizon oil spill in 2010; and

(3) floods in 2011 and 2016.

(c) INCLUSION.—The plan developed under subsection (b) shall address the beneficial use of dredged material in providing substrate for oyster bed development.

(d) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee of Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives the plan developed under subsection (b).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 4002. COLUMBIA RIVER.

(a) ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—Section 536(g) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541; 114 Stat. 2662; 128 Stat. 1314) is amended by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$75,000,000''.

(b) WATERCRAFT INSPECTION STATIONS, COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN.—Section 104(d) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''stations in the Columbia River Basin to be located in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington'' and inserting ''stations to protect the Columbia River Basin''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) the Governor of each State in which a station is established under paragraph (1);''.

(c) TRIBAL HOUSING.—

(1) DEFINITION OF REPORT.—In this subsection, the term ''report'' means the final report of the Portland District, Corps of Engineers, entitled ''Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Sites, Oregon and Washington: Fact-finding Review on Tribal Housing'' and dated November 19, 2013.

(2) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—As replacement housing for Indian families displaced due to the construction of the Bonneville Dam, on the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary may provide assistance [to relocate to] *on* land transferred by the Department of the Army to the Department of the Interior pursuant to title IV of Public Law 100–581 (102 Stat. 2944; 110 Stat. 766; 110 Stat. 3762; 114 Stat. 2679; 118 Stat. 544) *for* the number of families [identified] *estimated in the report* as having received no relocation assistance [in the report.]

(3) STUDY.—The Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a study to determine the number of Indian people displaced by the construction of the John Day Dam; and

(B) identify a plan for suitable housing to replace housing lost to the construction of the John Day Dam.

(d) COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS BELOW VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON AND OREGON.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation, Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers below Vancouver, Washington and Portland, Oregon, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–874; 76 Stat. 1177) to address safety risks.

SEC. 4003. MISSOURI RIVER.

(a) RESERVOIR SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) DEFINITION OF SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN.—In this subsection, the term ''sediment management plan'' means a plan for preventing sediment from reducing water storage capacity at a reservoir and increasing water storage capacity through sediment removal at a reservoir.

(2) UPPER MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall carry out a pilot program for the development and implementation of sediment management plans for reservoirs owned and operated by the Secretary in the Upper Missouri River Basin, on request by project beneficiaries.

(3) PLAN ELEMENTS.—A sediment management plan under paragraph (2) shall—

(A) provide opportunities for project beneficiaries and other stakeholders to participate in sediment management decisions;

(B) evaluate the volume of sediment in a reservoir and impacts on storage capacity;

(C) identify preliminary sediment management options, including sediment dikes and dredging;

(D) identify constraints;

(E) assess technical feasibility, economic justification, and environmental impacts;

(F) identify beneficial uses for sediment; and

(G) to the maximum extent practicable, use, develop, and demonstrate innovative, cost-saving technologies, including structural and nonstructural technologies and designs, to manage sediment.

(4) COST SHARE.—The beneficiaries requesting the plan shall share in the cost of development and implementation of a sediment management plan allocated in accordance with the benefits to be received.

(5) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may accept funds from non-Federal interests and other Federal agencies to develop and implement a sediment management plan under this subsection.

(6) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall use the knowledge gained through the development and implementation of sediment management plans under paragraph (2) to develop guidance for sediment management at other reservoirs.

(7) PARTNERSHIP WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program established under this subsection in partnership with the Secretary of the Interior, and the program may apply to reservoirs managed or owned by the Bureau of Reclamation on execution of a memorandum of agreement between the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior establishing the framework for a partnership and the terms and conditions for sharing expertise and resources.

(B) LEAD AGENCY.—The Secretary that has primary jurisdiction over the reservoir shall take the lead in developing and implementing a sediment management plan for that reservoir.

(8) OTHER AUTHORITIES NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this subsection affects sediment management or the share of costs paid by Federal and non-Federal interests relating to sediment management under any other provision of law (including regulations).

(b) SNOWPACK AND DROUGHT MONITORING.—Section 4003(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1311) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) LEAD AGENCY.—The Corps of Engineers shall be the lead agency for carrying out and coordinating the activities described in paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 4004. PUGET SOUND NEARSHORE ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.

Section 544(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541; 114 Stat. 2675) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

SEC. 4005. ICE JAM PREVENTION AND MITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out projects under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s), including planning, design, construction, and monitoring of structural and nonstructural technologies and measures for preventing and mitigating flood damages associated with ice jams.

(b) INCLUSION.—The projects described in subsection (a) may include the development and demonstration of cost-effective technologies and designs developed in consultation with—

(1) the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory of the Corps of Engineers;

(2) universities;

(3) Federal, State, and local agencies; and

(4) private organizations.

(c) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—In addition to the funding authorized under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s), the Secretary is authorized to expend $30,000,000 to carry out pilot projects to demonstrate technologies and designs developed in accordance with this section.

(2) PRIORITY.—In carrying out pilot projects under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give priority to projects in the Upper Missouri River Basin.

(3) SUNSET.—The pilot program under this subsection shall terminate on December 31, 2026.

SEC. 4006. CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RESTORATION.

Section 704(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2263(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''$60,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

SEC. 4007. NORTH ATLANTIC COASTAL REGION.

Section 4009(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1316) is amended by inserting ''at Federal expense'' after ''study''.

SEC. 4008. RIO GRANDE.

Section 5056(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1214; 128 Stat. 1315) is amended by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2024''.

SEC. 4009. TEXAS COASTAL AREA.

In carrying out the Coastal Texas ecosystem protection and restoration study authorized by section 4091 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1187), the Secretary shall consider studies, data, or information developed by the Gulf Coast Community Protection and Recovery District to expedite completion of the study.

SEC. 4010. UPPER MISSISSIPPI AND ILLINOIS RIVERS FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study at Federal expense to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects to address systemic flood damage reduction in the upper Mississippi and Illinois River basins.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purposes of the study under subsection (a) are—

(1) to develop an integrated, comprehensive, and systems-based approach to minimize the threat to health and safety resulting from flooding by using structural and nonstructural flood risk management measures;

(2) to reduce damages and costs associated with flooding;

(3) to identify opportunities to support environmental sustainability and restoration goals of the Upper Mississippi River and Illinois River floodplain as part of any systemic flood risk management plan; and

(4) to seek opportunities to address, in concert with flood risk management measures, other floodplain specific problems, needs, and opportunities.

(c) STUDY COMPONENTS.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) as appropriate, coordinate with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, the Governors of the States within the Upper Mississippi and Illinois River basins, the appropriate levee and drainage districts, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties;

(2) recommend projects for reconstruction of existing levee systems so as to develop and maintain a comprehensive system for flood risk reduction and floodplain management;

(3) perform a systemic analysis of critical transportation systems to determine the feasibility of protecting river approaches for land-based systems, highways, and railroads;

(4) develop a basin-wide hydrologic model for the Upper Mississippi River System and update as changes occur and new data is available; and

(5) use, to the maximum extent practicable, any existing plans and data, including the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan authorized in section 429 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–53; 113 Stat. 326).

(d) BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS.—In recommending a project under subsection (c)(2), the Secretary may justify the project based on system-wide benefits.

SEC. 4011. SALTON SEA, CALIFORNIA.

Section 3032 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1113) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''PILOT PROJECTS'' and inserting ''PROJECTS'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''the pilot''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (i), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''the pilot'';

(II) in subclause (I), by inserting '', Salton Sea Authority, or other non-Federal interest'' before the semicolon at the end; and

(III) in subclause (II), by striking ''pilot'';

(C) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''pilot''; and

(D) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''pilot'' each place it appears; and

(ii) by inserting '', Salton Sea Authority, or other non-Federal interest'' after ''State''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''pilot''.

SEC. 4012. ADJUSTMENT.

Section 219(f)(25) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–580; 113 Stat. 336) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''Berkeley'' before ''Calhoun''; and

(2) by striking ''Orangeberg, and Sumter'' and inserting ''and Orangeberg''.

SEC. 4013. COASTAL RESILIENCY.

[Section 4014(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2803a(b)) is amended—]

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4014(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2803a(b)) is amended—

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

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

''(3) give priority to projects in communities the existence of which is threatened by rising sea level, including projects relating to shoreline restoration, tidal marsh restoration, dunal habitats to protect coastal infrastructure, reduction of future and existing emergency repair costs, and projects that use dredged materials;''.

(b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION ON COASTAL RESILIENCE.—The Secretary shall convene an interagency working group on resilience to extreme weather, which will coordinate research, data, and Federal investments related to sea level rise, resiliency, and vulnerability to extreme weather, including coastal resilience.

SEC. 4014. REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL COLLABORATION ON COASTAL RESILIENCE.

(a) REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct regional assessments of coastal and back bay protection and of Federal and State policies and programs related to coastal water resources, including—

(A) an assessment of the probability and the extent of coastal flooding and erosion, including back bay and estuarine flooding;

(B) recommendations for policies and other measures related to regional Federal, State, local, and private participation in shoreline and back-bay protection projects;

(C) an evaluation of the performance of existing Federal coastal storm damage reduction, ecosystem restoration, and navigation projects, including recommendations for the improvement of those projects;

(D) an assessment of the value and impacts of implementation of regional, systems-based, watershed-based, and interstate approaches if practicable;

(E) recommendations for the demonstration of methodologies for resilience through the use of natural and nature-based infrastructure approaches, as appropriate; and

(F) recommendations regarding alternative sources of funding for new and existing projects.

(2) COOPERATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall cooperate with—

(A) heads of appropriate Federal agencies;

(B) States that have approved coastal management programs and appropriate agencies of those States;

(C) local governments; and

(D) the private sector.

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

(1) to the maximum extent practicable, use existing research done by Federal, State, regional, local, and private entities to eliminate redundancies and related costs;

(2) receive from any of the entities described in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) contributed funds; or

(B) research that may be eligible for credit as work-in-kind under applicable Federal law; and

(3) enable each District or combination of Districts of the Corps of Engineers that jointly participate in carrying out an assessment under this section to consider regionally appropriate engineering, biological, ecological, social, economic, and other factors in carrying out the assessment.

(c) REPORTS.—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 all reports and recommendations prepared under this section, together with any necessary supporting documentation.

TITLE V—DEAUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 5001. DEAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) VALDEZ, ALASKA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the portions of the project for navigation, Valdez, Alaska, identified as Tract G, Harbor Subdivision, shall not be subject to navigation servitude beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ENTRY BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Federal Government may enter on the property referred to in paragraph (1) to carry out any required operation and maintenance of the general navigation features of the project described in paragraph (1).

(b) RED RIVER BELOW DENISON DAM, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, AND TEXAS.—The portion of the project for flood protection on Red River Below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, authorized by section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 647, chapter 596), consisting of the portion of the West Agurs Levee that begins at lat. 32°32'50.86'' N ., by long. 93°46'16.82'' W., and ends at lat. 32° 31'22.79'' N., by long. 93° 45' 2.47'' W., is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) SUTTER BASIN, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The separable element constituting the locally preferred plan increment reflected in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated March 12, 2014, and authorized for construction under section 7002(2)(8) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1366) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—The deauthorization under paragraph (1) does not affect—

(A) the national economic development plan separable element reflected in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated March 12, 2014, and authorized for construction under section 7002(2)(8) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1366); or

(B) previous authorizations providing for the Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries project, including—

(i) section 2 of the Act of March 1, 1917 (39 Stat. 949; chapter 144);

(ii) section 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 900; chapter 665);

(iii) section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 177; chapter 188); and

(iv) any other Acts relating to the authorization for the Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries project along the Feather River right bank between levee stationing 1483+33 and levee stationing 2368+00.

(d) STONINGTON HARBOR, CONNECTICUT.—The portion of the project for navigation, Stonington Harbor, Connecticut, authorized by the Act of May 23, 1828 (4 Stat. 288; chapter 73) that consists of the inner stone breakwater that begins at coordinates N. 682,146.42, E. 1231,378.69, running north 83.587 degrees west 166.79' to a point N. 682,165.05, E. 1,231,212.94, running north 69.209 degrees west 380.89' to a point N. 682,300.25, E. 1,230,856.86, is no longer authorized as a Federal project beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) GREEN RIVER LOCK AND DAM 3, OHIO AND MUHLENBERG COUNTIES, KENTUCKY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The structure and land associated with Green River Lock and Dam 3 and deauthorized under section 6001(1) pursuant to the report of the Chief of Engineers relating to Green River Locks and Dams 3, 4, 5, and 6 and Barren River Lock and Dam 1, Kentucky, dated April 30, 2015 shall be transferred under this subsection, and the land shall no longer be a portion of the Green River project for navigation, built by the Commonwealth of Kentucky prior to 1886 and purchased and ceded to the Federal Government under the first section of the Act of August 11, 1888 (25 Stat. 416; chapter 860).

(2) TRANSFER.—Subject to this subsection, the Secretary shall convey to the Rochester Dam Regional Water Commission by quitclaim deed and without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in 3 adjacent parcels of land situated on the Ohio County side of the Green River together with any improvements on the land.

(3) LANDS TO BE CONVEYED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The 3 adjacent parcels of land to be conveyed under this subsection total approximately 6.72 acres of land in Ohio County, with all 3 parcels being associated with the deauthorized Green River Lock and Dam 3.

(B) USE.—The 3 parcels of land described in subparagraph (A) may be used by the Rochester Dam Regional Water Commission in such a manner as to ensure a water supply for local communities.

(4) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the land conveyed under this subsection ceases to be owned by the public or is used for any purpose that is inconsistent with paragraph (3)(B), all right, title, and interest in and to the land shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(f) GREEN RIVER LOCK AND DAM 5, BUTLER AND WARREN COUNTIES, KENTUCKY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that the Corps of Engineers will not oversee and conduct the removal of the lock and dam structure for Green River Lock and Dam 5 deauthorized under section 6001(1) pursuant to the report of the Chief of Engineers relating to Green River Locks and Dams 3, 4, 5, and 6 and Barren River Lock and Dam 1, Kentucky, dated April 30, 2015, the lock and dam structure and associated land shall be transferred through established General Services Administration procedures to another entity for the express purposes of—

(A) removing the structure from the river at the earliest feasible time; and

(B) making the land available for conservation and public recreation and river access in the future.

(2) DEAUTHORIZATION.—On a transfer under paragraph (1), the land described in that paragraph shall no longer be a portion of the Green River project for navigation, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stat. 105; chapter 158).

(g) GREEN RIVER LOCK AND DAM 6, EDMONSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The structure and land associated with Green River Lock and Dam 6 and deauthorized under section 6001(1) pursuant to the report of the Chief of Engineers relating to Green River Locks and Dams 3, 4, 5, and 6 and Barren River Lock and Dam 1, Kentucky, dated April 30, 2015, shall be transferred under this subsection and the land shall no longer be a portion of the Green River project for navigation, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 13, 1902 (32 Stat. 359; chapter 1079).

(2) TRANSFER.—

(A) TRANSFER TO DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—Subject to this subsection, the Secretary shall transfer to the Department of Interior, Mammoth Cave National Park, by quitclaim deed and without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in the 4.19 acre parcel of land situated on left descending bank (south side) of the Green River together with any improvements on the land.

(B) TRANSFER TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.—Subject to this subsection, the Secretary shall transfer to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, by quitclaim deed and without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in the 18.0 acre parcel of land on the right descending bank (north side) of the river and the deauthorized lock and dam structure.

(3) LAND TO BE CONVEYED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The 2 parcels of land to be conveyed under this subsection, located on each side of the Green River and associated with the deauthorized Green River Lock and Dam 6 in Edmonson County, Kentucky, include—

(i) a parcel consisting of approximately 4.19 acres of land; and

(ii) a parcel consisting of approximately 18.0 acres of land and the deauthorized lock and dam structure.

(B) USE.—

(i) MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK.—The 4.19-acre parcel of land described in subparagraph (A)(i) shall be used for established purposes of Mammoth Cave National Park.

(ii) DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES.—The 18.0-acre parcel of land and deauthorized lock and dam structure described in subparagraph (A)(ii) may—

(I) be used for the purposes of removal of the deauthorized structures to restore natural river functions while providing green space and ecotourism development, including the provision of roads, parking, camping, and boat access; or

(II) if the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Commonwealth of Kentucky, cannot fulfill the uses described in subclause (I), be transferred to county or local governments or private conservation entities for continued public green space utilization as described in subclause (I).

(4) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the land conveyed under this subsection ceases to be owned by the public or is used for any purpose that is inconsistent with paragraph (3)(B), all right, title, and interest in and to the land shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(h) BARREN RIVER LOCK AND DAM 1, WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The structure and land associated with Barren River Lock and Dam 1 and deauthorized under section 6001(1) pursuant to the report of the Chief of Engineers relating to Green River Locks and Dams 3, 4, 5, and 6 and Barren River Lock and Dam 1, Kentucky, dated April 30, 2015, shall be conveyed under this subsection and the land shall no longer be a portion of the Barren River project for navigation, built by the Commonwealth of Kentucky prior to 1886 and purchased by and ceded to the Federal Government under the first section of the Act of August 11, 1888 (25 Stat. 416; chapter 860).

(2) TRANSFER.—Subject to this subsection, the Secretary shall convey to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, by quitclaim deed and without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in 1 parcel of land situated on the right bank of the Barren River together with any improvements on the land.

(3) LAND TO BE CONVEYED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The parcel of land to be conveyed under this subsection includes approximately 16.63 acres of land, located on the right bank of the Barren River and associated with the deauthorized Barren River Lock and Dam 1 in Warren County, Kentucky.

(B) USE.—The parcel of land described in subparagraph (A) may—

(i) be used by the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the purposes of removal of structures to restore natural river functions while providing green space and ecotourism development, including the provision of roads, parking, camping, and boat access; or

(ii) if the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Commonwealth of Kentucky, cannot fulfill the uses described in clause (i), be transferred to county or local governments or private conservation entities for continued public green space utilization as described in clause (i).

(4) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the land conveyed under this subsection ceases to be owned by the public or is used for any purpose that is inconsistent with paragraph (3)(B), all right, title, and interest in and to the land shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(i) PORT OF CASCADE LOCKS, OREGON.—

(1) TERMINATION OF PORTIONS OF EXISTING FLOWAGE EASEMENT.—

(A) DEFINITION OF FLOWAGE EASEMENT.—In this paragraph, the term ''flowage easement'' means the flowage easements identified as tracts 302E-1 and 304E-1 on the easement deeds recorded as instruments in Hood River County, Oregon, as follows:

(i) A flowage easement dated October 3, 1936, recorded December 1, 1936, book 25 at page 531 (records of Hood River County, Oregon), in favor of United States (302E-1-Perpetual Flowage Easement from October 5, 1937, October 5, 1936, and October 3, 1936) (previously acquired as tracts OH-36 and OH-41 and a portion of tract OH-47).

(ii) A flowage easement recorded October 17, 1936, book 25 at page 476 (records of Hood River County, Oregon), in favor of the United States, that affects that portion below the 94-foot contour line above main sea level (304 E-1-Perpetual Flowage Easement from August 10, 1937 and October 3, 1936) (previously acquired as tract OH-42 and a portion of tract OH-47).

(B) TERMINATION.—With respect to the properties described in paragraph (2), beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the flowage easements are terminated above

elevation 82.4 feet (NGVD29), the ordinary high water mark.

(2) AFFECTED PROPERTIES.—The properties described in this paragraph, as recorded in Hood River, County, Oregon, are as follows:

(A) Lots 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the ''Port of Cascade Locks Business Park'' subdivision, instrument #2014-00436.

(B) Parcels 1, 2, and 3 of Hood River County Partition plat No. 2008-25P.

(3) FEDERAL LIABILITIES; CULTURAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, OTHER REGULATORY REVIEWS.—

(A) FEDERAL LIABILITY.—The United States shall not be liable for any injury caused by the termination of the easement under this subsection.

(B) CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY ACTIONS.—Nothing in this subsection establishes any cultural or environmental regulation relating to the properties described in paragraph (2).

(4) EFFECT ON OTHER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection affects any remaining right or interest of the Corps of Engineers in the properties described in paragraph (2).

(j) DECLARATIONS OF NON-NAVIGABILITY FOR PORTIONS OF THE DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), unless the Secretary determines, after consultation with local and regional public officials (including local and regional project planning organizations), that there are substantive objections, the following portions of the Delaware River, bounded by the former bulkhead and pierhead lines established by the Secretary of War and successors, are declared to be non-navigable waters of the United States:

(A) Piers 70 South through 38 South, encompassing an area bounded by the southern line of Moore Street extended to the northern line of Catherine Street extended, including the following piers: Piers 70, 68, 67, 64, 61-63, 60, 57, 55, 46, 48, 40, and 38.

(B) Piers 24 North through 72 North, encompassing an area bounded by the southern line of Callowhill Street extended to the northern line of East Fletcher Street extended, including the following piers: 24, 25, 27-35, 35.5, 36, 37, 38, 39, 49, 51-52, 53-57, 58-65, 66, 67, 69, 70-72, and Rivercenter.

(2) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall make the determination under paragraph (1) separately for each portion of the Delaware River described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), using reasonable discretion, by not later than 150 days after the date of submission of appropriate plans for that portion.

(3) LIMITS ON APPLICABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) applies only to those parts of the areas described in that paragraph that are or will be bulkheaded and filled or otherwise occupied by permanent structures, including marina and recreation facilities.

(B) OTHER FEDERAL LAWS.—Any work described in subparagraph (A) shall be subject to all applicable Federal law (including regulations), including—

(i) sections 9 and 10 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (commonly known as the ''River and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899'') (33 U.S.C. 401, 403);

(ii) section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344); and

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

(k) SALT CREEK, GRAHAM, TEXAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The project for flood control, environmental restoration, and recreation, Salt Creek, Graham, Texas, authorized by section 101(a)(30) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–53; 113 Stat. 278-279), is no longer authorized as a Federal project beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) CERTAIN PROJECT-RELATED CLAIMS.—The non-Federal sponsor for the project described in paragraph (1) shall hold and save the United States harmless from any claim that has arisen, or that may arise, in connection with the project.

(3) TRANSFER.—The Secretary is authorized to transfer any land acquired by the Federal Government for the project on behalf of the non-Federal sponsor that remains in Federal ownership on or after the date of enactment of this Act to the non-Federal sponsor.

(4) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the land that is integral to the project described in paragraph (1) ceases to be owned by the public, all right, title, and interest in and to the land and improvements shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

SEC. 5002. CONVEYANCES.

(a) PEARL RIVER, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The project for navigation, Pearl River, Mississippi and Louisiana, authorized by the first section of the Act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1033, chapter 831) and section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–789; 80 Stat. 1405), is no longer authorized as a Federal project beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) TRANSFER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary is authorized to convey to a State or local interest, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—

(i) any land in which the Federal Government has a property interest for the project described in paragraph (1); and

(ii) improvements to the land described in clause (i).

(B) RESPONSIBILITY FOR COSTS.—The transferee shall be responsible for the payment of all costs and administrative expenses associated with any transfer carried out pursuant to subparagraph (A), including costs associated with any land survey required to determine the exact acreage and legal description of the land and improvements to be transferred.

(C) OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—A transfer under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to such other terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the land and improvements conveyed under paragraph (2) ceases to be owned by the public, all right, title, and interest in and to the land and improvements shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(b) SARDIS LAKE, MISSISSIPPI.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to convey to the lessee, at full fair market value, all right, title and interest of the United Sates in and to the property identified in the leases numbered DACW38-1-15-7, DACW38-1-15-33, DACW38-1-15-34, and DACW38-1-15-38, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) EASEMENT AND RESTRICTIVE COVENANT.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a restrictive covenant to require the approval of the Secretary for any substantial change in the use of the property; and

(B) a flowage easement.

(c) JOE POOL LAKE, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall accept from the Trinity River Authority of Texas, if received by September 30, 2016, $31,233,401 as payment in full of amounts owed to the United States, including any accrued interest, for the approximately 61,747.1 acre-feet of water supply storage space in Joe Pool Lake, Texas (previously known as Lakeview Lake), for which payment has not commenced under Article 5.a (relating to project investment costs) of contract number DACW63–76–C–0106 as of the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE VI—WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 6001. AUTHORIZATION OF FINAL FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

The following final feasibility studies for water resources development and conservation and other purposes are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the plan, and subject to the conditions, described in the respective reports designated in this section:

(1) NAVIGATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. TX	Brazos Island Harbor	November 3, 2014	Federal: $116,116,000 Non-Federal: $135,836,000 Total: $251,952,000
2. LA	Calcasieu Lock	December 2, 2014	Federal: $16,700,000 Non-Federal: $0 Total: $16,700,000
3. NH, ME	Portsmouth Harbor and Piscataqua River	February 8, 2015	Federal: $15,580,000 Non-Federal: $5,190,000 Total: $20,770,000

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
4. KY	Green River Locks and Dams 3, 4, 5, and 6 and Barren River Lock and Dam 1 Disposition	April 30, 2015	Federal: $0 Non-Federal: $0 Total: $0
5. FL	Port Everglades	June 25, 2015	Federal: $220,200,000 Non-Federal: $102,500,000 Total: $322,700,000
6. AK	Little Diomede	August 10, 2015	Federal: $26,015,000 Non-Federal: $2,945,000 Total: $28,960,000
7. SC	Charleston Harbor	September 8, 2015	Federal: $224,300,000 Non-Federal: $269,000,000 Total: $493,300,000
8. AK	Craig Harbor	March 16, 2016	Federal: $29,062,000 Non-Federal: $3,255,000 Total: $32,317,000

[(2) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.—]

[A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. TX	Leon Creek Watershed, San Antonio	June 30, 2014	Federal: $18,314,000 Non-Federal: $9,861,000 Total: $28,175,000
2. MO, KS	Armourdale and Central Industrial District Levee Units, Missouri River and Tributaries at Kansas City	January 27, 2015	Federal: $207,036,000 Non-Federal: $111,481,000 Total: $318,517,000
3. KS	City of Manhattan	April 30, 2015	Federal: $15,440,100 Non-Federal: $8,313,900 Total: $23,754,000
4. KS	Upper Turkey Creek Basin	December 22, 2015	Federal: $24,584,000 Non-Federal: $13,238,000 Total: $37,822,000
5. NC	Princeville	February 23, 2016	Federal: $14,001,000 Non-Federal: $7,539,000 Total: $21,540,000]

(2) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.—

A. State	*B. Name*	*C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers*	*D. Estimated Costs*
1. TX	*Leon Creek Watershed, San Antonio*	*June 30, 2014*	*Federal: $18,314,000* *Non-Federal: $9,861,000* *Total: $28,175,000*
2. MO, KS	*Armourdale and Central Industrial District Levee Units, Missouri River and Tributaries at Kansas City*	*January 27, 2015*	*Federal: $207,036,000* *Non-Federal: $111,481,000* *Total: $318,517,000*
3. KS	*City of Manhattan*	*April 30, 2015*	*Federal: $15,440,100* *Non-Federal: $8,313,900* *Total: $23,754,000*

A. State	*B. Name*	*C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers*	*D. Estimated Costs*
4. KS	*Upper Turkey Creek Basin*	*December 22, 2015*	*Federal: $24,584,000* *Non-Federal: $13,238,000* *Total: $37,822,000*
5. NC	*Princeville*	*February 23, 2016*	*Federal: $14,001,000* *Non-Federal: $7,539,000* *Total: $21,540,000*
6. CA	*West Sacramento*	*April 26, 2016*	*Federal: $776,517,000* *Non-Federal: $414,011,000* *Total: $1,190,528,000*
7. CA	*American River Watershed Common Features*	*April 26, 2016*	*Federal: $876,478,000* *Non-Federal: $689,272,000* *Total: $1,565,750,000*

(3) HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Initial Costs and Estimated Renourishment Costs
1. SC	Edisto Beach, Colleton County	September 5, 2014	Initial Federal: $13,733,850 Initial Non-Federal: $7,395,150 Initial Total: $21,129,000 Renourishment Federal: $16,371,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $16,371,000 Renourishment Total: $32,742,000
2. FL	Flagler County	December 23, 2014	Initial Federal: $9,218,300 Initial Non-Federal: $4,963,700 Initial Total: $14,182,000 Renourishment Federal: $15,390,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $15,390,000 Renourishment Total: $30,780,000
3. NC	Bogue Banks, Carteret County	December 23, 2014	Initial Federal: $24,263,000 Initial Non-Federal: $13,064,000 Initial Total: $37,327,000 Renourishment Federal: $114,728,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $114,728,000 Renourishment Total: $229,456,000
4. NJ	Hereford Inlet to Cape May Inlet, New Jersey Shoreline Protection Project, Cape May County	January 23, 2015	Initial Federal: $14,040,000 Initial Non-Federal: $7,560,000 Initial Total: $21,600,000 Renourishment Federal: $41,215,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $41,215,000 Renourishment Total: $82,430,000
5. LA	West Shore Lake Pontchartrain	June 12, 2015	Federal: $466,760,000 Non-Federal: $251,330,000 Total: $718,090,000
6. CA	Encinitas-Solana Beach Coastal Storm Damage Reduction	March 29, 2016	Initial Federal: $20,166,000 Initial Non-Federal: $10,858,000 Initial Total: $31,024,000 Renourishment Federal: $68,215,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $68,215,000 Renourishment Total: $136,430,000

(4) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. IL, WI	Upper Des Plaines River and Tributaries	June 8, 2015	Federal: $199,393,000 Non-Federal: $107,694,000 Total: $307,087,000
2. CA	South San Francisco Bay Shoreline	December 18, 2015	Federal: $69,521,000 Non-Federal: $104,379,000 Total: $173,900,000

(5) ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. FL	Central Everglades Planning Project, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, Central and Southern Florida Project	December 23, 2014	Federal: $976,375,000 Non-Federal: $974,625,000 Total: $1,951,000,000
2. OR	Lower Willamette River Environmental Dredging	December 14, 2015	Federal: $19,143,000 Non-Federal: $10,631,000 Total: $29,774,000
3. WA	Skokomish River	December 14, 2015	Federal: $12,782,000 Non-Federal: $6,882,000 Total: $19,664,000
4. CA	LA River Ecosystem Restoration	December 18, 2015	Federal: $375,773,000 Non-Federal: $980,835,000 Total: $1,356,608,000

SEC. 6002. AUTHORIZATION OF PROJECT MODIFICATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE SECRETARY.

The following project modifications for water resources development and conservation and other purposes are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Director of Civil Works, as specified in the reports referred to in this section:

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Director's Report	D. Updated Authorization Project Costs
1. KS, MO	Turkey Creek Basin	November 4, 2015	Estimated Federal: $96,880,750 Estimated Non-Federal: $52,954,250 Total: $149,835,000
2. MO	Blue River Basin	November 6, 2015	Estimated Federal: $34,537,000 Estimated Non-Federal: $11,512,000 Total: $46,049,000
3. FL	Picayune Strand	March 9, 2016	Estimated Federal: $311,269,000 Estimated Non-Federal: $311,269,000 Total: $622,538,000
4. KY	Ohio River Shoreline	March 11, 2016	Estimated Federal: $20,309,900 Estimated Non-Federal: $10,936,100 Total: $31,246,000

SEC. 6003. AUTHORIZATION OF STUDY AND MODIFICATION PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS BY THE SECRETARY.

(a) ARCTIC DEEP DRAFT PORT DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS.—Section 2105 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2243) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b))'' each place it appears and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 250b)) and a Native village, Regional Corporation, or Village Corporation (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) CONSIDERATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS.—In carrying out a study of the feasibility of an Arctic deep draft port, the Secretary—

''(1) shall consult with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Defense to identify national security benefits associated with an Arctic deep draft port; and

''(2) if appropriate, as determined by the Secretary, may determine a port described in paragraph (1) is feasible based on the benefits described in that paragraph.''.

(b) OUACHITA-BLACK RIVERS, ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation, Ouachita-Black Rivers, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (Public Law 86–645; 74 Stat. 481) to include bank stabilization and water supply as project purposes.

(c) CACHE CREEK BASIN, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prepare a general reevaluation report on the project for flood control, Cache Creek Basin, California, authorized by section 401(a) of the

Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–662; 100 Stat. 4112).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In preparing the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall identify specific needed modifications to existing project authorities—

(A) to increase basin capacity;

(B) to decrease the long-term maintenance; and

(C) to provide opportunities for ecosystem benefits for the Sacramento River flood control project.

(d) COYOTE VALLEY DAM, CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out a project for flood damage reduction, environmental restoration, and water supply by modifying the Coyote Valley Dam, California.

(e) DEL ROSA DRAINAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for flood control and ecosystem restoration in the cities of San Bernardino and Highland, San Bernardino County, California.

(f) MERCED COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary shall prepare a general reevaluation report on the project for flood control, Merced County streams project, California, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 900; chapter 665), to investigate the flood risk management opportunities and improve levee performance along Black Rascal Creek and Bear Creek.

(g) MISSION-ZANJA DRAINAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for flood control and ecosystem restoration in the cities of Redlands, Loma Linda, and San Bernardino, California, and unincorporated counties of San Bernardino County, California.

(h) SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN, CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for flood damage reduction by modifying the San Jacinto and Bautista Creek Improvement Project, part of the Santa Ana River Basin Project in Riverside County, California.

(i) DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, DELAWARE AND NEW JERSEY-ROOSEVELT INLET-LEWES BEACH, DELAWARE.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for shoreline protection and ecosystem restoration, Delaware Bay Coastline, Delaware and New Jersey-Roosevelt Inlet-Lewes Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–53; 113 Stat. 276), to extend the authorized project limit from the current eastward terminus to a distance of 8,000 feet east of the Roosevelt Inlet east jetty.

(j) MISPILLION INLET, CONCH BAR, DELAWARE.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out a project for navigation and shoreline protection at Mispillion Inlet and Conch Bar, Sussex County, Delaware.

(k) DAYTONA BEACH FLOOD PROTECTION, FLORIDA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for flood control in the city of Daytona Beach, Florida.

(l) BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GEORGIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation, Brunswick Harbor, Georgia, authorized by section 101(a)(19) of the Water Resources and Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–53; 113 Stat. 277)—

(1) to widen the existing bend in the Federal navigation channel at the intersection of Cedar Hammock and Brunswick Point Cut Ranges; and

(2) to extend the northwest side of the existing South Brunswick River Turning Basin.

(m) SAVANNAH RIVER BELOW AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation, Savannah River below Augusta, Georgia, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 924, chapter 847), to include aquatic ecosystem restoration, water supply, recreation, sediment management, and flood control as project purposes.

(n) DUBUQUE, IOWA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for flood protection, Dubuque, Iowa, authorized by section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–298; 79 Stat. 1086), to increase the level of flood protection and reduce flood damages.

(o) MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHIP CHANNEL, GULF TO BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation, Mississippi River Ship Channel, Gulf to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, authorized by section 201(a) of the Harbor Development and Navigation Improvement Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–662; 100 Stat. 4090), to deepen the channel approaches and the associated area on the left descending bank of the Mississippi River between mile 98.3 and mile 100.6 Above Head of Passes (AHP) to a depth equal to the Channel.

(p) ST. TAMMANY PARISH GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE COASTAL MASTER PLAN, LOUISIANA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects described in the St. Tammany Parish Comprehensive Coastal Master Plan for flood control, shoreline protection, and ecosystem restoration in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana.

(q) CAYUGA INLET, ITHACA, NEW YORK.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for flood protection, Great Lakes Basin, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (Public Law 86–645; 74 Stat. 488) to include sediment management as a project purpose on the Cayuga Inlet, Ithaca, New York.

(r) CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for flood risk management, navigation, environmental dredging, and ecosystem restoration on the Cattaraugus, Silver Creek, and Chautauqua Lake tributaries in Chautauqua County, New York.

(2) EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall evaluate potential solutions to flooding from all sources, including flooding that results from ice jams.

(s) CINCINNATI, OHIO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review the ecosystem restoration and flood risk reduction components of the Central Riverfront Park Master Plan, dated December 1999, for the purpose of determining whether or not the study, and the process under which the study was developed, each comply with Federal law (including regulations) applicable to feasibility studies for water resources development projects.

(2) RECOMMENDATION.—Not later than 180 days after reviewing the Master Plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress—

(A) the results of the review of the Master Plan, including a determination of whether any project identified in the plan is feasible;

(B) any recommendations of the Secretary related to any modifications to section 5116 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1238) necessary to carry out any projects determined to be feasible.

(t) TULSA AND WEST TULSA, ARKANSAS RIVER, OKLAHOMA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the projects for flood risk management, Tulsa and West Tulsa, Oklahoma, authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 645; chapter 377).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall address project deficiencies, uncertainties, and significant data gaps, including material, construction, and subsurface, which render the project at risk of overtopping, breaching, or system failure.

(B) ADDRESSING DEFICIENCIES.—In addressing deficiencies under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall incorporate current design standards and efficiency improvements, including the replacement of mechanical and electrical components at pumping stations, if the incorporation does not significantly change the scope, function, or purpose of the project.

(3) PRIORITIZATION TO ADDRESS SIGNIFICANT RISKS.—In any case in which a levee or levee system (as defined in section 9002 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3301)) is classified as a Class I or II under the levee safety action classification tool developed by the Corps of Engineers, the Secretary shall expedite the project for budget consideration.

(u) JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for flood control, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, authorized by the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570, chapter 688; 50 Stat. 880) (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936''), to include aquatic ecosystem restoration, recreation, sediment management, and increase the level of flood control.

(v) CHACON CREEK, TEXAS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including any resolution of a Committee of Congress), the study conducted by the Secretary described in the resolution adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on May 21, 2003, relating to flood damage reduction, environmental restoration and protection, water conservation and supply, water quality, and related purposes in the Rio Grande Watershed below Falcon Dam, shall include the area above Falcon Dam.

(w) CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Texas, authorized by section 1001(40) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1056), to develop and evaluate alternatives that address navigation problems directly affecting the Corpus Christi Ship Channel, La Quinta Channel, and La Quinta Channel Extension, including deepening the La Quinta Channel, 2 turning basins, and the wye at La Quinta Junction.

(x) TRINITY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TEXAS.—

(1) REVIEW.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall review the economic analysis of the Center for Economic Development and Research of the University of North Texas entitled ''Estimated Economic Benefits of the Modified Central City Project (Trinity River Vision) in Fort Worth, Texas'' and dated November 2014.

(2) AUTHORIZATION.—The project for flood control and other purposes on the Trinity River and tributaries, Texas, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–298; 79 Stat. 1091), as modified by section 116 the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447;

118 Stat. 2944), is further modified to authorize the Secretary to carry out projects described in the recommended plan of the economic analysis described in paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines, based on the review referred to in paragraph (1), that—

(A) the economic analysis and the process by which the economic analysis was developed complies with Federal law (including regulations) applicable to economic analyses for water resources development projects; and

(B) based on the economic analysis, the recommended plan in the supplement to the final environmental impact statement for the Central City Project, Upper Trinity River entitled ''Final Supplemental No. 1'' is economically justified.

(3) LIMITATION.—The Federal share of the cost of the recommended plan described in paragraph (2) shall not exceed $520,000,000, of which not more than $5,500,000 may be expended to carry out recreation features of the project.

(y) CHINCOTEAGUE ISLAND, VIRGINIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for ecosystem restoration and flood control, Chincoteague Island, Virginia, authorized by section 8 of Public Law 89–195 (16 U.S.C. 459f–7) (commonly known as the ''Assateague Island National Seashore Act'') for—

(1) assessing the current and future function of the barrier island, inlet, and coastal bay system surrounding Chincoteague Island;

(2) developing an array of options for resource management; and

(3) evaluating the feasibility and cost associated with sustainable protection and restoration areas.

(z) BURLEY CREEK WATERSHED, WASHINGTON.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for flood control and aquatic ecosystem restoration in the Burley Creek Watershed, Washington.

TITLE VII—SAFE DRINKING WATER AND CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 7001. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

In this title, the term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SEC. 7002. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON APPROPRIATIONS LEVELS AND FINDINGS ON ECONOMIC IMPACTS.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should provide robust funding for the State drinking water treatment revolving loan funds established under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) and the State water pollution control revolving funds established under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.).

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds, based on an analysis sponsored by the Water Environment Federation and the WateReuse Association of the nationwide impact of State revolving loan fund spending using the IMPLAN economic model developed by the Federal Government, that, in addition to the public health and environmental benefits, the Federal investment in safe drinking water and clean water provides the following benefits:

(1) Generation of significant Federal tax revenue, as evidenced by the following:

(A) Every dollar of a Federal capitalization grant returns $0.21 to the general fund of the Treasury in the form of Federal taxes and, when additional spending from the State revolving loan funds is considered to be the result of leveraging the Federal investment, every dollar of a Federal capitalization grant returns $0.93 in Federal tax revenue.

(B) A combined $34,700,000,000 in capitalization grants for the clean water and state drinking water state revolving loan funds described in subsection (a) over a period of 5 years would generate $7,430,000,000 in Federal tax revenue and, when additional spending from the State revolving loan funds is considered to be the result of leveraging the Federal investment, the Federal investment will result in $32,300,000,000 in Federal tax revenue during that 5-year period.

(2) An increase in employment, as evidenced by the following:

(A) Every $1,000,000 in State revolving loan fund spending generates 16 ½ jobs.

(B) $34,700,000,000 in Federal capitalization grants for State revolving loan funds over a period of 5 years would result in 506,000 jobs.

(3) An increase in economic output:

(A) Every $1,000,000 in State revolving loan fund spending results in $2,950,000 in output for the economy of the United States.

(B) $34,700,000,000 in Federal capitalization grants for State revolving loan funds over a period of 5 years will generate $102,700,000,000 in total economic output.

Subtitle A—Drinking Water

SEC. 7101. PRECONSTRUCTION WORK.

Section 1452(a)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by designating the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sentences as subparagraphs (A), (B), (D), (E), and (F), respectively;

(2) in subparagraph (B) (as designated by paragraph (1))—

(A) by striking ''(not'' and inserting ''(including expenditures for planning, design, and associated preconstruction activities, including activities relating to the siting of the facility, but not''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''or to replace or rehabilitate aging treatment, storage, or distribution facilities of public water systems or provide for capital projects (excluding any expenditure for operations and maintenance) to upgrade the security of public water systems''; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (B) (as designated by paragraph (1)) the following:

''(C) SALE OF BONDS.—Funds may also be used by a public water system as a source of revenue (restricted solely to interest earnings of the applicable State loan fund) or security for payment of the principal and interest on revenue or general obligation bonds issued by the State to provide matching funds under subsection (e), if the proceeds of the sale of the bonds will be deposited in the State loan fund.''.

SEC. 7102. PRIORITY SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.

Section 1452(b)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(b)(3)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (D);

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

''(A) DEFINITION OF RESTRUCTURING.—In this paragraph, the term 'restructuring' means changes in operations (including ownership, cooperative partnerships, asset management, consolidation, and alternative water supply).

''(B) PRIORITY SYSTEM.—An intended use plan shall provide, to the maximum extent practicable, that priority for the use of funds be given to projects that—

''(i) address the most serious risk to human health;

''(ii) are necessary to ensure compliance with this title (including requirements for filtration);

''(iii) assist systems most in need on a per-household basis according to State affordability criteria; and

''(iv) improve the sustainability of systems.

''(C) WEIGHT GIVEN TO APPLICATIONS.—After determining project priorities under subparagraph (B), an intended use plan shall provide that the State shall give greater weight to an application for assistance by a community water system if the application includes such information as the State determines to be necessary and contains—

''(i) a description of utility management best practices undertaken by a treatment works applying for assistance, including—

''(I) an inventory of assets, including a description of the condition of the assets;

''(II) a schedule for replacement of assets;

''(III) a financing plan that factors in all lifecycle costs indicating sources of revenue from ratepayers, grants, bonds, other loans, and other sources to meet the costs; and

''(IV) a review of options for restructuring the public water system;

''(ii) demonstration of consistency with State, regional, and municipal watershed plans;

''(iii) a water conservation plan consistent with guidelines developed for those plans by the Administrator under section 1455(a); and

''(iv) approaches to improve the sustainability of the system, including—

''(I) water efficiency or conservation, including the rehabilitation or replacement of existing leaking pipes;

''(II) use of reclaimed water;

''(III) actions to increase energy efficiency; and

''(IV) implementation of source water protection plans.''; and

(3) in subparagraph (D) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking ''periodically'' and inserting ''at least biennially''.

SEC. 7103. ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LOAN FUNDS.

Section 1452(g)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(g)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''up to 4 percent of the funds allotted to the State under this section'' and inserting '', for each fiscal year, an amount that does not exceed the sum of the amount of any fees collected by the State for use in covering reasonable costs of administration of programs under this section, regardless of the source, and an amount equal to the greatest of $400,000, ⅕ percent of the current valuation of the fund, or 4 percent of all grant awards to the fund under this section for the fiscal year,''; and

(2) by striking ''1419,'' and all that follows through ''1993.'' and inserting ''1419.''.

SEC. 7104. OTHER AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.

Section 1452(k)(2)(D) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(k)(2)(D)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''(including implementation of source water protection plans)''.

SEC. 7105. NEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS.

Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(s) NEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS.—For communities with populations of more than 10,000 individuals, a contract to be carried out using funds directly made available by a capitalization grant under this section for program management, construction management, feasibility studies, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping, or architectural or related services shall be negotiated in the same manner as—

''(1) a contract for architectural and engineering services is negotiated under chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code; or

''(2) an equivalent State qualifications-based requirement (as determined by the Governor of the State).''.

SEC. 7106. ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1459A. ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

''(a) DEFINITION OF UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY.—In this section:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'underserved community' means a local political subdivision that, as determined by the Administrator, has an inadequate drinking water or wastewater system.

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'underserved community' includes a local political subdivision that, as determined by the Administrator—

''(A) does not have household drinking water or wastewater services; and

''(B) has a drinking water system that fails to meet health-based standards under this Act, including—

''(i) a maximum contaminant level for a primary drinking water contaminant;

''(ii) a treatment technique violation; and

''(iii) an action level exceedance.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a program under which grants are provided to eligible entities for use in carrying out projects and activities the primary purposes of which are to assist community water systems in meeting the requirements of this Act.

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—Projects and activities under paragraph (1) include—

''(A) infrastructure investments necessary to comply with the requirements of this Act,

''(B) assistance that directly and primarily benefits the disadvantaged community on a per-household basis, and

''(C) programs to provide water quality testing.

''(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—An entity eligible to receive a grant under this section—

''(1) is—

''(A) a community water system as defined in section 1401; or

''(B) a system that is located in an area governed by an Indian Tribe (as defined in section 1401); and

''(2) serves a community that, under affordability criteria established by the State under section 1452(d)(3), is determined by the State—

''(A) to be a disadvantaged community;

''(B) to be a community that may become a disadvantaged community as a result of carrying out an eligible activity; or

''(C) to serve a community with a population of less than 10,000 individuals that the Administrator determines does not have the capacity to incur debt sufficient to finance the project under subsection (b).

''(d) PRIORITY.—In prioritizing projects for implementation under this section, the Administrator shall give priority to systems that serve underserved communities.

''(e) LOCAL PARTICIPATION.—In prioritizing projects for implementation under this section, the Administrator shall consult with, and consider the priorities of, affected States, Indian Tribes, and local governments.

''(f) COST SHARING.—Before carrying out any project under this section, the Administrator shall enter into a binding agreement with 1 or more non-Federal interests that shall require the non-Federal interests—

''(1) to pay not less than 45 percent of the total costs of the project, which may include services, materials, supplies, or other in-kind contributions;

''(2) to provide any land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations necessary to carry out the project; and

''(3) to pay 100 percent of any operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs associated with the project.

''(g) WAIVER.—The Administrator may waive the requirement to pay the non-Federal share of the cost of carrying out an eligible activity using funds from a grant provided under this section if the Administrator determines that an eligible entity is unable to pay, or would experience significant financial hardship if required to pay, the non-Federal share.

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

''(1) $230,000,000 for fiscal year 2017; and

''(2) $300,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2021.''.

(b) FUNDING.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Administrator to provide grants to eligible entities under section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (as added by subsection (a)), $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 7107. REDUCING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j et seq.) (as amended by section 7106) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1459B. REDUCING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

''(A) a community water system;

''(B) a system located in an area governed by an Indian Tribe;

''(C) a nontransient noncommunity water system;

''(D) a qualified nonprofit organization, as determined by the Administrator; and

''(E) a municipality or State, interstate, or intermunicipal agency.

''(2) LEAD REDUCTION PROJECT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'lead reduction project' means a project or activity the primary purpose of which is to reduce the level of lead in water for human consumption by—

''(i) replacement of publicly owned lead service lines;

''(ii) testing, planning, or other relevant activities, as determined by the Administrator, to identify and address conditions (including corrosion control) that contribute to increased lead levels in water for human consumption;

''(iii) assistance to low-income homeowners to replace privately owned service lines, pipes, fittings, or fixtures that contain lead; and

''(iv) education of consumers regarding measures to reduce exposure to lead from drinking water or other sources.

''(B) LIMITATION.—The term 'lead reduction project' does not include a partial lead service line replacement if, at the conclusion of the service line replacement, drinking water is delivered to a household through a publicly or privately owned portion of a lead service line.

''(3) LOW-INCOME.—The term 'low-income', with respect to an individual provided assistance under this section, has such meaning as may be given the term by the head of the municipality or State, interstate, or intermunicipal agency with jurisdiction over the area to which assistance is provided.

''(4) MUNICIPALITY.—The term 'municipality' means—

''(A) a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public entity established by, or pursuant to, applicable State law; and

''(B) an Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)).

''(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a grant program to provide assistance to eligible entities for lead reduction projects in the United States.

''(2) PRECONDITION.—As a condition of receipt of assistance under this section, before receiving the assistance the eligible entity shall take steps to identify—

''(A) the source of lead in water for human consumption; and

''(B) the means by which the proposed lead reduction project would reduce lead levels in the applicable water system.

''(3) PRIORITY APPLICATION.—In providing grants under this subsection, the Administrator shall give priority to an eligible entity that—

[''(A) demonstrates that the eligible entity is unable to fund the proposed lead reduction project through other sources of funding; and**]**

''(A) the Administrator determines, based on affordability criteria established by the State under section 1452(d)(3), to be a disadvantaged community; and

''(B) proposes to—

''(i) carry out a lead reduction project at a public water system or nontransient noncommunity water system that has exceeded the lead action level established by the Administrator at any time during the 3-year period preceding the date of submission of the application of the eligible entity;

''(ii) address lead levels in water for human consumption at a school, daycare, or other facility that primarily serves children or another vulnerable human subpopulation; or

''(iii) address such priority criteria as the Administrator may establish, consistent with the goal of reducing lead levels of concern.

''(4) COST SHARING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the non-Federal share of the total cost of a project funded by a grant under this subsection shall be not less than 20 percent.

''(B) WAIVER.—The Administrator may reduce or eliminate the non-Federal share under subparagraph (A) for reasons of affordability, as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

''(5) LOW-INCOME ASSISTANCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), an eligible entity may use a grant provided under this subsection to provide assistance to low-income homeowners to carry out lead reduction projects.

''(B) LIMITATION.—The amount of a grant provided to a low-income homeowner under this paragraph shall not exceed the cost of replacement of the privately owned portion of the service line.

''(6) SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT.—In carrying out lead service line replacement using a grant under this subsection, an eligible entity shall—

''(A) notify customers of the replacement of any publicly owned portion of the lead service line;

''(B) in the case of a homeowner who is not low-income, offer to replace the privately owned portion of the lead service line at the cost of replacement;

''(C) in the case of a low-income homeowner, offer to replace the privately owned portion of the lead service line and any pipes, fitting, and fixtures that contain lead at a cost that is equal to the difference between—

''(i) the cost of replacement; and

''(ii) the amount of low-income assistance available to the homeowner under paragraph (5);

''(D) notify each customer that a planned replacement of any publicly owned portion of a lead service line that is funded by a grant made under this subsection will not be carried out unless the customer agrees to the simultaneous replacement of the privately owned portion of the lead service line; and

''(E) demonstrate that the eligible entity has considered multiple options for reducing lead in drinking water, including an evaluation of options for corrosion control.

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.''.

(b) FUNDING.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Administrator to provide grants to eligible entities under this section under section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (as added by subsection (a)), $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 7108. REGIONAL LIAISONS FOR MINORITY, TRIBAL, AND LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall appoint not fewer than 1 employee in each regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency to serve as a liaison to minority, tribal, and low-income communities in the relevant region.

(b) PUBLIC IDENTIFICATION.—The Administrator shall identify each regional liaison selected under subsection (a) on the website of—

(1) the relevant regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(2) the Office of Environmental Justice of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SEC. 7109. NOTICE TO PERSONS SERVED.

(a) EXCEEDANCE OF LEAD ACTION LEVEL.—Section 1414(c) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–3(c)) is amended—

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

''(D) Notice of any exceedance of a lead action level or any other prescribed level of lead in a regulation issued under section 1412, including the concentrations of lead found in a monitoring activity.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in clause (iii)—

(I) by striking ''Administrator or'' and inserting ''Administrator, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and, if applicable,''; and

(II) by inserting ''and the appropriate State and county health agencies'' after ''1413'';

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) EXCEEDANCE OF LEAD ACTION LEVEL.—Regulations issued under subparagraph (A) shall specify notification procedures for an exceedance of a lead action level or any other prescribed level of lead in a regulation issued under section 1412.'';

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

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

''(3) NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC RELATING TO LEAD.—

''(A) EXCEEDANCE OF LEAD ACTION LEVEL.—Not later than 15 days after the date of an exceedance of a lead action level or any other prescribed level of lead in a regulation issued under section 1412, the Administrator shall notify the public of the concentrations of lead found in the monitoring activity conducted by the public water system if the public water system or the State does not notify the public of the concentrations of lead found in a monitoring activity.

''(B) RESULTS OF LEAD MONITORING.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may provide notice of any result of lead monitoring conducted by a public water system to—

''(I) any person that is served by the public water system; or

''(II) the local or State health department of a locality or State in which the public water system is located.

''(ii) FORM OF NOTICE.—The Administrator may provide the notice described in clause (i) by—

''(I) press release; or

''(II) other form of communication, including local media.

''(C) PRIVACY.—Notice to the public shall protect the privacy of individual customer information.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1414(c) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–3(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking ''paragraph (2)(E)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)(F)'';

(2) in paragraph (2)(B)(i)(II), by striking ''subparagraph (D)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (E)''; and

(3) in paragraph (3)(B), in the first sentence, by striking ''(D)'' and inserting ''(E)''.

SEC. 7110. ELECTRONIC REPORTING OF DRINKING WATER DATA.

Section 1414 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–3) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) ELECTRONIC REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING DATA.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition on the receipt of funds under this Act, the Administrator shall require electronic submission of available compliance monitoring data, if practicable—

''(A) by public water systems—

''(i) to the Administrator; or

''(ii) with respect to a public water system in a State that has primary enforcement responsibility under section 1413, to that State; and

''(B) by each State that has primary enforcement responsibility under section 1413 to the Administrator.

''(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether the condition referred to in paragraph (1) is practicable, the Administrator shall consider—

''(A) the ability of a public water system or State to meet the requirements of sections 3.1 through 3.2000 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations);

''(B) information system compatibility;

''(C) the size of the public water system; and

''(D) the size of the community served by the public water system.''.

SEC. 7111. LEAD TESTING IN SCHOOL AND CHILD CARE DRINKING WATER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1464 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–24) is amended by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) VOLUNTARY SCHOOL AND CHILD CARE LEAD TESTING GRANT PROGRAM.—

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

''(A) CHILD CARE PROGRAM.—The term 'child care program' has the meaning given the term 'early childhood education program' in section 103 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1003).

''(B) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term 'local educational agency' means—

''(i) a local educational agency (as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801));

''(ii) a tribal education agency (as defined in section 3 of the National Environmental Education Act (20 U.S.C. 5502)); and

''(iii) an operator of a child care program facility.

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, the Administrator shall establish a voluntary school and child care lead testing grant program to make grants available to States to assist local educational agencies in voluntary testing for lead contamination in drinking water at schools and child care programs under the jurisdiction of the local educational agencies.

''(B) GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—The Administrator may make grants directly available to local educational agencies for the voluntary testing described in subparagraph (A) in—

''(i) any State that does not participate in the voluntary school and child care lead testing grant program established under that subparagraph; and

''(ii) any direct implementation area.

''(3) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, a State or local educational agency shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

''(4) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A State or local educational agency that receives a grant under this subsection may use grant funds for the voluntary testing described in paragraph (2)(A).

''(B) LIMITATION.—Not more than 4 percent of grant funds accepted under this subsection shall be used to pay the administrative costs of carrying out this subsection.

''(5) GUIDANCE; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—As a condition of receiving a grant under this subsection, the State or local educational agency shall ensure that each local educational agency to which grant funds are distributed shall—

''(A) expend grant funds in accordance with—

''(i) the guidance of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled '3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools: Revised Technical Guidance' and dated October 2006 (or any successor guidance); or

''(ii) applicable State regulations or guidance regarding reducing lead in drinking water in schools and child care programs that is not less stringent than the guidance referred to in clause (i); and

''(B)(i) make available in the administrative offices, and to the maximum extent practicable, on the Internet website, of the local educational agency for inspection by the public (including teachers, other school personnel, and parents) a copy of the results of any voluntary testing for lead contamination in school and child care program drinking water that is carried out with grant funds under this subsection; and

''(ii) notify parent, teacher, and employee organizations of the availability of the results described in clause (i).

''(6) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—If resources are available to a State or local educational agency from any other Federal agency, a State, or a private foundation for testing for lead contamination in drinking water, the State or local educational agency shall demonstrate that the funds provided under this subsection will not displace those resources.

''(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.''.

(b) REPEAL.—Section 1465 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–25) is repealed.

SEC. 7112. WATERSENSE PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF WATERSENSE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Environmental Protection Agency a voluntary WaterSense program to identify and promote water-efficient products, buildings, landscapes, facilities, processes, and services that, through voluntary labeling of, or other forms of communications regarding, products, buildings, landscapes, facilities, processes, and services while meeting strict performance criteria, sensibly—

(A) reduce water use;

(B) reduce the strain on public and community water systems and wastewater and stormwater infrastructure;

(C) conserve energy used to pump, heat, transport, and treat water; and

(D) preserve water resources for future generations.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The Administrator shall, consistent with this section, identify water-efficient products, buildings, landscapes, facilities, processes, and services, including categories such as—

(A) irrigation technologies and services;

(B) point-of-use water treatment devices;

(C) plumbing products;

(D) reuse and recycling technologies;

(E) landscaping and gardening products, including moisture control or water enhancing technologies;

(F) xeriscaping and other landscape conversions that reduce water use;

(G) whole house humidifiers; and

(H) water-efficient buildings or facilities.

(b) DUTIES.—The Administrator, coordinating as appropriate with the Secretary, shall—

(1) establish—

(A) a WaterSense label to be used for items meeting the certification criteria established in accordance with this section; and

(B) the procedure, including the methods and means, and criteria by which an item may be certified to display the WaterSense label;

(2) enhance public awareness regarding the WaterSense label through outreach, education, and other means;

(3) preserve the integrity of the WaterSense label by—

(A) establishing and maintaining feasible performance criteria so that products, buildings, landscapes, facilities, processes, and services labeled with the WaterSense label perform as well or better than less water-efficient counterparts;

(B) overseeing WaterSense certifications made by third parties;

(C) as determined appropriate by the Administrator, using testing protocols, from the appropriate, applicable, and relevant consensus standards, for the purpose of determining standards compliance; and

(D) auditing the use of the WaterSense label in the marketplace and preventing cases of misuse; and

(4) not more than 6 years after adoption or major revision of any WaterSense specification, review and, if appropriate, revise the specification to achieve additional water savings;

(5) in revising a WaterSense specification—

(A) provide reasonable notice to interested parties and the public of any changes, including effective dates, and an explanation of the changes;

(B) solicit comments from interested parties and the public prior to any changes;

(C) as appropriate, respond to comments submitted by interested parties and the public; and

(D) provide an appropriate transition time prior to the applicable effective date of any changes, taking into account the timing necessary for the manufacture, marketing, training, and distribution of the specific water-efficient product, building, landscape, process, or service category being addressed; and

(6) not later than December 31, 2018, consider for review and revision any WaterSense specification adopted before January 1, 2012.

(c) TRANSPARENCY.—The Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable and not less than annually, regularly estimate and make available to the public the production and relative market shares and savings of water, energy, and capital costs of water, wastewater, and stormwater attributable to the use of WaterSense-labeled products, buildings, landscapes, facilities, processes, and services.

(d) DISTINCTION OF AUTHORITIES.—In setting or maintaining specifications for Energy Star pursuant to section 324A, and WaterSense under this section, the Secretary and Administrator shall coordinate to prevent duplicative or conflicting requirements among the respective programs.

(e) NO WARRANTY.—A WaterSense label shall not create an express or implied warranty.

SEC. 7113. WATER SUPPLY COST SAVINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the United States is facing a drinking water infrastructure funding crisis;

(2) the Environmental Protection Agency projects a shortfall of approximately $384,000,000,000 in funding for drinking water infrastructure from 2015 to 2035 and this funding challenge is particularly acute in rural communities in the United States;

(3) there are approximately 52,000 community water systems in the United States, of which nearly 42,000 are small community water systems;

(4) the Drinking Water Needs Survey conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency in 2011 placed the shortfall in drinking water infrastructure funding for small communities, which consist of 3,300 or fewer persons, at $64,500,000,000;

(5) small communities often cannot finance the construction and maintenance of drinking water systems because the cost per resident for the investment would be prohibitively expensive;

(6) drought conditions have placed significant strains on existing surface water supplies;

(7) many communities across the United States are considering the use of groundwater and community well systems to provide drinking water; and

(8) approximately 42,000,000 people in the United States receive drinking water from individual wells and millions more rely on community well systems for drinking water.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that providing rural communities with the knowledge and resources necessary to fully use alternative drinking water systems, including wells and community well systems, can provide safe and affordable drinking water to millions of people in the United States.

(c) DRINKING WATER TECHNOLOGY CLEARINGHOUSE.—The Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) update existing programs of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Agriculture designed to provide drinking water technical assistance to include information on cost-effective, innovative, and alternative drinking water delivery systems, including systems that are supported by wells; and

(2) disseminate information on the cost effectiveness of alternative drinking water delivery systems, including wells and well systems, to communities and not-for-profit organizations seeking Federal funding for drinking water systems serving 500 or fewer persons.

(d) WATER SYSTEM ASSESSMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any application for a grant or loan from the Federal Government or a State that is using Federal assistance for a drinking water system serving 500 or fewer persons, a unit of local government or not-for-profit organization shall self-certify that the unit of local government or organization has considered, as an alternative drinking water supply, drinking water delivery systems sourced by publicly owned—

(1) individual wells;

(2) shared wells; and

(3) community wells.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

(1) the use of innovative and alternative drinking water systems described in this section;

(2) the range of cost savings for communities using innovative and alternative drinking water systems described in this section; and

(3) the use of drinking water technical assistance programs operated by the Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Subtitle B—Clean Water

SEC. 7201. SEWER OVERFLOW CONTROL GRANTS.

Section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''subject to subsection (g), the Administrator may'' in paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(a) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator may—

''(1) make grants to States for the purpose of providing grants to a municipality or municipal entity for planning, designing, and constructing—

''(A) treatment works to intercept, transport, control, or treat municipal combined sewer overflows and sanitary sewer overflows; and

''(B) measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water; and

''(2) subject to subsection (g),'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting ''; or'';

(B) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (2);

(3) by striking subsections (e) through (g) and inserting the following:

''(e) ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a project that receives grant assistance under subsection (a) shall be carried out subject to the same requirements as a project that receives assistance from a State water pollution control revolving fund established pursuant to title VI.

''(2) DETERMINATION OF GOVERNOR.—The requirement described in paragraph (1) shall not apply to a project that receives grant assistance under subsection (a) to the extent that the Governor of the State in which the project is located determines that a requirement described in title VI is inconsistent with the purposes of this section.

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, to remain available until expended—

''(1) $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2017;

''(2) $300,000,000 for fiscal year 2018;
''(3) $350,000,000 for fiscal year 2019;
''(4) $400,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and
''(5) $500,000,000 for fiscal year 2021.
''(g) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—
''(1) FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND 2018.—For each of fiscal years 2017 and 2018, subject to subsection (h), the Administrator shall use the amounts made available to carry out this section to provide grants to municipalities and municipal entities under subsection (a)(2)—
''(A) in accordance with the priority criteria described in subsection (b); and
''(B) with additional priority given to proposed projects that involve the use of—
''(i) nonstructural, low-impact development;
''(ii) water conservation, efficiency, or reuse; or
''(iii) other decentralized stormwater or wastewater approaches to minimize flows into the sewer systems.
''(2) FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND THEREAFTER.—For fiscal year 2019 and each fiscal year thereafter, subject to subsection (h), the Administrator shall use the amounts made available to carry out this section to provide grants to States under subsection (a)(1) in accordance with a formula that—
''(A) shall be established by the Administrator, after providing notice and an opportunity for public comment; and
''(B) allocates to each State a proportional share of the amounts based on the total needs of the State for municipal combined sewer overflow controls and sanitary sewer overflow controls, as identified in the most recent survey—
''(i) conducted under section 210; and
''(ii) included in a report required under section 516(b)(1)(B).''; and
(4) by striking subsection (i).

[SEC. 7202. SMALL TREATMENT WORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 222. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL TREATMENT WORKS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
''(1) QUALIFIED NONPROFIT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDER.—The term 'qualified nonprofit technical assistance provider' means a nonprofit organization that, as determined by the Administrator—
''(A) is the most qualified and experienced in providing training and technical assistance to small treatment works; and
''(B) the small treatment works in the State finds to be the most beneficial and effective.
''(2) SMALL TREATMENT WORKS.—The term 'small treatment works' means a publicly owned treatment works serving not more than 10,000 individuals.
''(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator may use amounts made available to carry out this section to provide grants or cooperative agreements to qualified nonprofit technical assistance providers to provide to owners and operators of small treatment works onsite technical assistance, circuit-rider technical assistance programs, multistate, regional technical assistance programs, and onsite and regional training, to assist the treatment works in achieving compliance with this Act or obtaining financing under this Act for eligible projects.
''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.''.

(b) WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383) is amended—
(A) in subsection (d)—
(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''and as provided in subsection (e)'' after ''State law'';
(ii) by redesignating subsections (e) through (i) as subsections (f) through (j), respectively; and
(iii) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:
''(e) ADDITIONAL USE OF FUNDS.—A State may use an additional 2 percent of the funds annually allotted to the State under this section for qualified nonprofit technical assistance providers (as defined in section 222) to provide technical assistance to public water systems serving not more than 10,000 individuals in the State.''.
(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 221(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301(d)) is amended by striking ''section 603(h)'' and inserting ''section 603(i)''.**]**

SEC. 7202. SMALL AND MEDIUM TREATMENT WORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 222. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM TREATMENT WORKS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
''(1) MEDIUM TREATMENT WORKS.—The term 'medium treatment works' means a publicly owned treatment works serving not fewer than 10,001 and not more than 100,000 individuals.
''(2) QUALIFIED NONPROFIT MEDIUM TREATMENT WORKS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDER.—The term 'qualified nonprofit medium treatment works technical assistance provider' means a qualified nonprofit technical assistance provider of water and wastewater services to medium-sized communities that provides technical assistance (including circuit rider technical assistance programs, multi-State, regional assistance programs, and training and preliminary engineering evaluations) to owners and operators of medium treatment works, which may include State agencies.
''(3) QUALIFIED NONPROFIT SMALL TREATMENT WORKS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDER.—The term 'qualified nonprofit small treatment works technical assistance provider' means a nonprofit organization that, as determined by the Administrator—
''(A) is the most qualified and experienced in providing training and technical assistance to small treatment works; and
''(B) the small treatment works in the State finds to be the most beneficial and effective.
''(4) SMALL TREATMENT WORKS.—The term 'small treatment works' means a publicly owned treatment works serving not more than 10,000 individuals.
''(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator may use amounts made available to carry out this section to provide grants or cooperative agreements to qualified nonprofit small treatment works technical assistance providers and grants or cooperative agreements to qualified nonprofit medium treatment works technical assistance providers to provide to owners and operators of small and medium treatment works onsite technical assistance, circuit-rider technical assistance programs, multi-State, regional technical assistance programs, and onsite and regional training, to assist the treatment works in achieving compliance with this Act or obtaining financing under this Act for eligible projects.
''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—
''(1) for grants for small treatment works technical assistance, $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021; and
''(2) for grants for medium treatment works technical assistance, $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.''.
(b) WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383) is amended—
(A) in subsection (d)—
(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''and as provided in subsection (e)'' after ''State law'';
(ii) by redesignating subsections (e) through (i) as subsections (f) through (j), respectively; and
(iii) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:
''(e) ADDITIONAL USE OF FUNDS.—A State may use an additional 2 percent of the funds annually allotted to the State under this section for qualified nonprofit small treatment works technical assistance providers and qualified nonprofit medium treatment works technical assistance providers (as those terms are defined in section 222) to provide technical assistance to small treatment works and medium treatment works in the State.''.
(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 221(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301(d)) is amended by striking ''section 603(h)'' and inserting ''section 603(i)''.

SEC. 7203. INTEGRATED PLANS.

(a) INTEGRATED PLANS.—Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342) is amended by adding at the end the following:
''(s) INTEGRATED PLAN PERMITS.—
''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:
''(A) GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term 'green infrastructure' means the range of measures that use plant or soil systems, permeable pavement or other permeable surfaces or substrates, stormwater harvest and reuse, or landscaping to store, infiltrate, or evapotranspirate stormwater and reduce flows to sewer systems or to surface waters.
''(B) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The term 'integrated plan' has the meaning given in Part III of the Integrated Municipal Stormwater and Wastewater Planning Approach Framework, issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and dated May 2012.
''(C) MUNICIPAL DISCHARGE.—
''(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'municipal discharge' means a discharge from a treatment works (as defined in section 212) or a discharge from a municipal storm sewer under subsection(p).
''(ii) INCLUSION.—The term 'municipal discharge' includes a discharge of wastewater or storm water collected from multiple municipalities if the discharge is covered by the same permit issued under this section.
''(2) INTEGRATED PLAN.—
''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator (or a State, in the case of a permit program approved under subsection (b)) shall inform a municipal permittee or multiple municipal permittees of the opportunity to develop an integrated plan.
''(B) SCOPE OF PERMIT INCORPORATING INTEGRATED PLAN.—A permit issued under this subsection that incorporates an integrated plan may integrate all requirements under this Act addressed in the integrated plan, including requirements relating to—
''(i) a combined sewer overflow;
''(ii) a capacity, management, operation, and maintenance program for sanitary sewer collection systems;
''(iii) a municipal stormwater discharge;
''(iv) a municipal wastewater discharge; and
''(v) a water quality-based effluent limitation to implement an applicable wasteload allocation in a total maximum daily load.
''(3) COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES.—
''(A) IN GENERAL.—A permit for a municipal discharge by a municipality that incorporates an integrated plan may include a

schedule of compliance, under which actions taken to meet any applicable water quality-based effluent limitation may be implemented over more than 1 permit term if the compliance schedules are authorized by State water quality standards.

''(B) INCLUSION.—Actions subject to a compliance schedule under subparagraph (A) may include green infrastructure if implemented as part of a water quality-based effluent limitation.

''(C) REVIEW.—A schedule of compliance may be reviewed each time the permit is renewed.

''(4) EXISTING AUTHORITIES RETAINED.—

''(A) APPLICABLE STANDARDS.—Nothing in this subsection modifies any obligation to comply with applicable technology and water quality-based effluent limitations under this Act.

''(B) FLEXIBILITY.—Nothing in this subsection reduces or eliminates any flexibility available under this Act, including the authority of a State to revise a water quality standard after a use attainability analysis under section 131.10(g) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection), subject to the approval of the Administrator under section 303(c).

''(5) CLARIFICATION OF STATE AUTHORITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in section 301(b)(1)(C) precludes a State from authorizing in the water quality standards of the State the issuance of a schedule of compliance to meet water quality-based effluent limitations in permits that incorporate provisions of an integrated plan.

''(B) TRANSITION RULE.—In any case in which a discharge is subject to a judicial order or consent decree as of the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 resolving an enforcement action under this Act, any schedule of compliance issued pursuant to an authorization in a State water quality standard shall not revise or otherwise affect a schedule of compliance in that order or decree unless the order or decree is modified by agreement of the parties and the court.''.

(b) MUNICIPAL OMBUDSMAN.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Office of the Administrator an Office of the Municipal Ombudsman.

(2) GENERAL DUTIES.—The municipal ombudsman shall—

(A) provide technical assistance to municipalities seeking to comply with the requirements of laws implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(B) provide information to the Administrator to help the Administrator ensure that agency policies are implemented by all offices of the Environmental Protection Agency, including regional offices.

(3) ACTIONS REQUIRED.—The municipal ombudsman shall work with appropriate offices at the headquarters and regional offices of the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that the municipality seeking assistance is provided information—

(A) about available Federal financial assistance for which the municipality is eligible;

(B) about flexibility available under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and, if applicable, the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.); and

(C) regarding the opportunity to develop an integrated plan, as defined in section 402(s)(1)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (as added by subsection (a)).

(4) PRIORITY.—In carrying out paragraph (3), the municipal ombudsman shall give priority to any municipality that demonstrates affordability concerns relating to compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) or the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.).

(c) MUNICIPAL ENFORCEMENT.—Section 309 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1319) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED PLANS THROUGH ENFORCEMENT TOOLS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In conjunction with an enforcement action under subsection (a) or (b) relating to municipal discharges, the Administrator shall inform a municipality of the opportunity to develop an integrated plan, as defined in section 402(s).

''(2) MODIFICATION.—Any municipality under an administrative order under subsection (a) or settlement agreement under subsection (b) that has developed an integrated plan consistent with section 402(s) may request a modification of the administrative order or settlement agreement based on that integrated plan.''.

SEC. 7204. GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROMOTION.

Title V of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 519 (33 U.S.C. 1251 note) as section 520; and

(2) by inserting after section 518 (33 U.S.C. 1377) the following:

''SEC. 519. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROMOTION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall ensure that the Office of Water, the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, the Office of Research and Development, and the Office of Policy of the Environmental Protection Agency promote the use of green infrastructure in and coordinate the integration of green infrastructure into, permitting programs, planning efforts, research, technical assistance, and funding guidance.

''(b) DUTIES.—The Administrator shall ensure that the Office of Water—

''(1) promotes the use of green infrastructure in the programs of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

''(2) coordinates efforts to increase the use of green infrastructure with—

''(A) other Federal departments and agencies;

''(B) State, tribal, and local governments; and

''(C) the private sector.

''(c) REGIONAL GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROMOTION.—The Administrator shall direct each regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency, as appropriate based on local factors, and consistent with the requirements of this Act, to promote and integrate the use of green infrastructure within the region that includes—

''(1) outreach and training regarding green infrastructure implementation for State, tribal, and local governments, tribal communities, and the private sector; and

''(2) the incorporation of green infrastructure into permitting and other regulatory programs, codes, and ordinance development, including the requirements under consent decrees and settlement agreements in enforcement actions.

''(d) GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION-SHARING.—The Administrator shall promote green infrastructure information-sharing, including through an Internet website, to share information with, and provide technical assistance to, State, tribal, and local governments, tribal communities, the private sector, and the public regarding green infrastructure approaches for—

''(1) reducing water pollution;

''(2) protecting water resources;

''(3) complying with regulatory requirements; and

''(4) achieving other environmental, public health, and community goals.''.

SEC. 7205. FINANCIAL CAPABILITY GUIDANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AFFORDABILITY.—The term ''affordability'' means, with respect to payment of a utility bill, a measure of whether an individual customer or household can pay the bill without undue hardship or unreasonable sacrifice in the essential lifestyle or spending patterns of the individual or household, as determined by the Administrator.

(2) FINANCIAL CAPABILITY.—The term ''financial capability'' means the financial capability of a community to make investments necessary to make water quality or drinking water improvements.

(3) GUIDANCE.—The term ''guidance'' means the guidance published by the Administrator entitled ''Combined Sewer Overflows—Guidance for Financial Capability Assessment and Schedule Development'' and dated February 1997, as applicable to the combined sewer overflows and sanitary sewer overflows guidance published by the Administrator entitled ''Financial Capability Assessment Framework'' and dated November 24, 2014.

(b) USE OF MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME.—The Administrator shall not use median household income as the sole indicator of affordability for a residential household.

(c) UPDATING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of completion of the National Academy of Public Administration study to establish a definition and framework for community affordability required by Senate Report 114–70, accompanying S. 1645 (114th Congress), the Administrator shall revise the guidance.

(d) CONSIDERATION AND CONSULTATION.—

(1) CONSIDERATION.—In revising the guidance, the Administrator shall consider—

(A) the recommendations of the study referred to in subsection (c) and any other relevant study, as determined by the Administrator;

(B) local economic conditions, including site-specific local conditions that should be taken into consideration in analyzing financial capability;

(C) other essential community investments;

(D) potential adverse impacts on distressed populations, including the percentage of low-income ratepayers within the service area of a utility and impacts in communities with disparate economic conditions throughout the entire service area of a utility;

(E) the degree to which rates of low-income consumers would be affected by water infrastructure investments and the use of rate structures to address the rates of low-income consumers;

(F) an evaluation of an array of factors, the relative importance of which may vary across regions and localities; and

(G) the appropriate weight for economic, public health, and environmental benefits associated with improved water quality.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Any guidance issued to replace the guidance shall be developed in consultation with interested parties.

(e) PUBLICATION AND SUBMISSION.—On completion of the updating of guidance, the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives the updated guidance.

Subtitle C—Innovative Financing and Promotion of Innovative Technologies

SEC. 7301. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 5014(c) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121) is amended by striking ''Any activity undertaken under

this section is authorized only to the extent'' and inserting ''Nothing in this section obligates the Secretary to expend funds unless''.

SEC. 7302. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Section 5023(b)(2) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3902(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''carry out'' and inserting ''provide financial assistance to carry out''.

(b) PROJECTS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE.—Section 5026(6) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3905(6)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''desalination project'' and inserting ''desalination project, including chloride control''; and

(2) by striking ''or a water recycling project'' and inserting ''a water recycling project, or a project to provide alternative water supplies to reduce aquifer depletion''.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Section 5029(b) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3908(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7)—

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

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) FINANCING FEES.—On request of a community with a population of not more than 10,000 individuals, the Secretary or the Administrator, as applicable, shall allow the fees under subparagraph (A) to be financed as part of the loan.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(10) CREDIT.—Any eligible project costs incurred and the value of any integral in-kind contributions made before receipt of assistance under this subtitle shall be credited toward the 51 percent of project costs to be provided by sources of funding other than a secured loan under this subtitle (as described in paragraph (2)(A).''.

(d) REMOVAL OF PILOT DESIGNATION.—

(1) Subtitle C of title V of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) is amended by striking the subtitle designation and heading and inserting the following:

''Subtitle C—Innovative Financing Projects''.

(2) Section 5023 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3092) is amended by striking ''pilot'' each place it appears.

(3) Section 5034 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3913) is amended by striking the section designation and heading and inserting the following:

''SEC. 5034. REPORTS ON PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.''.

(4) The table of contents for the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121) is amended—

(A) by striking the item relating to subtitle C of title V and inserting the following:

''Subtitle C—Innovative Financing Projects''.; and

(B) by striking the item relating to section 5034 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 5034. Reports on program implementation.''.

(e) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) appropriations made available to carry out the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) should be in addition to robust funding for the State water pollution control revolving funds established under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) and State drinking water treatment revolving loan funds established under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12); and

(2) the appropriations made available for the funds referred to in paragraph (1) should not decrease for any fiscal year.

SEC. 7303. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT TRUST FUND.

(a) CREATION OF TRUST FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the ''Water Infrastructure Investment Trust Fund'', consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated or credited to such fund as provided in this section.

(b) TRANSFERS TO TRUST FUND.—There are hereby appropriated to the Water Infrastructure Investment Trust Fund amounts equivalent to the fees received in the Treasury before January 1, 2022, under subsection (f).

(c) EXPENDITURES.—Except as provided by subsection (d), amounts in the Water Infrastructure Investment Trust Fund shall be available, without further appropriation, as follows:

(1) ⟦85⟧ *50* percent of the amounts shall be available to the Administrator for making capitalization grants under section 601 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381).

(2) ⟦15⟧ *50* percent of the amounts shall be available to the Administrator for making capitalization grants under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).

(d) INVESTMENT.—Amounts in the Water Infrastructure Investment Trust Fund shall be invested in accordance with section 9702 of title 31, United States Code, and any interest on, and proceeds from, any such investment shall be available for expenditure in accordance with this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(e) LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES.—Amounts in the Water Infrastructure Investment Trust Fund may not be made available for a fiscal year unless the funds appropriated to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund through annual capitalization grants is not less than the average of the annual amounts provided in capitalization grants under section 601 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381) for the 5-fiscal-year period immediately preceding such fiscal year.

(f) VOLUNTARY LABELING SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Administrator of the Food and Drug Administration, manufacturers, producers, and importers, shall develop and implement a program under which the Secretary provides a label designed in consultation with manufacturers, producers, and importers suitable for placement on products to inform consumers that the manufacturer, producer, or importer of the product, and other stakeholders, participates in the Water Infrastructure Investment Trust Fund and is contributing to the clean water of the United States.

(2) FEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide a label for a fee of 3 cents per unit.

(B) DEPOSIT.—Amounts received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury.

(g) EPA STUDY ON WATER PRICING.—

(1) STUDY.—The Administrator, with participation by the States, shall conduct a study to—

(A) assess the affordability gap faced by low-income populations located in urban and rural areas in obtaining services from clean water and drinking water systems; and

(B) analyze options for programs to provide incentives for rate adjustments at the local level to achieve ''full cost'' or ''true value'' pricing for such services, while protecting low-income ratepayers from undue burden.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the results of the study.

SEC. 7304. INNOVATIVE WATER TECHNOLOGY GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this section, the term ''eligible entity'' means—

(1) a public utility, including publicly owned treatment works and clean water systems;

(2) a unit of local government, including a municipality or a joint powers authority;

(3) a private entity, including a farmer or manufacturer;

(4) an institution of higher education;

(5) a research institution or foundation;

(6) a State;

(7) a regional organization; or

(8) a nonprofit organization.

(b) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator shall carry out a grant program for purposes described in subsection (c) to accelerate the development of innovative water technologies that address pressing water challenges.

(c) GRANTS.—In carrying out the program under subsection (b), the Administrator shall make to eligible entities grants that—

(1) finance projects to develop, deploy, test, and improve emerging water technologies;

(2) fund entities that provide technical assistance to deploy innovative water technologies more broadly, especially—

(A) to increase adoption of innovative water technologies in—

(i) municipal drinking water and wastewater treatment systems;

(ii) areas served by private wells; or

(iii) water supply systems in arid areas that are experiencing, or have recently experienced, prolonged drought conditions; and

(B) in a manner that reduces ratepayer or community costs over time, including the cost of future capital investments; or

(3) support technologies that, as determined by the Administrator—

(A) improve water quality of a water source;

(B) improve the safety and security of a drinking water delivery system;

(C) minimize contamination of drinking water and drinking water sources, including contamination by lead, bacteria, chlorides, and nitrates;

(D) improve the quality and timeliness and decrease the cost of drinking water quality tests, especially technologies that can be deployed within water systems and at individual faucets to provide accurate real-time tests of water quality, especially with respect to lead, bacteria, and nitrate content;

(E) increase water supplies in arid areas that are experiencing, or have recently experienced, prolonged drought conditions;

(F) treat edge-of-field runoff to improve water quality;

(G) treat agricultural, municipal, and industrial wastewater;

(H) recycle or reuse water;

(I) manage urban storm water runoff;

(J) reduce sewer or stormwater overflows;

(K) conserve water;

(L) improve water quality by reducing salinity;

(M) mitigate air quality impacts associated with declining water resources; or

(N) address urgent water quality and human health needs.

(d) PRIORITY FUNDING.—In making grants under this section, the Administrator shall give priority to projects that have the potential—

(1) to provide substantial cost savings across a sector;

(2) to significantly improve human health or the environment; or

(3) to provide additional water supplies with minimal environmental impact.

(e) COST-SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of activities carried out using a grant made under this section shall be not more than 65 percent.

(f) LIMITATION.—The maximum amount of a grant provided to a project under this section shall be $5,000,000.

(g) REPORT.—Each year, the Administrator shall submit to Congress and make publicly available on the website of the Administrator a report that describes any advancements during the previous year in development of innovative water technologies made as a result of funding provided under this section.

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

(i) FUNDING.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Administrator to provide grants to eligible entities under this section $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 7305. WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—Section 102 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10301) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (9) as paragraphs (8) through (10), respectively;

(2) in paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

''(7) additional research is required to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of new and existing treatment works through alternative approaches, including—

''(A) nonstructural alternatives;

''(B) decentralized approaches;

''(C) water use efficiency and conservation; and

''(D) actions to reduce energy consumption or extract energy from wastewater;''.

(b) WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTES.—Section 104 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10303) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''water-related phenomena'' and inserting ''water resources''; and

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

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''From the'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—From the''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives a report regarding the compliance of each funding recipient with this subsection for the immediately preceding fiscal year.'';

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

''(e) EVALUATION OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a careful and detailed evaluation of each institute at least once every 3 years to determine—

''(A) the quality and relevance of the water resources research of the institute;

''(B) the effectiveness of the institute at producing measured results and applied water supply research; and

''(C) whether the effectiveness of the institute as an institution for planning, conducting, and arranging for research warrants continued support under this section.

''(2) PROHIBITION ON FURTHER SUPPORT.—If, as a result of an evaluation under paragraph (1), the Secretary determines that an institute does not qualify for further support under this section, no further grants to the institute may be provided until the qualifications of the institute are reestablished to the satisfaction of the Secretary.'';

(4) in subsection (f)(1), by striking ''$12,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$7,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021''; and

(5) in subsection (g)(1), in the first sentence, by striking ''$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021''.

SEC. 7306. REAUTHORIZATION OF WATER DESALINATION ACT OF 1996.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF RESEARCH AND STUDIES.—Section 3 of the Water Desalination Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note; Public Law 104–298) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) PRIORITIZATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall prioritize funding for research—

''(1) to reduce energy consumption and lower the cost of desalination, including chloride control;

''(2) to reduce the environmental impacts of seawater desalination and develop technology and strategies to minimize those impacts;

''(3) to improve existing reverse osmosis and membrane technology;

''(4) to carry out basic and applied research on next generation desalination technologies, including improved energy recovery systems and renewable energy-powered desalination systems that could significantly reduce desalination costs;

''(5) to develop portable or modular desalination units capable of providing temporary emergency water supplies for domestic or military deployment purposes; and

''(6) to develop and promote innovative desalination technologies, including chloride control, identified by the Secretary.''.

(b) DESALINATION DEMONSTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.—Section 4 of the Water Desalination Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note; Public Law 104–298) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) PRIORITIZATION.—In carrying out demonstration and development activities under this section, the Secretary shall prioritize projects—

''(1) in drought-stricken States and communities;

''(2) in States that have authorized funding for research and development of desalination technologies and projects;

''(3) that can reduce reliance on imported water supplies that have an impact on species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

''(4) that demonstrably leverage the experience of international partners with considerable expertise in desalination, such as the State of Israel.''.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 8 of the Water Desalination Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note; Public Law 104–298) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2021''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2013'' and inserting ''for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021''.

(d) CONSULTATION.—Section 9 of the Water Desalination Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note; Public Law 104–298) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through ''In carrying out'' in the first sentence and inserting the following:

''SEC. 9. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.

''(a) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out'';

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''The authorization'' and inserting the following:

''(c) OTHER DESALINATION PROGRAMS.—The authorization''; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) (as designated by paragraph (1)) the following:

''(b) COORDINATION OF FEDERAL DESALINATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy shall develop a coordinated strategic plan that—

''(A) establishes priorities for future Federal investments in desalination;

''(B) coordinates the activities of Federal agencies involved in desalination, including the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, the United States Army Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center, the National Science Foundation, the Office of Naval Research of the Department of Defense, the National Laboratories of the Department of Energy, the United States Geological Survey, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

''(C) strengthens research and development cooperation with international partners, such as the State of Israel, in the area of desalination technology.''.

SEC. 7307. NATIONAL DROUGHT RESILIENCE GUIDELINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other appropriate Federal agency heads along with State and local governments, shall develop nonregulatory national drought resilience guidelines relating to drought preparedness planning and investments for communities, water utilities, and other water users and providers.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In developing the national drought resilience guidelines, the Administrator and other Federal agency heads referred to in subsection (a) shall consult with—

(1) State and local governments;

(2) water utilities;

(3) scientists;

(4) institutions of higher education;

(5) relevant private entities; and

(6) other stakeholders.

(c) CONTENTS.—The national drought resilience guidelines developed under this section shall, to the maximum extent practicable, provide recommendations for a period of 10 years that—

(1) address a broad range of potential actions, including—

(A) analysis of the impacts of the changing frequency and duration of drought on the future effectiveness of water management tools;

(B) the identification of drought-related water management challenges in a broad range of fields, including—

(i) public health and safety;
(ii) municipal and industrial water supply;
(iii) agricultural water supply;
(iv) water quality;
(v) ecosystem health; and
(vi) water supply planning;
(C) water management tools to reduce drought-related impacts, including—
(i) water use efficiency through gallons per capita reduction goals, appliance efficiency standards, water pricing incentives, and other measures;
(ii) water recycling;
(iii) groundwater clean-up and storage;
(iv) new technologies, such as behavioral water efficiency; and
(v) stormwater capture and reuse;
(D) water-related energy and greenhouse gas reduction strategies; and
(E) public education and engagement; and
(2) include recommendations relating to the processes that Federal, State, and local governments and water utilities should consider when developing drought resilience preparedness and plans, including—
(A) the establishment of planning goals;
(B) the evaluation of institutional capacity;
(C) the assessment of drought-related risks and vulnerabilities, including the integration of climate-related impacts;
(D) the establishment of a development process, including an evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of potential strategies;
(E) the inclusion of private entities, technical advisors, and other stakeholders in the development process;
(F) implementation and financing issues; and
(G) evaluation of the plan, including any updates to the plan.

SEC. 7308. INNOVATION IN CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (j)(1)(B) (as redesignated by section 7202(b)(1)(A)(ii)) of section 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383) is amended—
(1) in clause (iii), by striking ''or'' at the end;
(2) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and
(3) by adding at the end the following:
''(v) to encourage the use of innovative water technologies related to any of the issues identified in clauses (i) through (iv) or, as determined by the State, any other eligible project and activity eligible for assistance under subsection (c)''.
(b) INNOVATIVE WATER TECHNOLOGIES.—Section 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383) (as amended by section 7202(b)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:
''(k) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator may provide technical assistance to facilitate and encourage the provision of financial assistance for innovative water technologies.
''(l) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, and not less frequently than every 5 years thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes—
''(1) the amount of financial assistance provided by State water pollution control revolving funds to deploy innovative water technologies;
''(2) the barriers impacting greater use of innovative water technologies; and
''(3) the cost-saving potential to cities and future infrastructure investments from emerging technologies.''.

SEC. 7309. INNOVATION IN THE DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND.

Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) (as amended by section 7105) is amended—
(1) in subsection (d)—
(A) by striking the heading and inserting ''ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—'';
(B) in paragraph (1)—
(i) by striking ''Notwithstanding'' and inserting the following:
''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding''; and
(ii) by adding at the end the following:
''(B) INNOVATIVE WATER TECHNOLOGY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in the case of a State that makes a loan under subsection (a)(2) to carry out an eligible activity through the use of an innovative water technology (including technologies to improve water treatment to ensure compliance with this title and technologies to identify and mitigate sources of drinking water contamination, including lead contamination), the State may provide additional subsidization, including forgiveness of principal that is not more than 50 percent of the cost of the portion of the project associated with the innovative technology.'';
(C) in paragraph (2)—
(i) by striking ''For each fiscal year'' and inserting the following:
''(A) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year''; and
(ii) by adding at the end the following:
''(B) INNOVATIVE WATER TECHNOLOGY.—For each fiscal year, not more than 20 percent of the loan subsidies that may be made by a State under paragraph (1) may be used to provide additional subsidization under subparagraph (B) of that paragraph.''; and
(D) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence, by inserting '', or portion of a service area,'' after ''service area''; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:
''(t) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator may provide technical assistance to facilitate and encourage the provision of financial assistance for the deployment of innovative water technologies.
''(u) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, and not less frequently than every 5 years thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes—
''(1) the amount of financial assistance provided by State loan funds to deploy innovative water technologies;
''(2) the barriers impacting greater use of innovative water technologies; and
''(3) the cost-saving potential to cities and future infrastructure investments from emerging technologies.''.

Subtitle D—Drinking Water Disaster Relief and Infrastructure Investments

SEC. 7401. DRINKING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ''eligible State'' means a State for which the President has declared an emergency under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) relating to the public health threats associated with the presence of lead or other contaminants in a public drinking water supply system.
(2) ELIGIBLE SYSTEM.—The term ''eligible system'' means a public drinking water supply system that has been the subject of an emergency declaration referred to in paragraph (1).
(b) STATE REVOLVING LOAN FUND ASSISTANCE.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible system shall be—
(A) considered to be a disadvantaged community under section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)); and
(B) eligible to receive loans with additional subsidization under that Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), including forgiveness of principal under section 1452(d)(1) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)(1)).
(2) AUTHORIZATION.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Using funds provided under subsection (e)(1)(A), an eligible State may provide assistance to an eligible system within the eligible State, for the purpose of addressing lead or other contaminants in drinking water, including repair and replacement of public and private drinking water infrastructure.
(B) INCLUSION.—Assistance provided under subparagraph (A) may include additional subsidization under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), as described in paragraph (1)(B).
(C) EXCLUSION.—Assistance provided under subparagraph (A) shall not include assistance for a project that is financed (directly or indirectly), in whole or in part, with proceeds of any obligation issued after the date of enactment of this Act—
(i) the interest of which is exempt from the tax imposed under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or
(ii) with respect to which credit is allowable under subpart I or J of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code.
(3) LIMITATION.—Section 1452(d)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)(2)) shall not apply to—
(A) any funds provided under subsection (e)(1)(A); or
(B) any other loan provided to an eligible system.
(c) WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING.—
(1) SECURED LOANS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Using funds provided under subsection (e)(2)(A), the Administrator may make a secured loan under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) to—
(i) an eligible State to carry out a project eligible under paragraphs (2) through (9) of section 5026 of that Act (33 U.S.C. 3905) to address lead or other contaminants in drinking water in an eligible system, including repair and replacement of public and private drinking water infrastructure; and
(ii) any eligible entity under section 5025 of that Act (33 U.S.C. 3904) for a project eligible under paragraphs (2) through (9) of section 5026 of that Act (33 U.S.C. 3905).
(B) AMOUNT.—Notwithstanding section 5029(b)(2) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3908(b)(2)), the amount of a secured loan provided under subparagraph (A)(i) may be equal to not more than 80 percent of the reasonably anticipated costs of the projects.
(2) FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT.—Notwithstanding section 5029(b)(9) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3908(b)(9)), any costs for a project to address lead or other contaminants in drinking water in an eligible system that are not covered by a secured loan under paragraph (1) may be covered using amounts in the State revolving loan fund under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).
(d) NONDUPLICATION OF WORK.—An activity carried out pursuant to this section shall not duplicate the work or activity of any other Federal or State department or agency.
(e) FUNDING.—
(1) ADDITIONAL DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND CAPITALIZATION GRANTS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Administrator a total of $100,000,000 to provide additional grants to eligible States pursuant to section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12), to be available during the period of fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for the purposes described in subsection (b)(2).
(B) SUPPLEMENTED INTENDED USE PLANS.—From funds made available under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall obligate

to an eligible State such amounts as are necessary to meet the needs identified in a supplemented intended use plan by not later than 30 days after the date on which the eligible State submits to the Administrator a supplemented intended use plan under section 1452(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(b)) that includes preapplication information regarding projects to be funded using the additional assistance, including, with respect to each such project—

(i) a description of the project;

(ii) an explanation of the means by which the project will address a situation causing a declared emergency in the eligible State;

(iii) the estimated cost of the project; and

(iv) the projected start date for construction of the project.

(C) UNOBLIGATED AMOUNTS.—Any amounts made available to the Administrator under subparagraph (A) that are unobligated on the date that is 18 months after the date on which the amounts are made available shall be available to provide additional grants to States to capitalize State loan funds as provided under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).

(D) APPLICABILITY.—Section 1452(b)(1) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(b)(1)) shall not apply to a supplement to an intended use plan under subparagraph (B).

(2) WIFIA FUNDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Administrator $70,000,000 to provide credit subsidies, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, for secured loans under subsection (c)(1)(A) with a goal of providing secured loans totaling at least $700,000,000.

(B) USE.—Secured loans provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be available to carry out activities described in subsection (c)(1)(A).

(C) EXCLUSION.—Of the amounts made available under subparagraph (A), $20,000,000 shall not be used to provide assistance for a project that is financed (directly or indirectly), in whole or in part, with proceeds of any obligation issued after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) the interest of which is exempt from the tax imposed under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

(ii) with respect to which credit is allowable under subpart I or J of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—Unless explicitly waived, all requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) shall apply to funding provided under this subsection.

(f) HEALTH EFFECTS EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to section 104(i)(1)(E) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(1)(E)), and on receipt of a request of an appropriate State or local health official of an eligible State, the Director of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry of the National Center for Environmental Health shall in coordination with other agencies, as appropriate, conduct voluntary surveillance activities to evaluate any adverse health effects on individuals exposed to lead from drinking water in the affected communities.

(2) CONSULTATIONS.—Pursuant to section 104(i)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(4)), and on receipt of a request of an appropriate State or local health official of an eligible State, the Director of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry of the National Center for Environmental Health shall provide consultations regarding health issues described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 7402. LOAN FORGIVENESS.

The matter under the heading ''STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS'' under the heading ''ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'' in title II of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113), is amended in paragraph (1), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting the following: ''or, if a Federal or State emergency declaration has been issued due to a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in a municipal drinking water supply, before the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That in a State in which such an emergency declaration has been issued, the State may use more than 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to the State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients;''.

SEC. 7403. REGISTRY FOR LEAD EXPOSURE AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term ''City'' means a city exposed to lead contamination in the local drinking water system.

(2) COMMITTEE.—The term ''Committee'' means the Advisory Committee established under subsection (c).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(b) LEAD EXPOSURE REGISTRY.—The Secretary shall establish within the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry or another relevant agency at the discretion of the Secretary, or establish through a grant award or contract, a lead exposure registry to collect data on the lead exposure of residents of a City on a voluntary basis.

(c) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an Advisory Committee in coordination with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other relevant agencies as determined by the Secretary consisting of Federal members and non-Federal members, and which shall include—

(i) an epidemiologist;

(ii) a toxicologist;

(iii) a mental health professional;

(iv) a pediatrician;

(v) an early childhood education expert;

(vi) a special education expert;

(vii) a dietician; and

(viii) an environmental health expert.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Membership in the Committee shall not exceed 15 members and not less than ½ of the members shall be Federal members.

(2) CHAIR.—The Secretary shall designate a chair from among the Federal members appointed to the Committee.

(3) TERMS.—Members of the Committee shall serve for a term of not more than 3 years and the Secretary may reappoint members for consecutive terms.

(4) APPLICATION OF FACA.—The Committee shall be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

(5) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Committee shall, at a minimum—

(A) review the Federal programs and services available to individuals and communities exposed to lead;

(B) review current research on lead poisoning to identify additional research needs;

(C) review and identify best practices, or the need for best practices, regarding lead screening and the prevention of lead poisoning;

(D) identify effective services, including services relating to healthcare, education, and nutrition for individuals and communities affected by lead exposure and lead poisoning, including in consultation with, as appropriate, the lead exposure registry as established in subsection (b); and

(E) undertake any other review or activities that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(6) REPORT.—Annually for 5 years and thereafter as determined necessary by the Secretary or as required by Congress, the Committee shall submit to the Secretary, the Committees on Finance, Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, and Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(A) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Federal programs and services available to individuals and communities exposed to lead;

(B) an evaluation of additional lead poisoning research needs;

(C) an assessment of any effective screening methods or best practices used or developed to prevent or screen for lead poisoning;

(D) input and recommendations for improved access to effective services relating to healthcare, education, or nutrition for individuals and communities impacted by lead exposure; and

(E) any other recommendations for communities affected by lead exposure, as appropriate.

(d) MANDATORY FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary, to be available during the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2020—

(A) $17,500,000 to carry out subsection (b); and

(B) $2,500,000 to carry out subsection (c).

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out subsections (b) and (c) the funds transferred under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), respectively, without further appropriation.

SEC. 7404. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR CERTAIN CHILDHOOD HEALTH PROGRAMS.

(a) CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to be available during the period of fiscal years 2017 and 2018, $10,000,000 for the childhood lead poisoning prevention program authorized under section 317A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–1).

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out the childhood lead poisoning prevention program authorized under section 317A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–1) the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

(b) HEALTHY HOMES PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to be available during the period of fiscal years 2017 and 2018, $10,000,000 to carry out the Healthy Homes Initiative of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out the Healthy Homes Initiative of the Department of Housing and Urban Development the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

(c) HEALTHY START PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, to be available during the period of fiscal years 2017 and 2018, $10,000,000 to carry out the Healthy Start Initiative under section 330H of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–8).

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out the Healthy Start Initiative under section 330H of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–8) the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

SEC. 7405. REVIEW AND REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, Environment and Public Works, and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations, Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives a report on the status of any ongoing investigations into the Federal and State response to the contamination of the drinking water supply of the City of Flint, Michigan.

(b) REVIEW.—Not later than 30 days after the completion of the investigations described in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall commence a review of issues that are not addressed by the investigations and relating to—

(1) the adequacy of the response by the State of Michigan and the City of Flint to the drinking water crisis in Flint, Michigan, including the timeliness and transparency of the response, as well as the capacity of the State and City to manage the drinking water system; and

(2) the adequacy of the response by Region 5 of the Environmental Protection Agency to the drinking water crisis in Flint, Michigan, including the timeliness and transparency of the response.

(c) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after commencing each review under subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) a statement of the principal findings of the review; and

(2) recommendations for Congress and the President to take any actions to prevent a similar situation in the future and to protect public health.

Subtitle E—Report on Groundwater Contamination

SEC. 7501. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY.—The term ''comprehensive strategy'' means a plan for—

(A) the remediation of the plume under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); or

(B) corrective action under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

(2) GROUNDWATER.—The term ''groundwater'' means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

(3) PLUME.—The term ''plume'' means any hazardous waste (as defined in section 1004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6903)) or hazardous substance (as defined in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601)) found in the groundwater supply.

(4) SITE.—The term ''site'' means the site located at 830 South Oyster Bay Road, Bethpage, New York, 11714 (Environmental Protection Agency identification number NYD002047967).

SEC. 7502. REPORT ON GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to Congress a report on the groundwater contamination from the site that includes—

(1) a description of the status of the groundwater contaminants that are leaving the site and migrating to a location within a 10-mile radius of the site, including—

(A) detailed mapping of the movement of the plume over time; and

(B) projected migration rates of the plume;

(2) an analysis of the current and future impact of the movement of the plume on drinking water facilities; and

(3) a comprehensive strategy to prevent the groundwater contaminants from the site from contaminating drinking water wells that, as of the date of the submission of the report, have not been affected by the migration of the plume.

Subtitle F—Restoration

PART I—GREAT LAKES RESTORATION INITIATIVE

SEC. 7611. GREAT LAKES RESTORATION INITIATIVE.

Section 118(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1268(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

''(7) GREAT LAKES RESTORATION INITIATIVE.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Agency a Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (referred to in this paragraph as the 'Initiative') to carry out programs and projects for Great Lakes protection and restoration.

''(B) FOCUS AREAS.—Each fiscal year under a 5-year Initiative Action Plan, the Initiative shall prioritize programs and projects, carried out in coordination with non-Federal partners, that address priority areas, such as—

''(i) the remediation of toxic substances and areas of concern;

''(ii) the prevention and control of invasive species and the impacts of invasive species;

''(iii) the protection and restoration of nearshore health and the prevention and mitigation of nonpoint source pollution;

''(iv) habitat and wildlife protection and restoration, including wetlands restoration and preservation; and

''(v) accountability, monitoring, evaluation, communication, and partnership activities.

''(C) PROJECTS.—Under the Initiative, the Agency shall collaborate with Federal partners, including the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force, to select the best combination of programs and projects for Great Lakes protection and restoration using appropriate principles and criteria, including whether a program or project provides—

''(i) the ability to achieve strategic and measurable environmental outcomes that implement the Great Lakes Action Plan and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement;

''(ii) the feasibility of—

''(I) prompt implementation;

''(II) timely achievement of results; and

''(III) resource leveraging; and

''(iii) the opportunity to improve interagency and inter-organizational coordination and collaboration to reduce duplication and streamline efforts.

''(D) IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (G)(ii), funds made available to carry out the Initiative shall be used to strategically implement—

''(I) Federal projects; and

''(II) projects carried out in coordination with States, Indian tribes, municipalities, institutions of higher education, and other organizations.

''(ii) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—With amounts made available for the Initiative each fiscal year, the Administrator may—

''(I) transfer not more than $300,000,000 to the head of any Federal department or agency, with the concurrence of the department or agency head, to carry out activities to support the Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement;

''(II) enter into an interagency agreement with the head of any Federal department or agency to carry out activities described in subclause (I); and

''(III) make grants to governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, institutions, and individuals for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation of projects in furtherance of the Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

''(E) SCOPE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Projects shall be carried out under the Initiative on multiple levels, including—

''(I) Great Lakes-wide; and

''(II) Great Lakes basin-wide.

''(ii) LIMITATION.—No funds made available to carry out the Initiative may be used for any water infrastructure activity (other than a green infrastructure project that improves habitat and other ecosystem functions in the Great Lakes) for which amounts are made available from—

''(I) a State water pollution control revolving fund established under title VI; or

''(II) a State drinking water revolving loan fund established under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).

''(F) ACTIVITIES BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Each relevant Federal department or agency shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

''(i) maintain the base level of funding for the Great Lakes activities of that department or agency without regard to funding under the Initiative; and

''(ii) identify new activities and projects to support the environmental goals of the Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

''(G) FUNDING.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this paragraph $300,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.

''(ii) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this paragraph creates, expands, or amends the authority of the Administrator to implement programs or projects under—

''(I) this section;

''(II) the Initiative Action Plan; or

''(III) the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.''.

PART II—LAKE TAHOE RESTORATION

SEC. 7621. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended by striking section 2 and inserting the following:

''SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

''(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

''(1) Lake Tahoe—

''(A) is one of the largest, deepest, and clearest lakes in the world;

''(B) has a cobalt blue color, a biologically diverse alpine setting, and remarkable water clarity; and

''(C) is recognized nationally and worldwide as a natural resource of special significance;

''(2) in addition to being a scenic and ecological treasure, the Lake Tahoe Basin is one of the outstanding recreational resources of the United States, which—

''(A) offers skiing, water sports, biking, camping, and hiking to millions of visitors each year; and

''(B) contributes significantly to the economies of California, Nevada, and the United States;

''(3) the economy in the Lake Tahoe Basin is dependent on the conservation and restoration of the natural beauty and recreation opportunities in the area;

''(4) the ecological health of the Lake Tahoe Basin continues to be challenged by the impacts of land use and transportation patterns developed in the last century;

''(5) the alteration of wetland, wet meadows, and stream zone habitat have compromised the capacity of the watershed to filter sediment, nutrients, and pollutants before reaching Lake Tahoe;

''(6) forests in the Lake Tahoe Basin suffer from over a century of fire damage and periodic drought, which have resulted in—

''(A) high tree density and mortality;

''(B) the loss of biological diversity; and

''(C) a large quantity of combustible forest fuels, which significantly increases the threat of catastrophic fire and insect infestation;

''(7) the establishment of several aquatic and terrestrial invasive species (including perennial pepperweed, milfoil, and Asian clam) threatens the ecosystem of the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(8) there is an ongoing threat to the economy and ecosystem of the Lake Tahoe Basin of the introduction and establishment of other invasive species (such as yellow starthistle, New Zealand mud snail, Zebra mussel, and quagga mussel);

''(9) 78 percent of the land in the Lake Tahoe Basin is administered by the Federal Government, which makes it a Federal responsibility to restore ecological health to the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(10) the Federal Government has a long history of environmental stewardship at Lake Tahoe, including—

''(A) congressional consent to the establishment of the Planning Agency with—

''(i) the enactment in 1969 of Public Law 91–148 (83 Stat. 360); and

''(ii) the enactment in 1980 of Public Law 96–551 (94 Stat. 3233);

''(B) the establishment of the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit in 1973;

''(C) the enactment of Public Law 96–586 (94 Stat. 3381) in 1980 to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive land and erosion control grants in the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(D) the enactment of sections 341 and 342 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108–108; 117 Stat. 1317), which amended the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–263; 112 Stat. 2346) to provide payments for the environmental restoration programs under this Act; and

''(E) the enactment of section 382 of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3045), which amended the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–263; 112 Stat. 2346) to authorize development and implementation of a comprehensive 10-year hazardous fuels and fire prevention plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(11) the Assistant Secretary was an original signatory in 1997 to the Agreement of Federal Departments on Protection of the Environment and Economic Health of the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(12) the Chief of Engineers, under direction from the Assistant Secretary, has continued to be a significant contributor to Lake Tahoe Basin restoration, including—

''(A) stream and wetland restoration; and

''(B) programmatic technical assistance;

''(13) at the Lake Tahoe Presidential Forum in 1997, the President renewed the commitment of the Federal Government to Lake Tahoe by—

''(A) committing to increased Federal resources for ecological restoration at Lake Tahoe; and

''(B) establishing the Federal Interagency Partnership and Federal Advisory Committee to consult on natural resources issues concerning the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(14) at the 2011 and 2012 Lake Tahoe Forums, Senator Reid, Senator Feinstein, Senator Heller, Senator Ensign, Governor Gibbons, Governor Sandoval, and Governor Brown—

''(A) renewed their commitment to Lake Tahoe; and

''(B) expressed their desire to fund the Federal and State shares of the Environmental Improvement Program through 2022;

''(15) since 1997, the Federal Government, the States of California and Nevada, units of local government, and the private sector have contributed more than $1,740,000,000 to the Lake Tahoe Basin, including—

''(A) $576,300,000 from the Federal Government;

''(B) $654,600,000 from the State of California;

''(C) $112,500,000 from the State of Nevada;

''(D) $74,900,000 from units of local government; and

''(E) $323,700,000 from private interests;

''(16) significant additional investment from Federal, State, local, and private sources is necessary—

''(A) to restore and sustain the ecological health of the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(B) to adapt to the impacts of fluctuating water temperature and precipitation; and

''(C) to prevent the introduction and establishment of invasive species in the Lake Tahoe Basin; and

''(17) the Secretary has indicated that the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit has the capacity for at least $10,000,000 annually for the Fire Risk Reduction and Forest Management Program.

''(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

''(1) to enable the Chief of the Forest Service, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Administrator, in cooperation with the Planning Agency and the States of California and Nevada, to fund, plan, and implement significant new environmental restoration activities and forest management activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(2) to ensure that Federal, State, local, regional, tribal, and private entities continue to work together to manage land in the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(3) to support local governments in efforts related to environmental restoration, stormwater pollution control, fire risk reduction, and forest management activities; and

''(4) to ensure that agency and science community representatives in the Lake Tahoe Basin work together—

''(A) to develop and implement a plan for integrated monitoring, assessment, and applied research to evaluate the effectiveness of the Environmental Improvement Program; and

''(B) to provide objective information as a basis for ongoing decisionmaking, with an emphasis on decisionmaking relating to resource management in the Lake Tahoe Basin.''.

SEC. 7622. DEFINITIONS.

The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended by striking section 3 and inserting the following:

''SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

''In this Act:

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

''(2) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term 'Assistant Secretary' means the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

''(3) CHAIR.—The term 'Chair' means the Chair of the Federal Partnership.

''(4) COMPACT.—The term 'Compact' means the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact included in the first section of Public Law 96–551 (94 Stat. 3233).

''(5) DIRECTORS.—The term 'Directors' means—

''(A) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

''(B) the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

''(6) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—The term 'Environmental Improvement Program' means—

''(A) the Environmental Improvement Program adopted by the Planning Agency; and

''(B) any amendments to the Program.

''(7) ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD CARRYING CAPACITY.—The term 'environmental threshold carrying capacity' has the meaning given the term in Article II of the Compact.

''(8) FEDERAL PARTNERSHIP.—The term 'Federal Partnership' means the Lake Tahoe Federal Interagency Partnership established by Executive Order 13057 (62 Fed. Reg. 41249) (or a successor Executive order).

''(9) FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY.—The term 'forest management activity' includes—

''(A) prescribed burning for ecosystem health and hazardous fuels reduction;

''(B) mechanical and minimum tool treatment;

''(C) stream environment zone restoration and other watershed and wildlife habitat enhancements;

''(D) nonnative invasive species management; and

''(E) other activities consistent with Forest Service practices, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

''(10) MAPS.—The term 'Maps' means the maps—

''(A) entitled—

''(i) 'LTRA USFS-CA Land Exchange/North Shore';

''(ii) 'USFS-CA Land Exchange/West Shore'; and

''(iii) 'USFS-CA Land Exchange/South Shore'; and

''(B) dated April 12, 2013, and on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of—

''(i) the Forest Service;

''(ii) the California Tahoe Conservancy; and

''(iii) the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

''(11) NATIONAL WILDLAND FIRE CODE.—The term 'national wildland fire code' means—

''(A) the most recent publication of the National Fire Protection Association codes numbered 1141, 1142, 1143, and 1144;

''(B) the most recent publication of the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code of the International Code Council; or

''(C) any other code that the Secretary determines provides the same, or better, standards for protection against wildland fire as a code described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

''(12) PLANNING AGENCY.—The term 'Planning Agency' means the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency established under Public Law 91–148 (83 Stat. 360) and Public Law 96–551 (94 Stat. 3233).

''(13) PRIORITY LIST.—The term 'Priority List' means the environmental restoration priority list developed under section 5(b).

''(14) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

''(15) STREAM ENVIRONMENT ZONE.—The term 'Stream Environment Zone' means an area that generally owes the biological and physical characteristics of the area to the presence of surface water or groundwater.

''(16) TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD.—The term 'total maximum daily load' means the total maximum daily load allocations adopted under section 303(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1313(d)).

''(17) WATERCRAFT.—The term 'watercraft' means motorized and non-motorized watercraft, including boats, seaplanes, personal watercraft, kayaks, and canoes.''.

SEC. 7623. IMPROVED ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAKE TAHOE BASIN MANAGEMENT UNIT.

Section 4 of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2353) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''basin'' and inserting ''Basin''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) COORDINATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In conducting forest management activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, the Secretary shall, as appropriate, coordinate with the Administrator and State and local agencies and organizations, including local fire departments and volunteer groups.

''(B) GOALS.—The coordination of activities under subparagraph (A) should aim to increase efficiencies and maximize the compatibility of management practices across public property boundaries.

''(2) MULTIPLE BENEFITS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In conducting forest management activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, the Secretary shall conduct the activities in a manner that—

''(i) except as provided in subparagraph (B), attains multiple ecosystem benefits, including—

''(I) reducing forest fuels;

''(II) maintaining biological diversity;

''(III) improving wetland and water quality, including in Stream Environment Zones; and

''(IV) increasing resilience to changing water temperature and precipitation; and

''(ii) helps achieve and maintain the environmental threshold carrying capacities established by the Planning Agency.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A)(i), the attainment of multiple ecosystem benefits shall not be required if the Secretary determines that management for multiple ecosystem benefits would excessively increase the cost of a program in relation to the additional ecosystem benefits gained from the management activity.

''(3) GROUND DISTURBANCE.—Consistent with applicable Federal law and Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit land and resource management plan direction, the Secretary shall—

''(A) establish post-program ground condition criteria for ground disturbance caused by forest management activities; and

''(B) provide for monitoring to ascertain the attainment of the post-program conditions.

''(d) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and paragraph (2), the Federal land located in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit is withdrawn from—

''(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

''(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

''(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—A conveyance of land shall be exempt from withdrawal under this subsection if carried out under—

''(A) this Act; or

''(B) Public Law 96–586 (94 Stat. 3381) (commonly known as the 'Santini-Burton Act').

''(e) ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD CARRYING CAPACITY.—The Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit shall support the attainment of the environmental threshold carrying capacities.

''(f) COOPERATIVE AUTHORITIES.—During the 4 fiscal years following the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, the Secretary, in conjunction with land adjustment programs, may enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with States, units of local government, and other public and private entities to provide for fuel reduction, erosion control, reforestation, Stream Environment Zone restoration, and similar management activities on Federal land and non-Federal land within the programs.''.

SEC. 7624. AUTHORIZED PROGRAMS.

The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended by striking section 5 and inserting the following:

''SEC. 5. AUTHORIZED PROGRAMS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, the Directors, and the Administrator, in coordination with the Planning Agency and the States of California and Nevada, may carry out or provide financial assistance to any program that—

''(1) is described in subsection (d);

''(2) is included in the Priority List under subsection (b); and

''(3) furthers the purposes of the Environmental Improvement Program if the program has been subject to environmental review and approval, respectively, as required under Federal law, Article VII of the Compact, and State law, as applicable.

''(b) PRIORITY LIST.—

''(1) DEADLINE.—Not later than March 15 of the year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, the Chair, in consultation with the Secretary, the Administrator, the Directors, the Planning Agency, the States of California and Nevada, the Federal Partnership, the Washoe Tribe, the Lake Tahoe Federal Advisory Committee, and the Tahoe Science Consortium (or a successor organization) shall submit to Congress a prioritized Environmental Improvement Program list for the Lake Tahoe Basin for each program category described in subsection (d).

''(2) CRITERIA.—The ranking of the Priority List shall be based on the best available science and the following criteria:

''(A) The 4-year threshold carrying capacity evaluation.

''(B) The ability to measure progress or success of the program.

''(C) The potential to significantly contribute to the achievement and maintenance of the environmental threshold carrying capacities identified in Article II of the Compact.

''(D) The ability of a program to provide multiple benefits.

''(E) The ability of a program to leverage non-Federal contributions.

''(F) Stakeholder support for the program.

''(G) The justification of Federal interest.

''(H) Agency priority.

''(I) Agency capacity.

''(J) Cost-effectiveness.

''(K) Federal funding history.

''(3) REVISIONS.—The Priority List submitted under paragraph (1) shall be revised every 2 years.

''(4) FUNDING.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), $80,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out projects listed on the Priority List.

''(c) RESTRICTION.—The Administrator shall use not more than 3 percent of the funds provided under subsection (a) for administering the programs described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (d).

''(d) DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) FIRE RISK REDUCTION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), $150,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out, including by making grants, the following programs:

''(i) Programs identified as part of the Lake Tahoe Basin Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy 10-Year Plan.

''(ii) Competitive grants for fuels work to be awarded by the Secretary to communities that have adopted national wildland fire codes to implement the applicable portion of the 10-year plan described in clause (i).

''(iii) Biomass programs, including feasibility assessments.

''(iv) Angora Fire Restoration under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

''(v) Washoe Tribe programs on tribal lands within the Lake Tahoe Basin.

''(vi) Development of an updated Lake Tahoe Basin multijurisdictional fuel reduction and wildfire prevention strategy, consistent with section 4(c).

''(vii) Development of updated community wildfire protection plans by local fire districts.

''(viii) Municipal water infrastructure that significantly improves the firefighting capability of local government within the Lake Tahoe Basin.

''(ix) Stewardship end result contracting projects carried out under section 604 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591c).

''(B) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available to the Secretary to carry out subparagraph (A), at least $100,000,000 shall be used by the Secretary for programs under subparagraph (A)(i).

''(C) PRIORITY.—Units of local government that have dedicated funding for inspections and enforcement of defensible space regulations shall be given priority for amounts provided under this paragraph.

''(D) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—As a condition on the receipt of funds, communities or local fire districts that receive funds under this paragraph shall provide a 25-percent match.

''(ii) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share required under clause (i) may be in the form of cash contributions or in-kind contributions, including providing labor, equipment, supplies, space, and other operational needs.

''(II) CREDIT FOR CERTAIN DEDICATED FUNDING.—There shall be credited toward the non-Federal share required under clause (i) any dedicated funding of the communities or local fire districts for a fuels reduction management program, defensible space inspections, or dooryard chipping.

''(III) DOCUMENTATION.—Communities and local fire districts shall—

''(aa) maintain a record of in-kind contributions that describes—

''(AA) the monetary value of the in-kind contributions; and

''(BB) the manner in which the in-kind contributions assist in accomplishing program goals and objectives; and

''(bb) document in all requests for Federal funding, and include in the total program budget, evidence of the commitment to provide the non-Federal share through in-kind contributions.

''(2) INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), $45,000,000 shall be made available to the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the Aquatic Invasive Species Program and the watercraft inspections described in subparagraph (B).

''(B) DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary, the Planning Agency, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Nevada Department of Wildlife, shall deploy strategies consistent with the Lake Tahoe Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan to prevent the introduction or spread of aquatic invasive species in the Lake Tahoe region.

''(C) CRITERIA.—The strategies referred to in subparagraph (B) shall provide that—

''(i) combined inspection and decontamination stations be established and operated at not less than 2 locations in the Lake Tahoe region; and

''(ii) watercraft not be allowed to launch in waters of the Lake Tahoe region if the watercraft has not been inspected in accordance with the Lake Tahoe Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan.

''(D) CERTIFICATION.—The Planning Agency may certify State and local agencies to perform the decontamination activities described in subparagraph (C)(i) at locations outside the Lake Tahoe Basin if standards at the sites meet or exceed standards for similar sites in the Lake Tahoe Basin established under this paragraph.

''(E) APPLICABILITY.—The strategies and criteria developed under this paragraph shall apply to all watercraft to be launched on water within the Lake Tahoe region.

''(F) FEES.—The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service may collect and spend fees for decontamination only at a level sufficient to cover the costs of operation of inspection and decontamination stations under this paragraph.

''(G) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person that launches, attempts to launch, or facilitates launching of watercraft not in compliance with strategies deployed under this paragraph shall be liable for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed $1,000 per violation.

''(ii) OTHER AUTHORITIES.—Any penalties assessed under this subparagraph shall be separate from penalties assessed under any other authority.

''(H) LIMITATION.—The strategies and criteria under subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively, may be modified if the Secretary of the Interior, in a nondelegable capacity and in consultation with the Planning Agency and State governments, issues a determination that alternative measures will be no less effective at preventing introduction of aquatic invasive species into Lake Tahoe than the strategies and criteria developed under subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively.

''(I) SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY.—The authority under this paragraph is supplemental to all actions taken by non-Federal regulatory authorities.

''(J) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this title restricts, affects, or amends any other law or the authority of any department, instrumentality, or agency of the United States, or any State or political subdivision thereof, respecting the control of invasive species.

''(3) STORMWATER MANAGEMENT, EROSION CONTROL, AND TOTAL WATERSHED RESTORATION.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), $113,000,000 shall be made available—

''(A) to the Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary, or the Administrator for the Federal share of stormwater management and related programs consistent with the adopted Total Maximum Daily Load and near-shore water quality goals;

''(B) for grants by the Secretary and the Administrator to carry out the programs described in subparagraph (A);

''(C) to the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary for the Federal share of the Upper Truckee River restoration programs and other watershed restoration programs identified in the Priority List established under section 5(b); and

''(D) for grants by the Administrator to carry out the programs described in subparagraph (C).

''(4) SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES MANAGEMENT.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), $20,000,000 shall be made available to the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Recovery Program.''.

SEC. 7625. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended by striking section 6 and inserting the following:

''SEC. 6. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

''(a) PROGRAM PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out this section.

''(2) PLANNING AGENCY.—Of the amounts described in paragraph (1), not less than 50 percent shall be made available to the Planning Agency to carry out the program oversight and coordination activities established under subsection (d).

''(b) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this Act, the Secretary, the Administrator, and the Directors shall, as appropriate and in a timely manner, consult with the heads of the Washoe Tribe, applicable Federal, State, regional, and local governmental agencies, and the Lake Tahoe Federal Advisory Committee.

''(c) CORPS OF ENGINEERS; INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary may enter into interagency agreements with non-Federal interests in the Lake Tahoe Basin to use Lake Tahoe Partnership-Miscellaneous General Investigations funds to provide programmatic technical assistance for the Environmental Improvement Program.

''(2) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Before providing technical assistance under this section, the Assistant Secretary shall enter into a local cooperation agreement with a non-Federal interest to provide for the technical assistance.

''(B) COMPONENTS.—The agreement entered into under subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) describe the nature of the technical assistance;

''(ii) describe any legal and institutional structures necessary to ensure the effective long-term viability of the end products by the non-Federal interest; and

''(iii) include cost-sharing provisions in accordance with subparagraph (C).

''(C) FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of program costs under each local cooperation agreement under this paragraph shall be 65 percent.

''(ii) FORM.—The Federal share may be in the form of reimbursements of program costs.

''(iii) CREDIT.—The non-Federal interest may receive credit toward the non-Federal share for the reasonable costs of related technical activities completed by the non-Federal interest before entering into a local cooperation agreement with the Assistant Secretary under this paragraph.

''(d) EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION AND MONITORING.—In carrying out this Act, the Secretary, the Administrator, and the Directors, in coordination with the Planning Agency and the States of California and Nevada, shall—

''(1) develop and implement a plan for integrated monitoring, assessment, and applied research to evaluate the effectiveness of the Environmental Improvement Program;

''(2) include funds in each program funded under this section for monitoring and assessment of results at the program level; and

''(3) use the integrated multiagency performance measures established under this section.

''(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than March 15 of each year, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Chair, the Administrator, the Directors, the Planning Agency, and the States of California and Nevada, consistent with subsection (a), shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

''(1) the status of all Federal, State, local, and private programs authorized under this Act, including to the maximum extent practicable, for programs that will receive Federal funds under this Act during the current or subsequent fiscal year—

''(A) the program scope;

''(B) the budget for the program; and

''(C) the justification for the program, consistent with the criteria established in section 5(b)(2);

''(2) Federal, State, local, and private expenditures in the preceding fiscal year to implement the Environmental Improvement Program;

''(3) accomplishments in the preceding fiscal year in implementing this Act in accordance with the performance measures and other monitoring and assessment activities; and

''(4) public education and outreach efforts undertaken to implement programs authorized under this Act.

''(f) ANNUAL BUDGET PLAN.—As part of the annual budget of the President, the President shall submit information regarding each Federal agency involved in the Environmental Improvement Program (including the Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Geological Survey, and the Corps of Engineers), including—

''(1) an interagency crosscut budget that displays the proposed budget for use by each Federal agency in carrying out restoration activities relating to the Environmental Improvement Program for the following fiscal year;

''(2) a detailed accounting of all amounts received and obligated by Federal agencies to achieve the goals of the Environmental Improvement Program during the preceding fiscal year; and

''(3) a description of the Federal role in the Environmental Improvement Program, including the specific role of each agency involved in the restoration of the Lake Tahoe Basin.''.

SEC. 7626. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS; UPDATES TO RELATED LAWS.

(a) LAKE TAHOE RESTORATION ACT.—The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended—

(1) by striking sections 8 and 9;

(2) by redesignating sections 10, 11, and 12 as sections 8, 9, and 10, respectively; and

(3) in section 9 (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) by inserting '', Director, or Administrator'' after ''Secretary''.

(b) TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING COMPACT.—Subsection (c) of Article V of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact (Public Law 96–551; 94 Stat. 3240) is amended in the third sentence by inserting ''and, in so doing, shall ensure that the regional plan reflects changing economic conditions and the economic effect of regulation on commerce'' after ''maintain the regional plan''.

(c) TREATMENT UNDER TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 5303(r)(2)(C) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''and 25 square miles of land area'' after ''145,000''; and

(2) by inserting ''and 12 square miles of land area'' after ''65,000''.

SEC. 7627. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended by striking section 10 (as redesignated by section 7626(a)(2)) and inserting the following:

''SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act $415,000,000 for a period of 10 fiscal years beginning the first fiscal year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016.

''(b) EFFECT ON OTHER FUNDS.—Amounts authorized under this section and any amendments made by this Act—

''(1) shall be in addition to any other amounts made available to the Secretary, the Administrator, or the Directors for expenditure in the Lake Tahoe Basin; and

''(2) shall not reduce allocations for other Regions of the Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

''(c) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (d) and section 5(d)(1)(D), funds for activities carried out under section 5 shall be available for obligation on a 1-to-1 basis with funding of restoration activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin by the States of California and Nevada.

''(d) RELOCATION COSTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Secretary shall provide to local utility districts ⅔ of the costs of relocating facilities in connection with—

''(1) environmental restoration programs under sections 5 and 6; and

''(2) erosion control programs under section 2 of Public Law 96–586 (94 Stat. 3381).

''(e) SIGNAGE.—To the maximum extent practicable, a program provided assistance under this Act shall include appropriate signage at the program site that—

''(1) provides information to the public on—

''(A) the amount of Federal funds being provided to the program; and

''(B) this Act; and

''(2) displays the visual identity mark of the Environmental Improvement Program.''.

SEC. 7628. LAND TRANSFERS TO IMPROVE MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCIES OF FEDERAL AND STATE LAND.

Section 3(b) of Public Law 96–586 (94 Stat. 3384) (commonly known as the ''Santini-Burton Act'') is amended—

(1) by striking ''(b) Lands'' and inserting the following:

''(b) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Land''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) CALIFORNIA CONVEYANCES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the State of California (acting through the California Tahoe Conservancy and the California Department of Parks and Recreation) offers to donate to the United States acceptable title to the non-Federal land described in subparagraph (B)(i), the Secretary—

''(i) may accept the offer; and

''(ii) not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary receives acceptable title to the non-Federal land described in subparagraph (B)(i), convey to the State of California, subject to valid existing rights and for no consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land that is acceptable to the State of California.

''(B) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—

''(i) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The non-Federal land referred to in subparagraph (A) includes—

''(I) the approximately 1,981 acres of land administered by the California Tahoe Conservancy and identified on the Maps as 'Conservancy to the United States Forest Service'; and

''(II) the approximately 187 acres of land administered by California State Parks and identified on the Maps as 'State Parks to the U.S. Forest Service'.

''(ii) FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land referred to in subparagraph (A) includes the approximately 1,995 acres of Forest Service land identified on the Maps as 'U.S. Forest Service to Conservancy and State Parks'.

''(C) CONDITIONS.—Any land conveyed under this paragraph shall—

''(i) be for the purpose of consolidating Federal and State ownerships and improving management efficiencies;

''(ii) not result in any significant changes in the uses of the land; and

''(iii) be subject to the condition that the applicable deed include such terms, restrictions, covenants, conditions, and reservations as the Secretary determines necessary—

''(I) to ensure compliance with this Act; and

''(II) to ensure that the transfer of development rights associated with the conveyed parcels shall not be recognized or available for transfer under chapter 51 of the Code of Ordinances for the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency.

''(3) NEVADA CONVEYANCES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this section and on request by the Governor of Nevada, the Secretary may transfer the land or interests in land described in subparagraph (B) to the State of Nevada without consideration, subject to appropriate deed restrictions to protect the environmental quality and public recreational use of the land transferred.

''(B) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subparagraph (A) includes—

''(i) the approximately 38.68 acres of Forest Service land identified on the map entitled 'State of Nevada Conveyances' as 'Van Sickle Unit USFS Inholding'; and

''(ii) the approximately 92.28 acres of Forest Service land identified on the map entitled 'State of Nevada Conveyances' as 'Lake Tahoe Nevada State Park USFS Inholding'.

''(C) CONDITIONS.—Any land conveyed under this paragraph shall—

''(i) be for the purpose of consolidating Federal and State ownerships and improving management efficiencies;

''(ii) not result in any significant changes in the uses of the land; and

''(iii) be subject to the condition that the applicable deed include such terms, restrictions, covenants, conditions, and reservations as the Secretary determines necessary—

''(I) to ensure compliance with this Act; and

''(II) to ensure that the development rights associated with the conveyed parcels shall not be recognized or available for transfer under section 90.2 of the Code of Ordinances for the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency.

''(4) REVERSION.—If a parcel of land transferred under paragraph (2) or (3) is used in a manner that is inconsistent with the use described for the parcel of land in paragraph (2) or (3), respectively, the parcel of land, shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

''(5) FUNDING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351), $2,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the activities under paragraphs (2) and (3).

''(B) OTHER FUNDS.—Of the amounts available to the Secretary under paragraph (1), not less than 50 percent shall be provided to the California Tahoe Conservancy to facilitate the conveyance of land described in paragraphs (2) and (3).''.

PART III—LONG ISLAND SOUND RESTORATION

SEC. 7631. RESTORATION AND STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMS.

(a) LONG ISLAND SOUND RESTORATION PROGRAM.—Section 119 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1269) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Office shall'' and inserting the following:

''(b) OFFICE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall—

''(A) continue to carry out the conference study; and

''(B) establish an office, to be located on or near Long Island Sound.

''(2) ADMINISTRATION AND STAFFING.—The Office shall'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Management Conference of the Long Island Sound Study'' and inserting ''conference study'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in each of subparagraphs (A) through (G), by striking the commas at the end of the subparagraphs and inserting semicolons;

(ii) in subparagraph (H), by striking '', and'' and inserting a semicolon;

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

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(J) environmental impacts on the Long Island Sound watershed, including—

''(i) the identification and assessment of vulnerabilities in the watershed;

''(ii) the development and implementation of adaptation strategies to reduce those vulnerabilities; and

''(iii) the identification and assessment of the impacts of sea level rise on water quality, habitat, and infrastructure; and

''(K) planning initiatives for Long Island Sound that identify the areas that are most suitable for various types or classes of activities in order to reduce conflicts among uses, reduce adverse environmental impacts, facilitate compatible uses, or preserve critical ecosystem services to meet economic, environmental, security, or social objectives;'';

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

''(4) develop and implement strategies to increase public education and awareness with respect to the ecological health and water quality conditions of Long Island Sound;'';

(D) in paragraph (5), by inserting ''study'' after ''conference'';

(E) in paragraph (6)—

(i) by inserting ''(including on the Internet)'' after ''the public''; and

(ii) by inserting ''study'' after ''conference''; and

(F) by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

''(7) monitor the progress made toward meeting the identified goals, actions, and schedules of the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, including through the implementation and support of a monitoring system for the ecological health and water quality conditions of Long Island Sound; and'';

(3) in subsection (d)(3), in the second sentence, by striking ''50 per centum'' and inserting ''60 percent'';

(4) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (i); and

(5) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) REPORT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, and biennially thereafter, the Director of the Office, in consultation with the Governor of each Long Island Sound State, shall submit to Congress a report that—

''(A) summarizes and assesses the progress made by the Office and the Long Island Sound States in implementing the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, including an assessment of the progress made toward meeting the performance goals and milestones contained in the Plan;

''(B) assesses the key ecological attributes that reflect the health of the ecosystem of the Long Island Sound watershed;

''(C) describes any substantive modifications to the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan made during the 2-year period preceding the date of submission of the report;

''(D) provides specific recommendations to improve progress in restoring and protecting the Long Island Sound watershed, including, as appropriate, proposed modifications to the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan;

''(E) identifies priority actions for implementation of the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the 2-year period following the date of submission of the report; and

''(F) describes the means by which Federal funding and actions will be coordinated with the actions of the Long Island Sound States and other entities.

''(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Administrator shall make the report described in paragraph (1) available to the public, including on the Internet.

''(g) ANNUAL BUDGET PLAN.—The President shall submit, together with the annual budget of the United States Government submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, information regarding each Federal department and agency involved in the protection and restoration of the Long Island Sound watershed, including—

''(1) an interagency crosscut budget that displays for each department and agency—

''(A) the amount obligated during the preceding fiscal year for protection and restoration projects and studies relating to the watershed;

''(B) the estimated budget for the current fiscal year for protection and restoration projects and studies relating to the watershed; and

''(C) the proposed budget for succeeding fiscal years for protection and restoration projects and studies relating to the watershed; and

''(2) a summary of any proposed modifications to the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the following fiscal year.

''(h) FEDERAL ENTITIES.—

''(1) COORDINATION.—The Administrator shall coordinate the actions of all Federal departments and agencies that impact water quality in the Long Island Sound watershed in order to improve the water quality and living resources of the watershed.

''(2) METHODS.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator, acting through the Director of the Office, may—

''(A) enter into interagency agreements; and

''(B) make intergovernmental personnel appointments.

''(3) FEDERAL PARTICIPATION IN WATERSHED PLANNING.—A Federal department or agency that owns or occupies real property, or carries out activities, within the Long Island Sound watershed shall participate in regional and subwatershed planning, protection, and restoration activities with respect to the watershed.

''(4) CONSISTENCY WITH COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN.—To the maximum extent practicable, the head of each Federal department and agency that owns or occupies real property, or carries out activities, within the Long Island Sound watershed shall ensure that the property and all activities carried out by the department or agency are consistent with the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (including any related subsequent agreements and plans).''.

(b) LONG ISLAND SOUND STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) LONG ISLAND SOUND STEWARDSHIP ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 8 of the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2006 (33 U.S.C. 1269 note; Public Law 109–359) is amended—

(A) in subsection (g), by striking ''2011'' and inserting ''2021''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(h) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to—

''(1) the Advisory Committee; or

''(2) any board, committee, or other group established under this Act.''.

(2) REPORTS.—Section 9(b)(1) of the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2006 (33 U.S.C. 1269 note; Public Law 109–359) is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking ''2011'' and inserting ''2021''.

(3) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 11 of the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2006 (33 U.S.C. 1269 note; Public Law 109–359) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (a);

(B) by redesignating subsections (b) through (d) as subsections (a) through (c), respectively; and

(C) in subsection (a) (as so redesignated), by striking ''under this section each'' and inserting ''to carry out this Act for a''.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection take effect on October 1, 2011.

SEC. 7632. REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator such sums as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021 for the implementation of—

(1) section 119 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1269), other than subsection (d) of that section; and

(2) the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2006 (33 U.S.C. 1269 note; Public Law 109–359).

(b) LONG ISLAND SOUND GRANTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out section 119(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1269(d)) $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.

(c) LONG ISLAND SOUND STEWARDSHIP GRANTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2006 (33 U.S.C. 1269 note; Public Law 109–359) $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.

Subtitle G—Offset

SEC. 7701. OFFSET.

None of the funds available to the Secretary of Energy to provide any credit subsidy under subsection (d) of section 136 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17013) as of the date of enactment of this Act shall be obligated for new loan commitments under that subsection on or after October 1, 2020.

COMMITTEE-REPORTED AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN

Mr. INHOFE. On behalf of the committee, I withdraw the committee-reported amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments are withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 4979

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I call up the Inhofe-Boxer substitute amendment No. 4979.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], for Mr. INHOFE, proposes an amendment numbered 4979.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

AMENDMENT NO. 4980 TO AMENDMENT NO. 4979

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 4980.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] proposes an amendment numbered 4980 to amendment No. 4979.

Mr. INHOFE. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To make a technical correction)

Strike section 6002 and insert the following:

SEC. 6002. AUTHORIZATION OF PROJECT MODIFICATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE SECRETARY.

The following project modifications for water resources development and conservation and other purposes are authorized to be

carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Director of Civil Works, as specified in the reports referred to in this section:

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Director's Report	D. Updated Authorization Project Costs
1. KS, MO	Turkey Creek Basin	November 4, 2015	Estimated Federal: $97,067,750 Estimated Non-Federal: $55,465,250 Total: $152,533,000
2. MO	Blue River Basin	November 6, 2015	Estimated Federal: $34,860,000 Estimated Non-Federal: $11,620,000 Total: $46,480,000
3. FL	Picayune Strand	March 9, 2016	Estimated Federal: $308,983,000 Estimated Non-Federal: $308,983,000 Total: $617,967,000
4. KY	Ohio River Shoreline	March 11, 2016	Estimated Federal: $20,309,900 Estimated Non-Federal: $10,936,100 Total: $31,246,000
5. TX	Houston Ship Channel	May 13, 2016	Estimated Federal: $381,032,000 Estimated Non-Federal: $127,178,000 Total: $508,210,000
6. AZ	Rio de Flag, Flagstaff	June 22, 2016	Estimated Federal: $65,514,650 Estimated Non-Federal: $35,322,350 Total: $100,837,000
7. MO	Swope Park Industrial Area, Blue River	April 21, 2016	Estimated Federal: $20,205,250 Estimated Non-Federal: $10,879,750 Total: $31,085,000

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I be recognized for as much time as I shall consume.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, first of all, let me say something about this. I would ask if Senator BOXER would like to be heard before I make some remarks on this or if we can have a colloquy, in which case I would ask a question. We have done some good things in our committee, and we have two different people who don't think alike on a lot of issues. However, we both agree that infrastructure is important. We got through a highway bill that many people said couldn't be done. It hadn't been done since 1998, and we were able to do that significantly. We got through the chemical bill, about which a lot of people said ''No, that is not going to be done,'' and yet we did.

I look at this, and we have many things right now that should go into a WRDA bill. Initially, the Water Resources Development Act was going to be coming up every 2 years. We went through a period of time when that wasn't the case. Both the minority and the majority of our committee, the Environment and Public Works Committee, have agreed that we should get back to that 2-year cycle. That is what we are doing today.

I would ask Senator BOXER: Do you agree that we have done a pretty good job on some of these and we need to keep going?

Mrs. BOXER. If I might respond to my friend through the Chair, he speaks for me on a lot of these infrastructure issues. It does shock a lot of people because they know that the most conservative, the most progressive—how could they ever get along? What I tell people is that we respect each other's points of view. When we can't agree, we don't get personal about it; we accept each other's opinion. Where we can work together, we find the sweet spot, and we have done it several times.

In terms of water infrastructure, I want to say that the people in this country have a right to have clean water. They have to have ports that work and the dredging is kept up with. They have to have ecosystem restoration where our marshlands are—we are losing them, and they are flood controlled. And many, many Corps of Engineers reports that have been done—we don't want them to sit around because, as my dear friend knows, if we don't pass WRDA, there is no authority for the Corps to move forward.

We have these projects all over. So this bill is about saving lives from floods, saving lives from lead in water. It is about major economic benefits to our Nation.

I would say, with my friend's support and my support back to him, we created this WIFIA program that we based on the TIFIA program—transportation infrastructure financing. Now we have water infrastructure financing. What this does is allow communities to leverage the funds that they have, get a very low-interest loan, and move forward and make sure that they modernize their water systems.

I am so pleased that we were able to have this agreement. This is another one of our usual ''Perils of Pauline'' where we think we are going to the bill, and then we are not. Everybody acted in good faith—Senator REID, Senator MCCONNELL, Senator INHOFE and I, and Senators from Michigan and Senators from all over the country.

As I wind down my days here, I am so honored to have this opportunity to once again work with my dear friend, and what a pleasure it is. People don't get it. They don't get the fact that we actually can set aside our differences, which are great, and come together. I know he is going to be—regardless of what happens in the election, I think the Senator is going to be I think the chairman of Armed Services. Is that correct? Maybe—or maybe ranking.

Mr. INHOFE. A lot of things have not transpired yet.

Mrs. BOXER. We don't know where he is going to land. What I want to say is that wherever he does land, it is going to be a fortunate thing for the Democrat who is his partner.

Working with Senator INHOFE has been so amazing and so productive, and this bill is a great symbol of the work we have done together. I am so thrilled. I hope that our colleagues will work with us because we want to help everybody, but we also want to make sure there are no poison pills and no crazy amendments that set us back. We will work together on that in good faith.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. President, I rise today to speak in support of S. 2848, the Water Resources Development Act of 2016—WRDA—a bill that will repair our aging infrastructure, grow the economy, and create jobs. This legislation is the latest in a long list of bipartisan infrastructure bills produced by the

Environment and Public Works Committee. In April, this bill passed out of the EPW Committee with overwhelming support—19 to 1. We have a long track record of passing these infrastructure bills into law, and I am confident we can do it again with WRDA 2016.

This bill is desperately needed. As I have often said in recent months, the drinking water crisis in Flint, MI, puts a spotlight on our Nation's infrastructure challenges. The American Society of Civil Engineers rates the Nation's infrastructure a D-plus—hardly a grade to be proud of.

WRDA 2016 responds to our nation's infrastructure crisis. It allows additional investment to strengthen levees, dams, and navigation channels. It also addresses lead contamination in Flint and similar cities across the country that are dealing with aging lead pipes, such as Jackson, MS, Sebring, OH, and Durham, NC.

The American people have a right to expect safe, clean water when they turn on their faucets, and sadly, millions of homes across America still receive their water from crumbling pipes containing toxins such as lead. The American Water Works Association estimates that as many as 22 million people live in homes that receive water from lead service lines.

This bill begins the much-needed work to ensure safe, reliable drinking water for all Americans. It provides $100 million in State Revolving Fund loans and grants for communities with a declared drinking water emergency. It also provides more than $700 million in loans under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act, or WIFIA, for projects to replace crumbling infrastructure. The WRDA bill helps those communities dealing with the horrible effects of lead poisoning by investing in public health programs to help families deal with the impacts. The bill also changes the law to require that communities are quickly notified if high lead levels are found in their drinking water to help prevent the mistakes made in Flint from being repeated. This bill is a comprehensive response to the national infrastructure crisis that was brought to light by the disaster in Flint.

This WRDA bill will also provide many other important benefits to the American people, local businesses, and the Nation's economy through the critical programs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. For example, the bill authorizes over $12 billion for 29 Chief's Reports in 18 States. These projects address critical needs for navigation, flood risk management, coastal storm damage reduction, and ecosystem restoration.

The bill authorizes important projects to maintain vital navigation routes for commerce and the movement of goods, and builds on the reforms to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, HMTF, in the 2014 WRDA bill. These include permanently extending prioritization for donor and energy transfer ports and emerging harbors, allowing additional ports to qualify for these funds, and making clear that the Corps can maintain harbors of refuge. Our ports and waterways—which are essential to the U.S. economy—moved 2.3 billion tons of goods in 2014.

In addition to providing major economic benefits, this legislation will save lives. Storms and floods in recent years have resulted in the loss of life, caused billions of dollars of damage, and wiped out entire communities. This bill will help rebuild critical levee systems around the country, including levees to protect the capital of my State and surrounding communities. WRDA also establishes a new program at FEMA to fund the repair of high hazard dams that present a public safety threat. These hazardous dams are threatening numerous communities across the Nation.

This bill authorizes and updates programs to advance the restoration of some of the nation's most iconic ecosystems, such as Lake Tahoe, the Great Lakes, Long Island Sound, the Delaware River, Chesapeake Bay, and Puget Sound. It will also help to revitalize the Los Angeles River, restore wetlands in San Francisco Bay, and provide critical habitat and improve air quality near the Salton Sea in California.

WRDA also responds to the serious challenges many of our communities are facing from ongoing drought. It expands opportunities for local communities to work with the Corps to improve operation of dams and reservoirs to increase water supplies and better conserve existing water resources.

The bill also builds on legislation I introduced called the Water in the 21st Century Act, or W21, to provide essential support for development of innovative water technologies, such as desalination and water recycling. The bill allows States to provide additional incentives for the use of innovative technologies through the State Revolving Fund programs, establishes a new innovative water technology grant program, and reauthorizes successful existing programs, such as the Water Desalination Act.

WRDA 2016 will invest in our Nation's water infrastructure, create jobs in the construction industry, protect our people from flooding, enable commerce to move through our ports, encourage innovative financing, and begin the hard work of preparing for and responding to extreme weather. WRDA 2016 is a truly bipartisan bill that benefits every region of this country.

Let me close by thanking my EPW chairman, Senator INHOFE, for his work on this bill. While we do not always agree on every issue, I am glad we were able to come together on this vital legislation to pass it out of our committee with an overwhelmingly bipartisan vote.

I urge the Senate to quickly pass this critical legislation, and the House to follow suit, so that we can send this bill to the President's desk.

With that, I yield the floor back to my friend. I thank him for yielding to me. I look forward to rolling up our sleeves and getting this done.

Mr. INHOFE. Let me thank the Senator from California. Let's continue this productivity. We have a chance to do it now on this very significant bill. We had a conversation with the leadership, and I think she and I and the leadership agree that we can have some limitations on amendments. I have been over here asking for our Members to bring amendments several times now. Actually, we started this about 3 weeks ago. I don't have them in my hands yet. I would suggest since we have this tentative agreement that all amendments would go through the managers—that is, through Senator BOXER and me—that we go ahead and say they have to be germane, and if they are not in by noon on Friday, no more amendments could come in.

It seems as though we always have to have deadlines around here to get things done. I will be proposing that after I make a few remarks, and I think our Members can depend on that being a condition.

Does that sound reasonable to the Senator?

Mrs. BOXER. It sounds very fair to me actually.

Mr. INHOFE. That's good.

Let's talk a little bit about this because yesterday I talked about what is going to happen if we don't pass a WRDA bill. Keep in mind that we have gone sometimes as long as 7 or 8 years without passing one. We are supposed to do it every 2 years, and I think this could be the time that it will become a reality.

I will repeat what I said yesterday: What will happen if we don't have a bill? I think every Member, Democrat and Republican, will be affected by this and will be concerned if we don't get this legislation passed. First of all, there are 29 navigation flood control and environmental restoration projects that will not happen unless we pass this bill. There will be no new Corps reforms that will let local sponsors improve infrastructure at their own expense. I will talk a little bit about that because it is not very often that we have a bill where we have to encourage people to let other people pay for what the government would normally be paying for. We have come to an agreement in this bill, which is a good thing, and it is a good provision.

If we don't pass the bill, there is not going to be any FEMA assistance to the States that need to rehabilitate the unsafe dams.

If we don't pass the bill, there will be no reforms to help communities address clean and safe drinking water infrastructures. I come from a State where we have a lot of small rural communities, which don't have an abundance of resources. Back when I was mayor of Tulsa, the biggest enemy I

had was unfunded mandates. The Federal Government would come along and say ''You have to do this,'' and yet we had to figure out a way to pay for it. That is what we are trying to get away from, and this bill helps us do that.

If we don't pass the bill, there will not be new assistance for innovative approaches to clean water and drinking water needs, and there will be no protection for the coal utilities from runaway coal-ash lawsuits. We have specifically addressed that.

I have to admit that there are a lot of things we worked out in this bill that Democrats like and the Republicans don't like and Republicans don't like and Democrats like, but that is how we got things done. Sooner or later there is an outcry out there for us to get things done, and this is certainly a good way to encourage these people to understand that there is hope in what we are doing.

I have some charts, and the first one I want to show is the map of the inland waterway system. There are 40 States that are directly served by ports and waterways maintained by the Corps of Engineers. This system handles over 2.3 billion tons of freight each year, and this commerce is critical to the United States.

I invite everyone to look at this chart. This is Tulsa, OK. Everyone knows where Oklahoma is. It is kind of in the middle of the United States. How many people in America know that we are navigable in Tulsa, OK? We have a navigation way that goes all the way up. We are fighting to keep the navigation way strong, and that is what this bill is all about. If you look at all of the things that are being serviced here—that is what this bill is all about. That is how far-reaching it is.

We have to keep our water transportation system operational. For example, the senior vice president of Marathon Petroleum Corporation told the Environmental Protection Committee, my committee, that they have a number of situations up and down the Ohio River where lock gates have failed to function and Marathon's barges were stopped for 50 or 60 days at the cost of millions and millions of dollars. He told us there was one lock where the gate literally fell off and took months to repair.

The second chart we have is the Ohio lock repairs. This could be anywhere, but this is what it looks like when you get down there. When we have lock problems in my State of Oklahoma, I go out there and get down there with them and look to see what we can do. But that is fairly recent in Oklahoma.

Look at the Ohio River. I can't tell you how old it is, but you can see the repairs that need to take place. This problem is not exclusive to the Ohio River. It exists in most major locks throughout the inland waterway. These projects are experiencing a slow creep of Federal inaction.

Under the current law, a local sponsor, such as a port, has to wait for the Corps to get Federal appropriations and issue Federal contracts before locks, dams, and ports can be maintained. Even when a lock gate is literally falling off, under current law, they are not allowed to use their own money to help out.

The Corps maintenance budget is stretched thin so WRDA 2016 comes up with a solution, and this is a logical solution. In WRDA, the bill that we are going to consider and will hopefully pass, we let local sponsors, such as ports, either give money to the Corps to carry out maintenance or do their own maintenance using their own dollars. This is an opportunity. These are not taxpayer dollars, but the need is so critical that there are people out there willing to do this, and we will be able to do that with the passage of this bill.

We also have to modernize our ports. We have to invest in our Nation's ports now so that American ports can handle larger post-Panamax vessels. The new vessels that are coming through the Panama Canal now are vessels that require a greater depth. Here is a comparison. The top is the post-Panamax, and the bottom is what we are using today. You can get an idea of the number of containers that they can transport.

This picture shows the current Panamax vessel on the bottom and the new post-Panamax vessel on top. As you can see, the post-Panamax vessel can handle double the cargo of their predecessor. This increase in cargo volume means cheaper shipping costs, which translates into cheaper costs for consumers, but in order to achieve this, we have to deepen our Nation's strategic ports to accommodate it. WRDA 2016, the bill we are talking about now, has a number of provisions that will ensure that we grow the economy, increase our competitiveness in the global marketplace, and promote long-term prosperity. These provisions include important harbor deepening projects for Charleston, SC, Port Everglades, FL, Brownsville, TX, and throughout America.

This chart shows the Charleston Harbor. It is authorized to be deepened under this bill. Right now it is 45 feet deep. In order to use the Panamax to come into that particular port, it has to be closer to 51 feet instead of 45 feet. What happens if that doesn't happen? If it doesn't happen, they have to go to someplace in the Caribbean where they offload the large vessel and divide it up into small vessels, which dramatically increases the costs. Anyone who is concerned about low costs has to keep in mind that this is a major opportunity not just for Charleston Harbor, but for harbors throughout the United States.

Let's talk about flood control. Let's start with the levees. The Corps built 14,700 miles of levees that protect billions of dollars of infrastructure and homes. We have some of these levees in my hometown of Tulsa, OK. The Corps projects prevent nearly $50 billion a year in damages. Many of these levees were built a long time ago, and some have recently failed.

This chart shows the Iowa River levee breach. This is a levee in Iowa that was overtopped and eventually breached by disastrous floodwaters. In many cases levees like this were constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers decades ago and no longer meet the Corps post-Katrina engineering design guidelines. Also, FEMA has decided that many of these levees don't meet FEMA flood insurance standards. Even though they own the levees, a levee district needs permission from the Corps to upgrade a levee to meet FEMA standards. Several Members of this body have told me that their local levee districts are caught up in a bureaucratic nightmare when they try to get that permission from the Corps. Well, you shouldn't have to do that. Everyone benefits from this. We are streamlining the process to allow levee districts to improve their own levees by using their own money to do it in WRDA 2016. This is nontaxpayer money, and I don't know who could oppose this effort.

There is also an issue with how the Corps rebuilds levees that have been damaged by flood. Right now the Corps will rebuild only to the preexisting level protection, which may be inadequate and may not meet FEMA standards. Einstein defined insanity as doing the same thing over and over again and expecting to have different results. To stop this insanity of wasting Federal dollars by rebuilding the same inadequate levee over and over again, WRDA 2016 allows local levee districts to increase the level of flood protection at their expense when the Corps is rebuilding a levee after a flood. No one can argue with that one.

Let's talk about dams. According to the Corps National Inventory of Dams, there are 14,726 high hazard potential dams in the United States. A high hazard potential dam is defined as a dam that will result in the loss of lives. If you look at this, this is a dam that broke. When that happens downstream, you know people are going to die. This is an area where we can't imagine that anyone would object to it.

This is a picture of a dam in Iowa that failed in June of 2010 after the area received 10 inches of rain. We can avoid disasters like this by making the necessary investments in our water resources infrastructure. By not passing WRDA, we leave communities like this one, and many others throughout the country, vulnerable to catastrophic events. WRDA 2016 helps avoid disasters like this by providing two new dam safety programs.

Keep in mind, we are talking about 14,000 high hazard potential dams—life-threatening dams—right now. One is operated by FEMA to support State dam programs, and one is operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to support tribes. Those are the two efforts that we are making.

Let's talk about the EPA clean water and drinking water mandates. Communities around the country are trying to keep up with more and more of the Federal mandates coming from the EPA. I had to deal with this when I was the mayor of Tulsa. It was the unfunded mandates that were the greatest problems that we had, and one of the goals I had in coming to Congress was to stop the mandates. We thought we had done that at one time. This is going to be a great help. Even though our water is much cleaner and our drinking water is much safer than it was 30 or 40 years ago, back when I was mayor of Tulsa, the EPA keeps adding more and more regulations, and these new mandates drive up our water and sewer bills to the point that they become unaffordable to many families. Under the threat of EPA penalties, communities can be forced to choose between meeting new, unfunded Federal mandates or keeping up with basic maintenance repair and replacement activities that keep our drinking water and wastewater operational.

Our seventh chart here is the Philadelphia main break that took place. If we don't maintain our infrastructure, it will fail just as this water main did in Philadelphia. If we don't replace our infrastructure, aging sewer pipes will leak and result in sewer overflows. Atlanta, Omaha, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Houston, and communities all around the country are facing these problems.

This chart shows the tunnel-boring machine for DC's $2.6 billion sewer. You can see what is involved in this project. These sewer projects are huge and very costly. For example, there is a picture of a tunnel that is being built here in DC as part of a $2.6 billion project to address sewer overflows. The WRDA bill, S. 2848, addresses these issues in two ways. It targets Federal assistance and tools that empower local governments.

As far as Federal assistance, our 2016 WRDA bill provides $70 million to capitalize WIFIA. You heard the Senator from California, Mrs. BOXER, talk about how we used TIFIA in our highway bill. We are using WIFIA in the same way. The $70 million of Federal funds can provide up to $4.2 billion in secured loans. It is something that worked in the highway bill, and it will work in this one. Those loans have gotten a match by another $4.4 billion, so there is $70 million in Federal investment that will result in some $8.6 billion in infrastructure. That is in this bill.

This funding is fully offset by reductions in DOE's Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Program. I might add that the Senator from Michigan has assured me that they are very supportive of this, in spite of the fact that that is where a lot of the manufacturing of our vehicles takes place.

While the Federal assistance in this bill is targeted, all communities need tools to fight back when EPA enforcement officials try to take control of their water and sewer system. The WRDA bill also requires the EPA to update its affordability guidance, so when EPA imposes costly sewer upgrades on a community, EPA will have to consider the real impacts on real households, including low-income households.

Finally, we talk about coal ash. That has been very controversial for a long time. WRDA includes compromise legislation that we negotiated and considered with Senator BOXER and others on the EPW Committee to authorize State permit programs to manage fly ash from coal-fired powerplants.

Coal ash is a critical ingredient in making concrete for roads and bridges. It is more durable, it is less expensive than the alternatives, and many States actually require coal ash to be used in their highway projects. When EPA's coal ash rule went into effect last October, it created huge uncertainty for both the disposal and the beneficial use of coal ash because, unlike other environmental regulations, the EPA rule is enforced through citizen lawsuits. This is something we have to stop. This bill fixes that by giving States the authority to issue State coal ash permits that will provide protection from citizen suits.

There is a tremendous amount in this bill that is important to every State in our country. I can't imagine that we are not going to be able to get this passed. Our goal—and this is a goal of Democrats and Republicans, the majority and the minority—is to get this done and get it done in this work period, and I think we can get it done by next week.

We are to the point now where I want to repeat that we have the opportunity to do what we are supposed to be doing in managing our infrastructure. This is something we have an opportunity to do now and do well. Again, one of the requirements is—and the leadership has agreed to this, as have the managers, Senator BOXER and myself—that we are going to have to get all of the amendments in from anybody who wants them by noon on Friday. Nothing will be considered after that, nor will anything be considered that is not germane. We are going to be passing judgment on these amendments as they come in, but bring them in because after noon on Friday, it will be too late.

Anyway, we have this opportunity on the floor to get this done, and I think this will be one of the last really great accomplishments we will be able to do in this legislation session.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

CLINTON FOUNDATION

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, this summer the American people have heard a lot about Secretary Clinton and how she went to great lengths to set up a private email server in violation of Federal law and accepted protocols not only at the State Department but in the U.S. Government.

In early July FBI Director Comey announced findings from the Bureau's investigation into her server that confirmed what many people knew all along; that is, that Secretary Clinton simply misled the American people about it from day one. She didn't tell the truth, and she tried to cover it up.

Contrary to her previous statements from her and her staff, Secretary Clinton did send and receive classified information on her private email server, including some at the very highest levels of classification. We learned that, contrary to her representations, her server did not provide adequate security, leaving sensitive information vulnerable to our Nation's enemies. We also learned that neither she nor her lawyers really actually reviewed the emails to determine whether they were work-related and needed to be turned over to the State Department and the Federal courts under our freedom of information laws. And we learned that she didn't give the authorities full access to all of her work-related emails. In fact, Director Comey said the FBI discovered thousands of emails that she simply had not produced even though she was required to do so.

All of this may seem like old news, but the fact is, it is simply unacceptable. I am glad the FBI released much of its investigation on Friday, but, as was observed by a number of people, this was sort of a typical Washington news dump—get it out on Friday and hope that by Monday morning, people have moved on to other things or forgotten about it.

But these regular scandals that seem to be associated with the Clintons—while they addressed the emails, they obviously evidenced contempt for our freedom of information laws and the kind of transparency that President Obama touted when he became President and spoke about on the day of his inauguration on January 20, 2009—most of the American people have come to believe they simply can't trust Secretary Clinton. According to a recent CNN poll, about 70 percent said that she isn't honest and trustworthy—almost 70 percent, which is an astoundingly high number. But I really can't blame folks. In fact, Secretary Clinton has no one else to blame but herself.

Unfortunately, Director Comey's announcement back in the July wasn't the end of the story, though, because last month even more emails came to light that revealed the line blurred between the Clinton Foundation and the State Department under Secretary Clinton. Many of the new emails were between top Clinton aides and an executive at the Clinton Foundation requesting favors of Secretary Clinton in her official capacity. There is a lot of information out there, but I have just highlighted about three of the items here.

One exchange requests a meeting between Secretary Clinton and the Crown

Prince of Bahrain. According to the emails, after the Clinton Foundation staffer intervened, a meeting was quickly put together. The Washington Post has noted that the Crown Prince spent upwards of $32 million on an education program connected with—you guessed it—the Clinton Foundation.

Another is from a person whom we will identify as just a sports executive trying to get an expedited visa for a British soccer player. He donated between $5 million and $10 million to the Clinton Foundation.

Several other requests were for last-minute meetings and other favors, including one business executive who apparently got quick access to Secretary Clinton. He donated between $5 million and $10 million to the Clinton Foundation.

So what do all of these examples have in common? Obviously they are asking for help through Secretary Clinton's direct line at the State Department and they gave millions of dollars to the foundation. These obviously were big-time donors.

Let me add that I don't know a lot about the details involving these donations because the Clinton Foundation doesn't provide the date and exact amount but just ranges.

Here is the point: Secretary Clinton and her team were quick to prioritize these big donors and respond to them quickly and even, if possible, follow through with whatever request was made of them. It is clear that major Clinton Foundation donors enjoyed great access to Secretary Clinton while she was serving as our Nation's premier diplomat. The Clinton Foundation interfered with official day-to-day work at the State Department when the Secretary and her staff should have been focused on keeping Americans safe and making sound foreign policy.

One of the reasons I bring this up today is that this was an original concern of mine before Secretary Clinton was even confirmed as Secretary of State. After President Obama's election in 2009, during the Senate confirmation process, I objected to fast-tracking a vote on her nomination because I saw the real and myriad possibilities for conflicts of interest in the relationship between Secretary Clinton as Secretary of State and the Clinton family foundation. I told then-Secretary Nominee Clinton that we needed greater transparency and we needed more assurances as to the integrity of this whole arrangement. When I questioned her about it, I was assured by Secretary Clinton herself that the Clinton Foundation would take steps necessary to mitigate my concerns about conflicts of interest and perceived conflicts of interest.

I would note that this was not just my concern; it was a concern raised by the then-chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Richard Lugar. It was also raised by President Obama and his White House itself. And what was produced out of those concerns was a very lawyerly-like memorandum of understanding between the Clinton Foundation and the Obama administration. In fact, I believe this is a precondition to Secretary Clinton getting the nomination from President Obama, because he didn't want the conflicts of interest that he knew could arise as a result of the foundation's activities to impugn the integrity of the Obama administration.

This memorandum of understanding assured the President and the American people that the foundation would follow certain transparency measures to make sure that Secretary Clinton conducted American diplomacy with the utmost integrity. In doing so, the foundation agreed it would make public the names of all donors, including new ones.

What was the result? In the ensuing years, Secretary Clinton and her family foundation made a habit of regularly crossing the lines that were drawn in that memorandum of understanding and with her verbal arrangements and understanding with me. Even though the foundation agreed to disclose all foreign donations—this is from foreign countries to a family foundation run, in part, by the Secretary of State of the U.S. Government. So even though they agreed to disclose all foreign contributions, they didn't, and even though some foreign donations were supposed to be submitted for review to the State Department, they weren't.

According to reports, at least one organization within the foundation failed to annually disclose its list of donors, and today the American people still lack basic information about many of the donations, like the exact amounts that were donated to the foundation, as I already mentioned.

I don't know anybody who feels comfortable with or who can defend these obvious conflicts of interest between the Secretary of State representing the United States and her family foundation soliciting and receiving multi-million-dollar donations from heads of state of foreign countries, not to mention other people who obviously were trying to get the help of Secretary Clinton in some official capacity. Secretary Clinton was performing her job as Secretary of State, and at the same time, the Clinton Foundation was shaking down donors who at least thought they were buying access. I don't know how to describe that in any other terms other than it is deplorable and it completely undercuts the integrity of our democratic process.

This isn't funny, as former President Clinton suggested. Lying to the American people doesn't make you some kind of Robin Hood either, as he claimed to be. He said the only difference between him and Robin Hood is he didn't steal from anybody.

Well, this whole scandal further underscores the Clinton philosophy that anything goes. She clearly feels like the laws that apply to you and me don't apply to her, and it is no wonder the American people have come to distrust her and believe that she is simply incapable in many instances of telling the truth.

I hope the American people keep asking questions of Secretary Clinton and her foundation, and I hope soon that we all get some answers. The American people deserve complete unobstructed transparency into this matter, and it is clear they won't get that from Secretary Clinton herself.

Regarding the vote to confirm Secretary Clinton, it did occur. In reliance upon her assurances of transparency and to maintain the independence of her office of Secretary of State from the activities of the foundation, I, among many others of my colleagues, voted to confirm Secretary Clinton as Secretary of State, but my belief today is that she simply did not keep up her end of the bargain. Thus, if that vote were held today, I could not and would not vote to confirm her as Secretary of State.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, as the Senate reconvenes after several weeks of work in our home States, I am back for the 145th time asking my colleagues to wake up to the pressing reality of climate change. We are sleepwalking through this moment, willfully ignoring the warning signs of an already altered Earth, largely because of a decades-long corporate campaign of misinformation on the dangers of carbon pollution.

Just last week, while we were back home, scientists at the International Geological Congress presented the beginning of a new geological epoch, the Anthropocene. Transitions between geological epochs are marked by a signal—a signal in the global geologic record, like the traces of the meteorite that wiped out the dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous epoch.

What are the signals of the beginning of the Anthropocene?

Humans—anthropods—have increased carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere from 280 parts per million before the Industrial Revolution to 400 parts per million and rising today—a pace of increase not seen for 66 million years and a level never seen before in human history on this planet.

We have also dumped so much plastic into our waterways and oceans that microplastic particles can be found virtually everywhere and are now even infiltrating our food chain. We have poured so much pollution into our atmosphere—that thin blue shell under which we currently thrive—that permanent layers of particulates, such as black carbon from burning fossil fuels, are left in sediments and glacial ice. The signals we are leaving are many, and they are clear.

Dr. Paul Crutzen, the Nobel Prize-winning chemist who coined the term ''Anthropocene'' remarked back in 2011: ''This name change stresses the enormity of humanity's responsibility as stewards of the Earth.'' His words echo those of Pope Francis, who tells us this in his encyclical ''Laudato Si'': ''Humanity is called to recognize the need for changes of lifestyle, production, and consumption, in order to combat this warming or at least the human causes which produce or aggravate it.''

Yet attempts to address climate change are stifled in this Chamber by an industry-controlled, many-tentacled apparatus deliberately polluting our discourse with phony climate denial as it pollutes our atmosphere and oceans with carbon. Polls show more than 80 percent of Americans favor action to reduce carbon pollution. So our inaction signals the filthy grip these bad actors have on this Chamber.

Before the recess, 19 colleagues came to the floor to shine a little light on this web of climate denial spun by those actors. All told, we delivered over 5½ hours of remarks describing the activities, the backers, and the linkages of dozens of denier groups.

A growing body of scholarship examines this climate denial apparatus, including work by Harvard's Naomi Oreskes, Michigan State's Aaron McCright, Oklahoma State University's Riley Dunlap, Yale's Justin Farrell, and Drexel's Robert Brulle. Their work reveals an intricate, interconnected propaganda web that encompasses over 100 organizations, trade associations, conservative think tanks, foundations, public relations firms, and plain old phony-baloney polluter front groups. In the words of Professor Farrell, the apparatus is ''overtly producing and promoting skepticism and doubt about scientific consensus on climate change.''

Well, our little floor effort got the attention of the climate deniers. Shortly after our ''web of denial'' floor action, Senator SCHATZ and I received a letter from ExxonMobil telling us that it believes the risks of climate change are real, that it no longer funds groups that deny the science of climate change, and that it supports a carbon fee, like our American Opportunity Carbon Fee Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of this letter.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION,
Washington, DC, July 21, 2016.

Hon. SHELDON WHITEHOUSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR WHITEHOUSE: I am writing in response to comments you recently made on the Senate floor about ExxonMobil and our position on climate change and felt it important to better inform you of our position. ExxonMobil shares the same concerns as people everywhere—how to provide the world with the energy it needs to support economic growth and improve living standards, while reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It is a dual challenge. Technological advancements in the ways in which we produce, deliver, and use energy are critical to our ability to meet this challenge.

ExxonMobil believes the risks of climate change are real and warrant thoughtful action.

As a global issue, addressing the risks of climate change requires broad-based, practical solutions around the world. ExxonMobil believes that effective policies to address climate change should:

Ensure a uniform and predictable cost of carbon across the economy;

Be global in application;

Allow market prices to drive the selection of solutions;

Minimize complexity and administrative costs;

Maximize transparency; and

Provide flexibility for future adjustments to react to developments in climate science and the economic impacts of climate policies.

As policymakers develop mechanisms to address climate change risk, they should focus on reducing the greatest amount of emissions at the lowest cost to society. Of the policy options being considered by governments, we believe a revenue-neutral carbon tax is the best—a position we first took more than seven years ago.

We are actively working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our own operations and to help our customers reduce their emissions as well. That means developing technologies that reduce emissions, including working to improve energy efficiency and advance cogeneration. In fact, our cogeneration facilities alone enable the avoidance of approximately 6 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions each year, and allow us to feed power back to the grid in certain instances.

Since 2000, ExxonMobil has spent approximately $7 billion to develop lower-emission energy solutions. That figure does not include the fact that as the nation's leading producer of natural gas, ExxonMobil has contributed substantially to the overall drop in U.S. energy-related CO2 emissions over the past decade.

We are also advancing conventional carbon-capture-and-storage technology while at the same time pursuing innovative carbon-capture solutions involving carbonate fuel cells. This far-sighted research aims to reduce the cost of carbon capture to keep CO2 out of the atmosphere. Advancing economic and scalable technologies to capture carbon dioxide from large emitters, such as power plants, is an important part of ExxonMobil's suite of research into lower-emissions solutions to mitigate the risk of climate change.

And we are pioneering development of next-generation biofuels from algae that could reduce emissions without competing with food and water resources.

We reject long-discredited efforts to portray legitimate scientific inquiry and dialogue and differences on policy approaches as ''climate denial.'' We rejected them when they were made a decade ago and we reject them today.

To advance the quality of analysis and discussion of leading public policy challenges, we provide funding to a broad range of non-profit organizations that engage in the development and consideration of options to address them responsibly and effectively. Often these organizations support free market solutions and expanded economic growth. We consider our support for such organizations from year to year to assess their continuing contribution to the public discussion of social, environmental, and economic issues. As you know, several years ago, we discontinued funding several non-profit organizations when we determined that our support for them was unfortunately becoming a distraction from the important public discussion over practical efforts to mitigate the risks of climate change.

If you, or your staff, would like to discuss this or any other matter, please let me know and, as always, we would be pleased to meet.

Sincerely,

THERESA FARIELLO,
Vice President,
Washington Office.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. It is a nice letter, but its claims simply do not conform to our experience.

In 2015, for instance, ExxonMobil repeatedly funneled millions to groups peddling climate denial. According to its own publicly available ''2015 Worldwide Giving Report,'' ExxonMobil contributed over $1.6 million to organizations that were profiled in our floor statements, including the American Legislative Exchange Council and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

ExxonMobil's letter claims that the company's support for a revenue-neutral carbon tax dates back 7 years. If that were so, you would think at some point during those 7 years Exxon executives would have expressed that support to the authors of a carbon fee bill. My and Senator SCHATZ's American Opportunity Carbon Fee Act meets all the relevant criteria mentioned in the letter, yet ExxonMobil has not endorsed the bill or lobbied our colleagues on its behalf or even expressed interest in meeting with either of us to discuss the White House-Schatz proposal and how to make it become law.

Behind ExxonMobil's professed support for a carbon fee, here is what we really see: zero support from the corporation and implacable opposition from all ExxonMobil's main lobbying groups—the American Petroleum Institute, for instance, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and its array of various front groups. The actual lobbying position of ExxonMobil is vehemently against the revenue-neutral carbon tax ExxonMobil claims to support.

The letter from ExxonMobil was not the only letter in response to our July floor speeches. Twenty-two organizations in the Koch-funded network with lengthy records of climate change denial also sent a letter objecting to being characterized as Koch-linked climate deniers. This group of organizations, which purportedly is not a

group, sent their letter out on a common letterhead. Since the web of climate change denial is designed to be so big and sophisticated, with so many parts that the public is made to believe it is not a single, special-interest-funded front, that may not have been their smartest move. Interestingly, some of the groups that participated in this letter were not even mentioned in our floor remarks. Such is the web of denial.

In our reply to them, Senators REID, SCHUMER, BOXER, DURBIN, SANDERS, FRANKEN, WARREN, MARKEY and I noted that they are all well supported in the web of climate denial, to the tune of at least $92 million, in a network bound together by common funders, shared staff, and matched messages. It is one beast, though it may have many heads.

We offered these organizations a simple test. If you are for real, disclose all of your donors. There is a lot of dark money going into these groups. So we asked: Show us that you represent many, many millions of Americans—as they claimed in the letter—not just many, many millions of dollars from the Koch brothers' fossil fuel network.

I contend that these organizations are well-funded agents of hidden backers with a massive conflict of interest, and that it is their job to subject our country to an organized campaign to deceive and mislead us regarding the scientific consensus surrounding climate change and to do so with the purpose to sabotage American response to the climate crisis.

I contend that the conflict of interest of their hidden backers runs into the hundreds of billions of dollars. If you use the Office of Management and Budget's social cost of carbon, one can calculate the annual polluter cost to the rest of us from their carbon pollution at over $200 billion per year. Think what mischief people would be willing to get up to for $200 billion per year. The International Monetary Fund estimates that the effective subsidy for American fossil fuels is actually even higher—$700 billion per year. For that kind of money, you can fund a lot of front groups.

The front group's letter points out that our Founders intended for public policies to be well informed and well debated. Well, I could not agree more.

On July 31, leading national scientific organizations, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Meteorological Society, and the American Geophysical Union, sent Members of Congress a no-nonsense message that human-caused climate change is real, that it poses serious risks to modern society, and that we need to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

> Observations throughout the world make it clear that climate change is occurring, and rigorous scientific research concludes that the greenhouse gases emitted by human activities are the primary driver. This conclusion is based on multiple independent lines of evidence and the vast body of peer-reviewed science.

That is the voice of fact, analysis, and reason. We are well informed by the real scientists. The scientists have the expertise, the knowledge, and the facts. What they don't have is that massive conflict of interest that requires setting up an armada of front groups and that gives them the $100 billion motivation to run this scheme. It is time to let the scientists and the facts take their place.

This issue has been thoroughly debated and vetted in the legitimate world. It is time now for us here in Congress to wake up to our duties and at last to act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TILLIS). The Senator from Ohio.

(The remarks of Mr. PORTMAN pertaining to the introduction of S. 3292 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FILLING THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, I rise tonight after having listened to several floor speeches today. I don't understand it. Here we are again with problems such as the debt, the Zika virus, funding our military, and yet we spent the majority of the day in this body talking about something I think we have already decided is not going to change this year, and that is the potential nomination to the vacancy on the Supreme Court.

I just think I need to do this one more time. I have spoken before about my position, and I want to rise in support of Senator GRASSLEY, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. I think it is important that I again discuss why I believe the Senate should not hold hearings or schedule a vote on any Supreme Court nominee until the American people have chosen whom they want to be their next President.

I would first like to address this issue of the Senate's responsibility under the Constitution with respect to judicial matters and judicial nominees in particular. According to article II, section 2, the President has the power to nominate Supreme Court Justices—nothing new there. We in this body have the power to either consent or withhold our consent from this nominee.

The minority leader himself said at that time when referring to the Senate's constitutional responsibility to confirm President George W. Bush's judicial nominee:

> Nowhere in that document does it say the Senate has a duty to give presidential nominees a vote.

He then went on to say:

> The Senate is not a rubber stamp for the executive branch.

There is also no provision in the Constitution requiring the Senate Judiciary Committee to hold hearings for all judicial nominees. In fact, the Constitution and its provisions laying out the process for confirming judicial nominees were ratified 28 years before the Senate Judiciary Committee even came into existence. Therefore, it is clear to me that the Senate's action in withholding consent from this nominee is entirely consistent with our rights and responsibilities as a coequal branch of government under the Constitution.

By choosing to withhold our consent in this case, we are doing our job, just as we have said all along and just as our jobs are laid out in the Constitution.

I would also like to address the argument that the lack of hearings for a Supreme Court nominee this year is somehow unprecedented. That is just nonsense. In modern times, the opposite is actually true. The last time a Supreme Court vacancy arose and a nominee was confirmed in a Presidential election year was actually in 1932. But the last time this situation occurred where we had a divided government and we had a Supreme Court Justice nominated and confirmed in that year was 1888. Mr. President, a lot of water has gone under the bridge since then, and both sides have taken this position.

Furthermore, my colleagues across the aisle have consistently argued over the years that the Senate should not act on a Supreme Court nomination during a Presidential election year. The hypocrisy of this situation is just amazing to me. As an outsider to this process, this is what drives my friends and people back home absolutely mad.

It was then-Senator BIDEN—our current Vice President—who was chairman of the Judiciary Committee at the time, who said that President George H.W. Bush should avoid a Supreme Court nomination until after the 1992 Presidential election. Then-Senator BIDEN went further than what we are doing today: He then said the President shouldn't even nominate someone. He made the same point my colleagues and I are making today when he said:

> It is my view that if a Supreme Court justice resigns tomorrow or within the next several weeks, or resigns at the end of the year, President Bush should consider following the practice of a majority of his predecessors and not—and not—name a nominee until after the November election is completed.

I don't know what else to say, Mr. President. Both sides have made this same argument we are making today in the past.

Finally, I believe the decision to not hold hearings for a Supreme Court nominee this year is a wise course of

action in the midst of a Presidential election. As I have said all along, this is not the time we want to interject into this political process the decision to make a lifetime appointment to the Supreme Court—a decision that may tip the balance of this particular Court.

Then-Senator BIDEN also said, when discussing the potential of holding Supreme Court confirmation hearings against the backdrop of election-year politics:

> A process that is already in doubt in the minds of many will become distrusted by all. Senate consideration of a nominee under these circumstances is not fair to the President, to the nominee, or to the Senate itself.

I agree with then-Senator BIDEN that the confirmation of a lifetime appointee to our Nation's highest Court is far too important to become entangled in the partisan wrangling during a Presidential election year.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I am, therefore, proud to stand with Chairman GRASSLEY and my colleagues in the committee in saying no Supreme Court nominee should be considered by the Senate before the next President is sworn into office. I also believe that it shouldn't be taken up in a lameduck session. You can't have it both ways, Mr. President.

OBAMACARE

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, I have one other topic I would like to cover, if I may, and that is about the other conversation we hear about from back home, and that is ObamaCare.

We just spent several weeks back home in the State working, and I personally spent the last 3 weeks touring our State, from Hahira to Hiawassee, and I can tell you that I get one question out of every group to which I speak, and that is this: What can be done about ObamaCare? My premiums are going up. My insurance was canceled. It said that I could keep my doctor if I wanted to. It said I could keep my insurance company if I wanted to. Yet I lost my doctor and I am losing my insurance.

I really believe this is a critical issue we need to talk about. Americans have never settled for failure. Yet right now people are saying that we need to accept ObamaCare, that it is the law. Yet I am saying it is collapsing under its own weight. In four decades of business, I don't think I have ever seen anything as perverse as ObamaCare and the effect it is having not only on our business community but on the people back home.

We are still talking ObamaCare today, Mr. President, because it is a complete disaster. It has failed the very people this President and the Democrats in this body claimed to champion—the working men and women of America. It did nothing to go after overall costs and the spiraling nature of health care costs, which continue to explode and are the No. 1 driver of the fact that in the next 10 years, unless we do something, this President has a budget that will add $10 trillion more to our current debt.

ObamaCare did nothing at all to deal with the number of doctors in this country. It inserted government between patients and their doctors and created a shortage of doctors. Right now we are averaging around 10,000—we are losing about 10,000 doctors a year under ObamaCare. In fact, projections are that a doctor shortage in just the next 10 years could top 90,000 doctors. That is staggering.

ObamaCare raises taxes, increases premiums, and it chokes out our choices. Not only that, but deductibles are up dramatically. My home State of Georgia is feeling the weight of this failure. UnitedHealthcare and Cigna are leaving the ObamaCare exchange at the end of the year. Last month, Aetna announced it was joining them.

At the start of this year—this is an astounding number—all 159 counties in Georgia had at least 2 carriers to depend on. Now, after 9 months, 96 of the 159 counties in Georgia have only 1 option. I repeat: 96 of the 159 counties have only 1 option.

Georgians are being robbed of health care choices. They are also facing even higher premium and deductible costs. Premiums have risen in Georgia by an average of 33 percent. Every provider left in Georgia is raising premiums by double digits next year. I will highlight a couple of them: Blue Cross Blue Shield, 21 percent; Alliant, 21 percent; Ambetter, 13.7 percent; Kaiser, 18 percent; Harken Health, 51 percent; Humana, 67 percent.

In 2009, President Obama railed against fewer choices. While selling ObamaCare, he said: ''In 34 States, 75 percent of the insurance market is controlled by five or fewer companies . . . and without competition, the price of insurance goes up and quality goes down.''

Gee, it sounds like he knew what was coming, except he was complaining about that at the time, and today it has gotten worse. That is exactly what is happening in Georgia because of ObamaCare. These are problems that are not limited to just Georgia. Aetna is leaving 10 other States as we speak. Today, 31 percent of all counties nationwide, comprising almost 2½ million Americans enrolled in ObamaCare exchanges, are more likely than not to have just one choice in provider. That is what the President was complaining about in 2009.

Insurance companies across the country are facing hundreds of millions in losses. It means fewer choices and higher costs for patients. The GAO recently reported that the pre-ObamaCare plans available in most States were more affordable and had lower deductibles than the options now available in ObamaCare exchanges. Profound.

Nationally, premiums have risen by an average of 26 percent. Deductibles have risen for individuals with an average income of more than 60 percent than when ObamaCare became law. Premiums are up 26 percent. Deductibles are up over 60 percent. There is no way around it. ObamaCare is a Washington takeover of our health care system that isn't working for average Americans.

When they were talking about this back in the day, my comment all along was: How do you feel about ObamaCare? I said: Well, if you like the way the VA is being run, you are going to love ObamaCare. Those words are coming true today. It is collapsing under its own weight. It is failing the very people whom the other side claims to champion—the working poor and the working middle class of our country who are bearing the burden of this nonsense.

Monopolies are festering and prices have skyrocketed. As I said, ObamaCare is yet another example of liberal policies failing the very people they claim to champion. The diagnosis is in. None of these problems are going away. That is our problem. In fact, they are getting worse. ObamaCare cannot be allowed to stand.

This is not a question of tweaking it around the edges. It is profoundly built incorrectly. We have to repeal the individual and poor mandates and pass an alternative that goes after real drivers of spiraling health care costs. Instead, we should offer transportability, insurability, and accessibility—all the things that were missing prior to ObamaCare but have been proposed fixes that have been in for over 10 years on the Republican side.

Accessibility is one of the main things to those who want to purchase coverage without mandating it. This would ensure that no one is priced out of the market, including those with preexisting conditions. We should offer more access to health savings accounts to help drive down costs and allow for the purchase of insurance across State lines to increase competition.

Finally, we have to address the frivolous lawsuits that have forced some doctors to practice defensive medicine out of fear of being sued. All these steps are within our grasp. So don't believe those who say there isn't an ObamaCare alternative out there. My friend and Georgia representative, TOM PRICE, has championed H. 2300, the Empowering Patients First Act, for years. It contains all the solutions I just mentioned and more. I am proud to cosponsor that with JOHN MCCAIN in the Senate. Our health care system is too important for too many Americans and too many to settle for this failure. I wasn't sent to the U.S. Senate to settle for the status quo.

I want to say one thing in closing. In the last 8 years, we have been told over and over again that the status quo is the new norm. This is one where the American people are telling me and telling you that they are not accepting this new norm.

Mr. President, I yield my time.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING JAMES DUNN

Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, today I wish to commemorate the life and legacy of former South Dakota State Senator James Dunn.

Jim was born in Lead, SD, on June 27, 1927, and died in Sturgis, SD, on August 11, 2016, at the age of 89.

Immediately after graduating from high school, he joined the U.S. Army Signal Corps and served from 1945 through 1947.

He returned home to Lead and worked at the Homestake Gold Mine for the next 38 years. During that time, he also raised four children with his wife, Betty, and earned a bachelor's degree in business administration and economics. At the mine, he was a crewman, a machinist, the assistant director of public affairs, and then the director of public affairs.

Jim inspired his coworkers with his intelligence, his humor, and his leadership. He became a constant promoter for the Black Hills and all of South Dakota. He inspired magazine articles, books, films, and other publicity about South Dakota.

He was also an enthusiastic supporter and volunteer worker for dozens of local and State organizations during his 89 years. He was even the first male president of the Black Hills Girl Scout Council.

In 1971, he was elected to the South Dakota House of Representatives. In 1973, he was elected to the South Dakota Senate and served until his retirement in 2000. His 30 years of consecutive service is matched by only three other legislators.

Jim Dunn was elected to many legislative leadership positions, including the chairmanship of the executive board of the legislature. However, his leadership went beyond any position he held.

He was a great mentor to all the legislators who served with him, including me. For my first 4 years of working as the majority leader, he sat next to me. The wisdom of his additional 20 years of experience kept me out of trouble. No one saw the many times I wanted to jump up and join a floor fight, but Jim would calmly grab my arm and say, ''Not yet, wait.'' His deep, raspy whispers guided me and taught me how to be a leader.

Jim removed the rancor from committee and floor debates with his knowledge and explanation of the facts. He guided our discussions back to what was really important. Then he would lead us to consensus.

He was a tough negotiator, but also a practical compromiser. He always brought the focus to what was best for the people back home and all the people of South Dakota.

He was always there for us in solving problems and creating new opportunities, such as saving the State's railroads, increasing tourism as the prime sponsor of the Deadwood gaming law, substantial expansion of the financial services industry, implementing welfare reform, reducing property taxes, and promoting the transformation of the Homestake Gold Mine into the deepest underground physics laboratory in the world.

But more important than all of his career accomplishments is the kind of person Jim Dunn was.

He was a loving husband, father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and friend to all who knew him. He had an enormously positive impact on the many thousands of people he met and touched with his kindness and generosity.

South Dakota is a better State and we are a better people because of Jim Dunn.

With this, I welcome the opportunity to recognize and commemorate the life of this public servant and great human being, my friend, Jim Dunn.

Thank you, Mr. President.

RECOGNIZING LITTLE ROCK CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, in honor of the National Park Service's 100th birthday year, I want to recognize one of Arkansas' most recognized and historic sites: Little Rock Central High School. As one of the most well-known high schools in the United States, Little Rock Central's story is an important one in the history of our Nation.

Central High School played a pivotal role in the desegregation of public schools in the United States. On September 23, 1957, following the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education in 1954, nine African-American students attempted to attend class at Little Rock Central High School. Now known as the Little Rock Nine, these students were met with heavy public disapproval by an angry mob. President Eisenhower ultimately ordered Federal troops into Little Rock to escort the students into the school for their first day of class on September 25, 1957.

These courageous nine students changed the course of history. They showed us that we should always pursue what is just, no matter how hard the journey is.

Former President and Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton signed legislation in 1998 designating the school a national historic site. To this day, Little Rock Central High School is the only functioning secondary school in the United States to have this distinction. Preserving Little Rock Central High School and presenting its history so that others might learn from it is an important mission, one that we should never abandon.

Named ''America's Most Beautiful High School'' by the American Institute of Architects, Little Rock Central High School certainly has a storied history, and when you find yourself in Little Rock, be sure to take an afternoon to visit the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING ARKANSAS' FIRST DUAL PURPLE HEART CITY AND COUNTY

● Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Izard County and the city of Horseshoe Bend on becoming the first dual Purple Heart city and county in the State of Arkansas.

Created by George Washington in 1782, the Purple Heart is our Nation's oldest military medal. The Purple Heart is awarded to members of the Armed Forces who are wounded or killed in combat. These men and women are some of the finest heroes in our Nation.

Similarly, Izard County has also committed to show its respect and appreciation for our veterans by becoming a Purple Heart County. Showing our admiration for the heroes who have served and sacrificed so much for our freedom is such a worthy endeavor and this recognition is well-deserved. I commend Izard County and the city of Horseshoe Bend for publically acknowledging these heroes, declaring unwavering support of them, and showing how grateful we are for our veterans and their willingness to serve their country. There truly is no greater display of service and sacrifice than that.

I want to take this opportunity to applaud the city of Horseshoe Bend and Izard County for publicly recognizing our veterans and Purple Heart recipients by becoming a Purple Heart City and Purple Heart County. Arkansas is proud that our local communities are paying respect to our veterans and standing behind them.●

RECOGNIZING MARION COUNTY

● Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Marion County, AR, which became a Purple Heart County on November 15, 2015.

Created by George Washington in 1782, the Purple Heart is our Nation's oldest military medal. The Purple Heart is awarded to members of the Armed Forces who are wounded or killed in combat. These men and women are some of the finest heroes that our Nation has to offer.

Last year, Marion County chose to honor the service and sacrifice our Purple Heart heroes in Arkansas by becoming a Purple Heart County. Marion County's unwavering support of the heroic actions of our Purple Heart recipients stands as a reflection of the appreciation and gratitude of its residents.

Marion County recently held a celebration of its designation as a Purple Heart County that brought the community together to honor Purple Heart recipients. Showing our admiration for those who have served and sacrificed so much for our freedom is such a worthy endeavor, and this recognition is well-deserved.

On behalf of all Arkansans, I echo the sentiments of the citizens of Marion County in saying how grateful we are for our veterans and their willingness to serve their country. There truly is no greater display of service and sacrifice than that.

I would like to take this opportunity to applaud Marion County for publicly recognizing our veterans and Purple Heart recipients by becoming a Purple Heart County. Arkansas is proud that our local communities are paying respect to our veterans and standing behind them.●

TRIBUTE TO KEN GORMLEY

● Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the 13th president of Duquesne University, Ken Gormley, a renowned lawyer, scholar, teacher, and author. A native western Pennsylvanian, Ken has dedicated his life to public service and education. He was sworn in as president of Duquesne University on July 1, 2016, after serving as interim dean and dean of Duquesne's School of Law from 2008 until 2015. The inauguration of Duquesne University's 13th dean, and just its third lay dean, highlights the impact this 138-year-old institution has made on the city of Pittsburgh and its students, displaying a constant and deep commitment to Spiritan values and academic rigor. Founded in 1878 by the Congregation of the Holy Spirit to educate the children of immigrant steel mill workers, Duquesne now enrolls nearly 10,000 students from throughout the country and the world.

Ken first began his tenure at Duquesne in 1994 after a career in private practice and teaching at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law, where he founded a successful legal writing program for minority students and women returning to professional school after raising their children. Under his leadership as dean of Duquesne's School of Law, the institution ascended to the top tier of law schools and has become nationally ranked. Ken's commitment to public service is deeply rooted in western Pennsylvania. From 1998—2001, he served as mayor of Forest Hills, PA, where he helped to establish a community development corporation to focus on the borough's business corridor. He has also served as the president of the Allegheny County Bar Association, where he helped establish the Gender Equality Institute to work to advance women in the legal profession.

Ken Gormley earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Pittsburgh and his J.D. from Harvard Law School. He quickly earned a reputation as a leading constitutional scholar, writing for such esteemed publications as the Stanford Law Review, the Rutgers Law Journal, the Pennsylvania Lawyer, and Politico. He is an expert on the U.S. Supreme Court and has testified before the Pennsylvania Senate Judiciary Committee and here in the U.S. Senate. Ken is also an accomplished author, having penned the biography of Archibald Cox, one of the great constitutional lawyers of the 20th century, for whom he served as a teaching assistant at Harvard. The book was awarded the 1999 Bruce K. Gould Book Award for outstanding publication relating to the law and was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize. Ken's most recent book, ''The Presidents and the Constitution: A Living History,'' draws upon the Nation's top experts on the American Presidency and the U.S. Constitution to tell the incredibly important story of how each President has confronted and shaped the Constitution.

I am proud to rise today to honor Dean Ken Gormley and to recognize his wife, Laura, and their children Carolyn, Luke, Rebecca, and Madeleine. I thank Ken for his decades of service to Pennsylvania and this Nation and wish him luck for his significant work to come on behalf of Duquesne University.●

TRIBUTE TO MINNESOTA POLICE OFFICERS

● Mr. FRANKEN. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize three outstanding Minnesota police officers. The Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association, the largest association representing Minnesota's rank-and-file police officers, met earlier this year for their annual conference and named Officer Sayareth Toy Vixayvong of the St. Paul Police Department ''Police Officer of the Year'' and gave ''Honorable Mention Awards'' to Officer Tony Holter of the St. Paul Police Department and Detective Bryan Bye of the Burnsville Police Department.

Officer Vixayvong is a 15-year veteran of the St. Paul Police Department and, until recently, was assigned to the FBI Safe Streets Task Force, where he worked tirelessly to make St. Paul a safer place to live and work. Officer Vixayvong has spent his career fighting drug trafficking and has put numerous high-profile criminals behind bars and worked to prevent others from becoming involved in the illegal drug trade. Working undercover with the task force, he put his life on the line repeatedly to protect and serve his community of St. Paul.

St. Paul Police Officer Tony Holter is a dedicated member of the St. Paul Police Department. He has served for 15 years and is currently the senior investigator in the Ramsey County Violent Crime Enforcement Team. Throughout the past year, Officer Holter has served as the primary undercover officer in a number of narcotic investigations focusing on members of international drug cartels and other dangerous drug dealers and gang members.

Since 2002, Burnsville Detective Bryan Bye has loyally served his community as a member of the Burnsville Police Department. His work with Burnsville's Emergency Action Group tactical team has earned him five distinguished service awards for his tactical response. In 2015, the Burnsville Police Department named Detective Bye ''Police Officer of the Year.''

I join with the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association and all of my fellow Minnesotans in applauding these three distinguished public servants. I would also like to thank not only these three individuals, but all of Minnesota's brave law enforcement officers who work tirelessly to keep our communities safe from harm. They put their lives on the line to protect our safety and that of our families every day.●

HONOR FLIGHT NORTHERN COLORADO'S 16TH FLIGHT TO DC

● Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the veterans of Honor Flight Northern Colorado and the organization's 16th trip to Washington, DC. This group includes veterans from various wars and generations, who are all joined together by their service to our country.

In 2008, Honor Flight Northern Colorado was created as a local chapter of the National Honor Flight Network. The organization flies World War II veterans to Washington, DC, to allow these veterans the opportunity to see the national memorial built in their honor.

Honor Flight Northern Colorado now welcomes veterans of any war the chance to fly to Washington, DC, free of charge, to visit the memorials of the wars in which they fought.

Currently, there are more than 21.8 million veterans living in the United States. No matter the conflict, these veterans made exceptional sacrifices in order to serve and defend our country, and we owe them a debt of gratitude.

Of the 123 veterans on the most recent honor flight, 23 served in World War II, 53 served in Korea, 47 served in Vietnam, and 1 served in Iraq.

Please join me in honoring Robert Armstrong, Leonard Branecki, Richard Ciesielski, Lawrence Colby, John Davis, Melvin Engeman, Irene Hunter, Walter Hunter, Malachi Kenney, William Klun, Donald Kreutzer, Alfred Martin, Joseph Moren, Thomas Paterson, Stanley Raddatz, Raymond Rader, Gerald Ravenscroft, Harold Stoll, Douglas Stratton, Henry Tagtmeyer, Sidney Waldrop, Peter Zarlengo ,Donald Ziemer, Louis Balogh, Donald Begalle, Robert Braden, Walter Brown, William Budd, Robert Burgess, Gerald Clinton, Thomas Dixon, Edward Dreher, Jim Ferguson, William Gaede, Ronald

Henderer, Clarence Hill, Wallace Horihan, Clifford Hughes, Dale Johnke, Gordon Kilgore, John Knapp, Arthur Kompolt, James Lambert, James Leavell, Clint Lincoln, Joseph Lutz, Elvin McIntosh, Elmer McLane, Jack Middleton, Leonard Muniz, John Obourn, Bill Overmyer, James Parker, Wallace Pond, Douglas Quigley, Leroy Rady, Lloyd Rausch, Katherine Ravithis, Eugene Reller, Morris Rider, Arthur Schildgen, Darvin Schoemaker, Yersel Scott, Donald Sewald, Robert Smith, Carl Sorensen, Elvin Spreng, Carold Stickler, James Thomason, Albert Tighe, Harvey Tomky, Robert Wagner, Albert Weber, Robert White, Duane Wilsey, Norbert Wilson, Jay Adams, Myron Adams, Darrell Armstrong, James Becker, Gordon Benton, Elden Billington, Jeff Birdwell, Roger Bollenbacher, Jerral Brasher, Gary Curry, Danny DeJiacomo, Jon Erickson, Carl Erikson, Vernon Fresquez, Ronald Fritzler, Kenneth Gillpatrick, Jr., Larry Hull, Frederick Harlow, Marion Herman, Richard Herrera, Dale Hicks, Wilbur Hosman, William Howes, Jerry Iossi, Jerry Kennedy, Gerald King, Leonard Kippes, Philip Lucas, Robert Martinez, Michael Miller, David Moore, John Pickett II, Raul Saenz, Richard Schauermann, James Schlote, John Heitman. Kenneth Seifert, Francis Skolnick, Leonard Sokoloski, Kenneth Spooner, Larry Spooner, Dean Taylor, John Trierweiler, Jimmy Wiles, Michael Wilkinson, Wallace Young, and Steven Larsen.●

RECOGNIZING KINGFIELD, MAINE

● Mr. KING. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the town of Kingfield, ME, which has recently been designated by the Appalachian Trail Conservancy as an Appalachian Trail Community. This will provide better economic development opportunity for Kingfield and contribute to its cherished position in Maine and along the Appalachian Trail. I am pleased to congratulate Kingfield on this well-deserved designation, which also coincides with the community's bicentennial celebration on September 10.

Kingfield's roots go back to 1807, when William King, later to be Maine's first Governor purchased land in the relatively uncharted Carrabassett River Valley. Over the next 10 years, the humble settlement grew into a vibrant industrial town, including several mills and factories. Through the early 20th century, Kingfield became an anchor town in the western foothills and has maintained its sterling reputation as a small, but strong, tight-knit community to this day.

Today Kingfield is known for its picturesque scenery and the plethora of outdoor recreation opportunities it provides. The recreation industry has brought revitalization to the western foothills of Maine, and Kingfield stands at the forefront of that effort. Nearby Sugarloaf Mountain is one of the most popular skiing destinations on the East Coast, attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors to the area every year. During the rest of the year, Kingfield is a haven for fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching, as well as a popular stop along the Appalachian Trail.

The Appalachian Trail has brought tens of thousands of people through western Maine, and many have stopped in Kingfield for respite from the challenging terrain. Through the official designation of Kingfield as an Appalachian Trail Community, visitors will now have access to the best resources to help them complete their journey, and residents can benefit from the engagement with trail visitors and trail stewards that this designation allows. The town will be able to gain a fuller partnership with the Appalachian Trail Conservancy, while implementing environmentally and culturally sustainable practices. This is the dawn of a new era in the partnership between the Appalachian Trail Conservancy and the town of Kingfield and is sure to have a lasting and meaningful impact for years to come.

I commend all that the people of Kingfield have done to make their town such a special place to live and experience nature. Their shared love for their hometown has made them one of Maine's great communities, and I am confident that this designation as an Appalachian Trail Community will further the town's reputation. I thank the ATC for their recognition of Kingfield's important role in supporting hikers along the trail. I am proud to recognize this historic milestone, and I wish the town many more years of success.●

RECOGNIZING FRANKLIN PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER

● Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Franklin Primary Health Center, Inc. Franklin Primary Health Center is a nonprofit, federally qualified health center founded in 1975 by Dr. Marilyn Aiello and a group of Alabamians who recognized the need for quality health care in the underserved counties of southwest Alabama.

Franklin Primary Health Center is named after Dr. James Alexander Franklin, a physician, scholar, and humanitarian who faithfully served his community for over 60 years. The small nonprofit community health center was founded in 1975 to care for the underserved Davis Avenue community, and in the early days, a small staff struggled to see as many patients as possible.

Since 1982, the health center has been led by CEO Charles White. Mr. White is a well-known and respected member of the southwest Alabama community, and the health center has thrived and grown under his years of leadership. The health center now consists of 21 locations in six counties in Alabama, including Mobile, Baldwin, Choctaw, Escambia, Monroe, and Conecuh. It is the first community health center in Alabama to become accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, JCAHO.

I recently had the opportunity to attend the grand opening and ribbon-cutting ceremony for Franklin's newest branch, the Hadley Family Medical Center in Mobile. I remain impressed with and proud of Franklin's impact and outreach in southwest Alabama. Because of Franklin Primary Health Center, underserved residents of this area of the State can access quality care in their own communities.

Franklin Health Center provides a wide array of services such as pediatrics, OB/GYN, family medicine, internal medicine, geriatrics, rheumatology, dentistry, optometry, physical therapy, nutrition services, wellness and fitness, social services, substance abuse prevention and treatment, HIV/AIDS services, health education, pharmacy, laboratory, x-ray, and transportation services for the homeless.

The health center's total staff of over 200 employees serves nearly 40,000 patients annually. These employees focus on the center's values of dedication, integrity, respect, excellence, creativity, and teamwork in fulfilling its mission.

I would like to extend my sincerest appreciation to Franklin Primary Health Center for its 41 years of excellence in care and service to the community and to celebrated their continued expansion.●

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH BAKA

● Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Joseph Baka, an intern in my Washington, DC, office for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Joseph is a graduate of Northwestern University in Evanston, IL, having earned a degree in Middle East and North African studies and statistics. Joseph is a dedicated worker who has been committed to getting the most out of his experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Joseph Baka for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL DUFFY

● Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Daniel Duffy, an intern in my Washington, DC, office for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Daniel is a graduate of St. Thomas More High School in Rapid City, SD. Currently, Daniel is attending Stanford University, where he is majoring in economics. Daniel is a dedicated worker who has been committed to getting the most out of his experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Daniel Duffy for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO CHASE GLAZIER

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Chase Glazier, an intern in my Rapid City, SD, office for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Chase is a graduate of Custer High School in Custer, SD. Currently, Chase is attending South Dakota State University, where he is majoring in communications. Chase is a dedicated worker who has been committed to getting the most out of his experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Chase Glazier for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.•

TRIBUTE TO MORGAN JONES

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Morgan Jones, an intern in my Washington, DC, office for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Morgan is a graduate of Milbank High School in Milbank, SD. Currently, Morgan is attending the University of Minnesota—Twin Cities, where she is majoring in animal science. Morgan is a dedicated worker who has been committed to getting the most out of her experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Morgan Jones for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.•

TRIBUTE TO JALATAMA OMAR

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Jalatama Omar, an intern in my Washington, DC, office for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Jalatama is a graduate of Washington High School, in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, Jalatama is attending the University of South Dakota, where he is majoring in political science. Jalatama is a dedicated worker who has been committed to getting the most out of his experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Jalatama Omar for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.•

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:16 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 841. Resolution relative to the death of the Honorable Mark Takai, a Representative from the State of Hawaii.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2830. An act to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 2, United States Code.

H.R. 2831. An act to make technical amendments to update statutory references to provisions classified to chapters 44, 45, 46, and 47 of title 50, United States Code.

H.R. 2832. An act to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 52, United States Code.

H.R. 3480. An act to expand the boundary of Fort Frederica National Monument in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3839. An act to transfer administrative jurisdiction over certain Bureau of Land Management land from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for inclusion in the Black Hills National Cemetery, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3881. An act to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to repeal provisions relating only to the Allegheny National Forest.

H.R. 4202. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of Fort Ontario in the State of New York.

H.R. 4245. An act to exempt exportation of certain echnioderms and mollusks from licensing requirements under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

H.R. 4510. An act to insure adequate use and access to the existing Bolts Ditch headgate and ditch segment within the Holy Cross Wilderness in Eagle County, Colorado, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4511. An act to amend the Veterans' Oral History Project Act to allow the collection of video and audio recordings of biographical histories by immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces who died as a result of their service during a period of war.

H.R. 4789. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a structure for visitor services on the Arlington Ridge tract, in the area of the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5577. An act to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct offshore oil and gas lease sales through Internet-based live lease sales, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5578. An act to establish certain rights for sexual assault survivors, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2830. An act to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 2, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2831. An act to make technical amendments to update statutory references to provisions classified to chapters 44, 45, 46, and 47 of title 50, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2832. An act to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 52, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3480. An act to expand the boundary of Fort Frederica National Monument in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 3881. An act to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to repeal provisions relating only to the Allegheny National Forest; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 4202. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of Fort Ontario in the State of New York; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 4511. An act to amend the Veterans' Oral History Project Act to allow the collection of video and audio recordings of biographical histories by immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces who died as a result of their service during a period of war; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

H.R. 4789. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a structure for visitor services on the Arlington Ridge tract, in the area of the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 5577. An act to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct offshore oil and gas lease sales through Internet-based live lease sales, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 5578. An act to establish certain rights for sexual assault survivors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 3231. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to protect unpaid interns in the Federal Government from workplace harassment and discrimination, and for other purposes.

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 4510. An act to insure adequate use and access to the existing Bolts Ditch headgate and ditch segment within the Holy Cross Wilderness in Eagle County, Colorado, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

S. 3296. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption to the individual mandate to maintain health coverage for individuals residing in counties with fewer than 2 health insurance issuers offering plans on an Exchange.

S. 3297. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption to the individual mandate to maintain health coverage for certain individuals whose premium has increased by more than 10 percent, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 3290. A bill to mitigate risks of the Zika virus to members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense civilian personnel stationed in or deployed to areas affected by or that may soon be affected by the Zika virus, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to transfer funds to counter or control the

Zika virus, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KIRK:

S. 3291. A bill to establish tax, regulatory, and legal structure in the United States that encourages small businesses to expand and innovate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Ms. AYOTTE):

S. 3292. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to make the Postmaster General the importer of record for the non-letter class mail and to require the provision of advance electronic information about shipments of non-letter class mail to U.S. Customs and Border Protection and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. REID:

S. 3293. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation investment income held in certain funds; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COATS:

S. 3294. A bill to establish the Mandatory Bureaucratic Realignment and Consolidation Commission to reduce outlays flowing from direct spending; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 3295. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SASSE, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 3296. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption to the individual mandate to maintain health coverage for individuals residing in counties with fewer than 2 health insurance issuers offering plans on an Exchange; read the first time.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BURR, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 3297. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption to the individual mandate to maintain health coverage for certain individuals whose premium has increased by more than 10 percent, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 3298. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the label of any drug containing an opiate to prominently state that addiction is possible; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 6

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 6, a bill to reform our government, reduce the grip of special interest, and return our democracy to the American people through increased transparency and oversight of our elections and government.

S. 39

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 39, a bill to provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills.

S. 149

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 149, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices.

S. 311

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 311, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

S. 491

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 491, a bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba.

S. 772

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 772, a bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons when released from incarceration.

S. 812

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 812, a bill to enhance the ability of community financial institutions to foster economic growth and serve their communities, boost small businesses, increase individual savings, and for other purposes.

S. 1446

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1446, a bill to establish the Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond to Health and Wellness Training pilot program to address human trafficking in the health care system.

S. 1503

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1503, a bill to provide for enhanced Federal efforts concerning the prevention, education, treatment, and research activities related to Lyme disease and other tick-borne diseases, including the establishment of a Tick-Borne Diseases Advisory Committee.

S. 1562

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1562, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 2248

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2248, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to coordinate Federal congenital heart disease research efforts and to improve public education and awareness of congenital heart disease, and for other purposes.

S. 2584

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of S. 2584, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 2595

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2595, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 2655

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2655, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the historic rehabilitation tax credit, and for other purposes.

S. 2659

At the request of Mr. BURR, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as cosponsors of S. 2659, a bill to reaffirm that the Environmental Protection Agency cannot regulate vehicles used solely for competition, and for other purposes.

S. 2680

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) were added as cosponsors of S. 2680, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide comprehensive mental health reform, and for other purposes.

S. 2683

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2683, a bill to include disabled veteran leave in the personnel management system of the Federal Aviation Administration.

S. 2690

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2690, a bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to modernize the funding of wildlife conservation, and for other purposes.

S. 2786

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2786, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for payments for certain rural health clinic and Federally qualified health center services furnished to hospice patients under the Medicare program.

S. 2927

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr.

COATS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2927, a bill to prevent governmental discrimination against providers of health services who decline involvement in abortion, and for other purposes.

S. 2957

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2957, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the first manned landing on the Moon.

S. 2979

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2979, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require candidates of major parties for the office of President to disclose recent tax return information.

S. 3026

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3026, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to expand and clarify the prohibition on inaccurate caller identification information and to require providers of telephone service to offer technology to subscribers to reduce the incidence of unwanted telephone calls, and for other purposes.

S. 3034

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3034, a bill to prohibit the National Telecommunications and Information Administration from allowing the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority functions contract to lapse unless specifically authorized to do so by an Act of Congress.

S. 3065

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3065, a bill to amend parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act to invest in funding prevention and family services to help keep children safe and supported at home, to ensure that children in foster care are placed in the least restrictive, most family-like, and appropriate settings, and for other purposes.

S. 3124

At the request of Mrs. ERNST, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3124, a bill to require U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to take into custody certain aliens who have been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person, and for other purposes.

S. 3129

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3129, a bill to provide for the extension of the enforcement instruction on supervision requirements for outpatient therapeutic services in critical access and small rural hospitals through 2016.

S. 3132

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3132, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program to provide service dogs to certain veterans with severe post-traumatic stress disorder.

S. 3155

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3155, a bill to amend chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code, to clarify the exception to foreign sovereign immunity set forth in section 1605(a)(3) of such title.

S. 3164

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3164, a bill to provide protection for survivors of domestic violence or sexual assault under the Fair Housing Act.

S. 3179

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3179, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve and extend the credit for carbon dioxide sequestration.

S. 3182

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3182, a bill to provide further means of accountability of the United States debt and promote fiscal responsibility.

S. 3205

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3205, a bill to allow local Federal officials to determine the manner in which nonmotorized uses may be permitted in wilderness areas, and for other purposes.

S. 3213

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3213, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for transparency of payments made from the Judgment Fund.

S. 3261

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3261, a bill to establish a business incubators program within the Department of the Interior to promote economic development in Indian reservation communities.

S. 3281

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3281, a bill to extend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996.

S. 3285

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3285, a bill to prohibit the President from using funds appropriated under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, to make payments to Iran, to impose sanctions with respect to Iranian persons that hold or detain United States citizens, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 48

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 48, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Italian Supreme Court of Cassation should domesticate and recognize judgments issued by United States courts on behalf of United States victims of terrorism, and that the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs should cease its political interference with Italy's independent judiciary, which it carries out in the interests of state sponsors of terrorism such as the Islamic Republic of Iran.

S. RES. 485

At the request of Mr. FLAKE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 485, a resolution to encourage the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to abide by constitutional provisions regarding the holding of presidential elections in 2016, with the aim of ensuring a peaceful and orderly democratic transition of power.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Ms. AYOTTE):

S. 3292. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to make the Postmaster General the importer of record for the non-letter class mail and to require the provision of advance electronic information about shipments of non-letter class mail to U.S. Customs and Border Protection and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I rise to talk about an epidemic that is affecting my State of Ohio and every State represented in this Chamber. Senator WHITEHOUSE just spoke. He worked with me over a period of about 3 years to put together legislation to address the heroin and prescription drug epidemic.

We had five conferences in Washington, DC, bringing in experts from around the country, including from my home State of Ohio. We looked at what is working and what is not working and came up with the best practices from

around the country. That is what the legislation addresses. It is comprehensive. It deals with prevention and education. It deals with treatment. It deals with recovery. We learned longer term recovery was incredibly important to success.

It actually passed this body with a vote of 92 to 2. That never happens around here. It is because working together with both sides of the aisle we were able to look at a problem objectively, take the politics out of it, and figure out what would work to help turn the tide. It is something that is urgent. We have to address it.

I will tell you now nationally it appears overdose deaths from these opioids, heroin, prescription drugs, and now synthetic heroin is the No. 1 cause of accidental death, meaning it has surpassed car accidents. Sadly, it is getting worse, not better. So those changes this Congress voted on to modernize our Federal response to prescription drug and heroin addiction are incredibly important right now.

It was evidence-based. It was something where we again took best practices to make sure we were spending more money, but that money was going to places where it was proven to work. Now that CARA is law—the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, and it was signed into law by the President about 6 weeks ago—we are working with the administration to get it implemented as quickly as possible because there are a number of new programs, new funding sources.

It authorizes another $181 million per year on top of what is already being spent on this issue. Again, importantly, it authorizes new programs that we think will work better to reverse the tide, to get at the horrible epidemic that is growing in our States. We also need to work with the administration and with Congress to ensure that in the annual funding bills that are passed around here, we are fully funding this new effort.

At the year end, which is September 30, fiscal year end for the U.S. Government, there will be a funding mechanism. It is probably going to be what is called a continuing resolution, continuing funding from last year. That is good in one sense, because we did get more funding in this year's appropriations bill for this issue. We have about a 47-percent increase in funding for this year. So that would continue next year, but that is not enough.

Unfortunately, this crisis has taken hold in a way—it has gripped our country in a way that we need more. Just to be able to fully fund the CARA legislation, we need more. So we are calling on the administration to work with us to ensure that we can get more funding into whatever is going to be passed at the end of this month, likely again a continuing resolution, to provide adequate funding to ensure that at a minimum we are funding what is in the CARA legislation.

When there is a new appropriation for next year, which I assume will happen after the election, we also have hope because both the committee in the House and the committee in the Senate went through all their process, and they reported out of committee legislation that doubles the funding for opioids over a 2-year period. They included funding that is at $471 million, a 113-percent increase over the last 2 years. So we need to have a process to get this funding done. We hope the administration will work with us on that, even in this continuing resolution.

There is a group of 100 different organizations from around the country. It is a coalition that helped pass CARA that has recently sent a letter to the White House. It includes recovery advocacy groups, it includes prevention groups, and it includes law enforcement. This group of people who are on the frontlines, in the trenches all around the country, just sent a letter to the White House thanking the President for signing CARA into law but also expressing their support for fully funding it.

What they specifically asked for was that the White House include what is called an anomaly or an add-on to the continuing resolution for this purpose. I hope the White House is listening. I hope they do it. I want to add voice to this coalition, to say this is the right thing to do. I have also brought this up with our leadership in the Congress. There will be some add-ons or anomalies to any continuing resolution. There always are. We have to be sure it is transparent, that they make sense. This one makes sense. We should make it transparent but also make it high enough so it fully funds the CARA legislation, regardless of what happens with the appropriations bills going forward.

At the very least, let's close whatever gap there is between what is in the CR and what is needed to fully fund this legislation. Because I believe this is a crisis and an emergency, I actually would support emergency funding, going over and above what is in the CARA legislation. I think we should have a debate on that issue. We had one on the Senate floor. I voted for that. We were not able to get 60 votes for it, but I do think it is an issue that rises to that extraordinary level, like the Ebola issue, like the Zika virus, issues that are truly epidemics. This is.

Let me tell you why I call it an epidemic. We found out recently that drug overdose deaths in my home State of Ohio increased from about 2,500 deaths in 2014 to more than 3,000 in 2015, an increase of 20 percent in just 1 year.

Here is the sad news. This year, we are on track to exceed that percentage increase. In other words, we are on track this year to have better than a 20-percent increase in deaths from overdoses in Ohio. The Presiding Officer's State is probably experiencing the same thing. Nationwide, the number of heroin users tripled in just 7 years, and the number of drug overdoses every year tripled in just 4 years.

Since 2000, the number of annual opioid overdoses has quadrupled. So this problem is getting worse, not better. One reason these overdoses are increasing even faster than the number of new users is that the drugs on the street are getting stronger and stronger. So you are seeing not just more addiction, but you are seeing even higher levels of overdoses—more addictive, more dangerous, and more deadly.

Heroin is already deadly enough. It is extremely addictive, but it is now being laced with drugs like fentanyl, carfentanil, and U–4. You may have heard of this and wondered what it was. Well, it is a synthetic form of heroin. It is being made somewhere in a laboratory and being added often to heroin to poison the people we represent. It is that simple. Carfentanil, fentanyl, and U–4 are more dangerous.

In Ohio, fentanyl deaths increased nearly fivefold, from 80 in 2013 to about 500 in 2014—more than doubled to over 1,000 last year. Again, this year, we are on track to exceed that number significantly. Just 3 years ago, about 1 in 20 overdoses in Ohio were a result of fentanyl. Then it was one in five. Now it is more than one in three. You can see where this is going.

Prescription drugs are often the start of this. Four out of five heroin addicts in Ohio, they say, started with prescriptions drugs. This is an addiction that sometimes is inadvertent in the sense that someone might have a medical procedure and then be given these narcotic pain pills and develop this addiction, which is a physiological change in your brain. Addiction is a disease. It needs to be treated as such.

Increasingly now we are seeing these synthetic heroins come into our communities to the point that 1 in 3 overdoses now, instead of just 3 years ago 1 in 20—in Ohio—are due to these synthetic drugs. In my hometown of Cincinnati now, those fentanyl overdoses exceed the heroin overdoses. According to Dr. Lakshmi Sammarco, who is Hamilton County coroner in Southwest Ohio, drug overdose deaths in Hamilton County increased by 40 percent from just 2014 to 2015, while fentanyl overdose deaths increased 153 percent.

By the way, Dr. Sammarco and her medical team are doing an excellent job in very difficult circumstances. They are on top of this epidemic, but they need our help.

These synthetic drugs are incredibly powerful. Heroin is already extremely addictive, as I said, and typically much cheaper, stronger, and more widely available than these prescription painkillers we talked about. Fentanyl can be 50, sometimes even 100, times as powerful as heroin. Think about that. Carfentanil is sometimes 10,000 times as powerful as morphine.

So, as you can see, as these synthetic drugs are coming into our communities, they are more dangerous, they are stronger, they are more addictive. Carfentanil is so powerful, it is primarily used as a tranquilizer for large

animals such as elephants. It is so powerful that in cases where the police who have responded to an overdose have overdosed from just breathing fentanyl in the air or getting it on their skin at the scene.

It is so powerful that sometimes multiple doses of Narcan are required to reverse an overdose. Narcan is this miracle drug that our first responders increasingly are carrying, and thank God it is there because it reverses the effects of the overdose, but Narcan is meant for a heroin overdose. Sometimes with these synthetic drugs like fentanyl and carfentanil and U–4, you need several doses of Narcan to reverse the overdose, and sometimes it does not work. I have heard cases where seven doses of Narcan were necessary to save someone's life. These synthetic drugs are taking a heavy toll on our country and my State of Ohio.

In particular, in my hometown in Ohio recently—Cincinnati, OH—in just one 6-day span in August it had 174 overdoses: 6 days, 174 overdoses in one city. That is less than 1 week in one city: 174. It is unprecedented, at least in our State. Dr. Sammarco has confirmed this sudden spike in overdoses is the result of heroin being laced with other drugs. At least in many of these cases it is carfentanil. So somebody is actually putting this large-animal tranquilizer into the heroin, mixing it, resulting in this huge spike in overdoses.

I was glad to be helpful in providing a sample of carfentanil for Coroner Sammarco, because she could not find it anywhere in the region easily. Once she found it, we were able to get the comparison of the sample to what had happened and be able to confirm that carfentanil was behind these huge increases in overdoses.

Our first responders deserve our praise because they were able to save the vast majority of these lives. So over 170 people overdosing, and yet, sadly, tragically, although there were four or five people who died, the rest of these people, over 170 people were saved. That is amazing. It is because they responded quickly. They responded professionally.

Last Wednesday I went to Fire Station 24 in Cincinnati, OH, which handled the largest number of these overdoses—1 fire station, 34 overdoses in 6 days. They talked to me about how they saved lives. I thanked them, of course, for what they are doing every day. One thing they said to me was: Senator, this is not the answer. Saving people by using Narcan is necessary, it is absolutely necessary, but they said it is not the answer.

I agree with them. The answer is getting people into treatment, getting them back on track, getting them into longer term recovery rather than applying Narcan again and again, as they tell me, sometimes to the same person. By the way, this epidemic is taking a toll on our firefighters and other first responders—police officers also. As we said, it has made their jobs more dangerous. It is also taking more of their time and resources.

Last year the number we have is that firefighters and other first responders applied Narcan 16,000 times in one State. This year it will be far higher than that. By the way, this is why CARA provides training for Narcan, the legislation we talked about earlier, the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act. It also provides more resources to our first responders to purchase Narcan. Narcan is getting more expensive, in part, because there is an increased demand. We have to be sure there are not any other reasons that those expenses are going up, and we have to be sure to provide the resources to our first responders so they can have these lifesaving drugs on hand.

By the way, firefighters all over Ohio tell me the same thing, and I have talked to a number of them. I have gone to other firehouses, and I ask the same question everywhere I go: Are you going on more fire runs or more overdose runs? The answer now—consistently, everywhere I go—is overdoses. There are more overdoses than fire runs in every firehouse I have been to in Ohio.

The scenes they encounter when they go on these runs are truly heartbreaking. They see families torn apart. During that unprecedented 6-day period in Cincinnati, they saved the lives of two parents who had overdosed in front of their two teenage sons.

Last week in West Chester Township, OH, outside of Cincinnati, police saved the lives of a father and son who together overdosed on heroin while the father was driving on Interstate I–75. Thank God no one else was injured or killed.

A few days later, in Forest Park, OH, outside of Cincinnati, a 3-year-old girl found her grandmother, who was babysitting her, unconscious from an overdose. When police arrived with Narcan to save her grandmother's life, the story from the police officer was the little girl asked one of the police officers to please hold her while her grandmother was unconscious on the floor. It is heartbreaking.

Forest Park police responded to five other overdoses that same day, including another overdose in the same apartment complex. This is a small town with a population of about 19,000 people.

Two weeks ago, the Akron Beacon Journal published a letter from a high school girl from Akron to her dad, who was addicted to heroin. She writes to her dad, in part:

> When I found out you got arrested, I was happy. . . . I was going to finally be able to sleep at night without having to worry about whether I was going to get a call the next day telling me that [heroin] had finally taken you away. I know that being in prison isn't the best life, but at least you are alive. . . . This is what heroin does: it possesses its victim and does not let go until he is dead.

To that high school girl, what we hope is that her father goes through a drug court, can get into treatment, can get into longer term recovery, reunite with his family, and get back to his life.

We know that many of the drugs that are causing so many of these overdoses in Ohio—the fentanyl, the Carfentanil, the U–4—don't come from Ohio. In fact, they don't come from any State in this body; they come from other countries. Incidentally, it doesn't mean that someday they couldn't come from this country, but right now they are coming from other countries. From all the information we have from law enforcement, we believe the vast majority of these synthetic drugs are being made in laboratories in China and in India and then shipped through the mail to our communities to meet this growing demand for drugs. The traffickers actually get this poison, this synthetic drug, through the U.S. mail system. Right now, it is difficult to detect these packages coming from overseas before it is way too late. Unlike private carriers such as UPS, FedEx, or others, the Postal Service does not require electronic Customs data for packages coming into the country, so we don't know what is coming in. This makes dangerous packages containing drugs such as fentanyl or Carfentanil or U–4 that much harder to stop.

We have had hearings on this issue in the Senate. In June, the Judiciary Committee held a hearing on synthetic drugs. A witness testified that because of this loophole of the Postal Service not requiring the information but the private carriers requiring it, getting these drugs into our communities was easier and that the drug traffickers used the mail system. To me, it is a loophole.

The Homeland Security Committee on which I sit has also held hearings and a roundtable discussion on the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic forms of heroin into this country. We learned the same thing—that there is this discrepancy between how the mail system handles it and how private carriers handle it.

Today I have introduced legislation to address the threat of synthetic drugs by simply closing that loophole, simply saying that with regard to packages coming from overseas, the Postal Service should require advanced electronic data so we know what is in these packages. This would include information such as who and where it is coming from, where it is going, and what is in it.

As Customs and Border Patrol—the border protection people—has told us, this information will provide a much better tool to law enforcement to help them ensure that these dangerous drugs won't end up in the hands of drug traffickers who then sell these dangerous drugs in our communities. It will make our streets safer and save lives by helping to prevent overdoses. I think it is a commonsense idea that builds on CARA, the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, because

while CARA addresses the demand for drugs through prevention, education, treatment, and recovery, this legislation will help to cut the supply of drugs, help to cut off the flow of this poison into our communities. I think these two ideas go hand in hand. If you are one of the 92 Senators in this body, out of 100, who voted for CARA, I hope you will support this legislation too.

Our law enforcement and first responders are doing an amazing job. They are saving lives every single day, and they are to be commended, but they need some help. They deserve our best efforts to stop these dangerous drugs from entering into the country in the first place, and so do the hundreds of thousands of families in Ohio and around the country who have been affected by this epidemic of addiction. They deserve our help as well. They deserve a safer community. They deserve peace of mind. They deserve to know that we are doing all we can to try to keep these dangerous synthetic drugs out of our communities.

Just as I did with the CARA legislation, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this additional legislation. Frankly, 3½ years ago when we started putting together the CARA legislation, if this synthetic drug issue had been at the level it is today, I believe it would have been included in the CARA legislation. But we are now seeing this epidemic growing—heroin and prescription drugs, yes, but increasingly synthetic drugs, as we talked about this evening. It is time for us to be sure we are doing all we can to keep this poison out of our communities.

By Mr. REID:

S. 3293. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation investment income held in certain funds; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3293

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

SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF INVESTMENT INCOME TO TRIBES.

Section 10807(e) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1409) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Upon completion'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—On completion''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) TRANSFER OF INVESTMENT INCOME.—The Secretary shall transfer to the Tribes in accordance with subsections (f) and (g) any investment or interest income held in the Funds, including any investment or interest income prior to the completion of the actions described in section 10808(d), for the use of the Tribes in accordance with subsections (b)(2) and (c)(2).''.

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 3295. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3295

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium Act of 2016''.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS CONSORTIUM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may work with a consortium, including the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium, to support efforts to address cybersecurity risks and incidents (as such terms are defined in section 227 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 148)), including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism.

(b) ASSISTANCE TO THE NCCIC.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may work with a consortium to assist the national cybersecurity and communications integration center of the Department of Homeland Security (established pursuant to section 227 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002) to—

(1) provide training to State and local first responders and officials specifically for preparing for and responding to cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism, in accordance with current law;

(2) develop and update a curriculum utilizing existing programs and models in accordance with such section 227, for State and local first responders and officials, related to cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism;

(3) provide technical assistance services to build and sustain capabilities in support of preparedness for and response to cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism, in accordance with such section 227;

(4) conduct cross-sector cybersecurity training and simulation exercises for entities, including State and local governments, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and private industry, to encourage community-wide coordination in defending against and responding to cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism, in accordance with subsection (c) of section 228 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 149);

(5) help States and communities develop cybersecurity information sharing programs, in accordance with section 227 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, for the dissemination of homeland security information related to cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism; and

(6) help incorporate cybersecurity risk and incident prevention and response (including related to threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism) into existing State and local emergency plans, including continuity of operations plans.

(c) PROHIBITION ON DUPLICATION.—In carrying out the functions under subsection (b), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, to the greatest extent practicable, seek to prevent unnecessary duplication of existing programs or efforts of the Department of Homeland Security.

(d) CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING SELECTION OF A CONSORTIUM.—In selecting a consortium with which to work under this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take into consideration the following:

(1) Any prior experience conducting cybersecurity training and exercises for State and local entities.

(2) Geographic diversity of the members of any such consortium so as to cover different regions across the United States.

(e) METRICS.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security works with a consortium pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall measure the effectiveness of the activities undertaken by such consortium under this Act.

(f) OUTREACH.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct outreach to universities and colleges, including historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and other minority-serving institutions, regarding opportunities to support efforts to address cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism, by working with the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a).

(g) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out this Act shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(h) CONSORTIUM DEFINED.—In this Act, the term ''consortium'' means a group primarily composed of non-profit entities, including academic institutions, that develop, update, and deliver cybersecurity training in support of homeland security.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4979. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mrs. BOXER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2848, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

SA 4980. Mr. INHOFE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4979 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 2848, supra.

SA 4981. Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2848, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4982. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2848, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4983. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4979 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 2848, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4984. Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4979 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 2848, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4979. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mrs. BOXER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2848, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Water Resources Development Act of 2016''.

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

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

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

SEC. 3. LIMITATIONS.

Nothing in this Act—

(1) 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;

(2) supersedes or authorizes any amendment to a multistate water control plan, including the Missouri River Master Water Control Manual (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act);

(3) affects any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) preempts or affects any State water law or interstate compact governing water; or

(5) affects any authority of a State, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, to manage water resources within the State.

TITLE I—PROGRAM REFORMS

SEC. 1001. STUDY OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.

Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On the request of a non-Federal interest, the Secretary may provide technical assistance relating to any aspect of the feasibility study if the non-Federal interest contracts with the Secretary to pay all costs of providing the technical assistance.''.

SEC. 1002. ADVANCED FUNDS FOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND PROJECTS.

The Act of October 15, 1940 (33 U.S.C. 701h–1), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking ''Whenever any'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Whenever any'';

(B) by striking ''a flood-control project duly adopted and authorized by law'' and inserting ''an authorized water resources development study or project,''; and

(C) by striking ''such work'' and inserting ''such study or project'';

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking ''The Secretary of the Army'' and inserting the following:

''(b) REPAYMENT.—The Secretary of the Army''; and

(B) by striking ''from appropriations which may be provided by Congress for flood-control work'' and inserting ''if specific appropriations are provided by Congress for such purpose''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) DEFINITION OF STATE.—In this section, the term 'State' means—

''(1) a State;

''(2) the District of Columbia;

''(3) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

''(4) any other territory or possession of the United States; and

''(5) a federally recognized Indian tribe or a Native village, Regional Corporation, or Village Corporation (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602)).''.

SEC. 1003. AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT AND USE MATERIALS AND SERVICES.

Section 1024 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2325a) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary is authorized to accept and use materials, services, or funds contributed by a non-Federal public entity, a nonprofit entity, or a private entity to repair, restore, replace, or maintain a water resources project in any case in which the District Commander determines that—

''(1) there is a risk of adverse impacts to the functioning of the project for the authorized purposes of the project; and

''(2) acceptance of the materials and services or funds is in the public interest.''; and

(2) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''Not later than 60 days after initiating an activity under this section,'' and inserting ''Not later than February 1 of each year after the first fiscal year in which materials, services, or funds are accepted under this section,''; and

(B) by striking ''a report'' and inserting ''an annual report''.

SEC. 1004. PARTNERSHIPS WITH NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES TO PROTECT THE FEDERAL INVESTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary is authorized to partner with a non-Federal interest for the maintenance of a water resources project to ensure that the project will continue to function for the authorized purposes of the project.

(b) FORM OF PARTNERSHIP.—Under a partnership referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary is authorized to accept and use funds, materials, and services contributed by the non-Federal interest.

(c) NO CREDIT OR REIMBURSEMENT.—Any entity that contributes materials, services, or funds under this section shall not be eligible for credit, reimbursement, or repayment for the value of those materials, services, or funds.

SEC. 1005. NON-FEDERAL STUDY AND CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may accept and expend funds provided by non-Federal interests to undertake reviews, inspections, monitoring, and other Federal activities related to non-Federal interests carrying out the study, design, or construction of water resources development projects under section 203 or 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231, 2232) or any other Federal law.

(b) INCLUSION IN COSTS.—In determining credit or reimbursement, the Secretary may include the amount of funds provided by a non-Federal interest under this section as a cost of the study, design, or construction.

SEC. 1006. MUNITIONS DISPOSAL.

Section 1027 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 426e–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting '', at full Federal expense,'' after ''The Secretary may''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''funded'' and inserting ''reimbursed''.

SEC. 1007. 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) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) USER FEES.—

''(1) COLLECTION OF FEES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may allow a non-Federal public or private 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 that entity or the Department of the Army.

''(B) USE OF VISITOR RESERVATION SERVICES.—A public or private 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.

''(2) USE OF FEES.—A non-Federal public or private entity that collects user fees under paragraph (1) may—

''(A) retain up to 100 percent of the fees collected, as determined by the Secretary; and

''(B) notwithstanding section 210(b)(4) of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. 460d–3(b)(4)), use that amount for operation, maintenance, and management at the recreation site at which the fee is collected.

''(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The authority of a non-Federal public or private entity under this subsection shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines necessary to protect the interests of the United States.''.

SEC. 1008. STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED BY THE SECRETARY.

Section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408) (commonly known as the ''Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899''), is amended—

(1) by striking ''That it shall not be lawful'' and inserting the following:

''(a) PROHIBITIONS AND PERMISSIONS.—It shall not be lawful''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) CONCURRENT REVIEW.—

''(1) NEPA REVIEW.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which an activity subject to this section requires a review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), review and approval under this section shall, to the maximum extent practicable, occur concurrently with any review and decisions made under that Act.

''(B) CORPS OF ENGINEERS AS A COOPERATING AGENCY.—If the Corps of Engineers is not the lead Federal agency for an environmental review described in subparagraph (A), the Chief of Engineers shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

''(i) participate in the review as a cooperating agency (unless the Chief of Engineers does not intend to submit comments on the project); and

''(ii) adopt and use any environmental document prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) by the lead agency to the same extent that a Federal agency could adopt or use a document prepared by another Federal agency under—

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

''(II) parts 1500 through 1508 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

''(2) REVIEWS BY SECRETARY.—In any case in which the Secretary of the Army is required to approve an action under this section and under another authority, including sections 9 and 10 of this Act, section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344), and section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413), the Secretary shall—

''(A) coordinate the reviews and, to the maximum extent practicable, carry out the reviews concurrently; and

''(B) adopt and use any document prepared by the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of complying with the same law and that addresses the same types of impacts in the same geographic area if the document, as determined by the Secretary, is current and applicable.

''(3) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary of the Army may accept and expend funds received from non-Federal public or private entities to evaluate under this section an alteration or permanent occupation or use of a work built by the United States.''.

SEC. 1009. PROJECT COMPLETION.

For any project authorized under section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–580; 106 Stat. 4835), the authorization of appropriations is increased by the amount, including in increments, necessary to allow completion of the project if—

(1) as of the date of enactment of this Act, the project has received more than $4,000,000 in Federal appropriations and those appropriations equal an amount that is greater than 80 percent of the authorized amount;

(2) significant progress has been demonstrated toward completion of the project or segments of the project but the project is not complete as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(3) the benefits of the Federal investment will not be realized without an increase in the authorization of appropriations to allow completion of the project.

SEC. 1010. CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.

(a) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—Section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701h) (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936''), is amended—

(1) by striking ''funds appropriated by the United States for''; and

(2) in the first proviso, by inserting after ''authorized purposes of the project:'' the following: ''*Provided further*, That the Secretary may receive and expend funds from a State or a political subdivision of a State and other non-Federal interests to formulate, review, or revise operational documents for any reservoir owned and operated by the Secretary (other than reservoirs in the Upper Missouri River, the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River system, the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River system, and the Stones River):''

(b) REPORT.—Section 1015 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 is amended by striking subsection (b) (33 U.S.C. 701h note; Public Law 113–121) and inserting the following:

''(b) REPORT.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Environment and Public Works and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report that—

''(1) describes the number of agreements executed in the previous fiscal year for the acceptance of contributed funds under section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701h) (commonly known as the 'Flood Control Act of 1936'); and

''(2) includes information on the projects and amounts of contributed funds referred to in paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 1011. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN BENEFITS AND COSTS INCLUDED IN FINAL FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For a navigation project authorized after November 7, 2007, involving offshore oil and gas fabrication ports, the recommended plan by the Chief of Engineers shall be the plan that uses the value of future energy exploration and production fabrication contracts and the transportation savings that would result from a larger navigation channel in accordance with section 6009 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (Public Law 109–13; 119 Stat. 282).

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In addition to projects described in subsection (a), this section shall apply to—

(1) a project that has undergone an economic benefits update; and

(2) at the request of the non-Federal sponsor, any ongoing feasibility study for which the benefits under section 6009 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (Public Law 109–13; 119 Stat. 282) may apply.

SEC. 1012. LEVERAGING FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a non-Federal interest, the Secretary may review proposals to increase the quantity of available supplies of water at Federal water resources projects through—

(1) modification of a water resources project;

(2) modification of how a project is managed; or

(3) accessing water released from a project.

(b) PROPOSALS INCLUDED.—A proposal under subsection (a) may include—

(1) increasing the storage capacity of the project;

(2) diversion of water released or withdrawn from the project—

(A) to recharge groundwater;

(B) to aquifer storage and recovery; or

(C) to any other storage facility;

(3) construction of facilities for delivery of water from pumping stations constructed by the Secretary;

(4) construction of facilities to access water; and

(5) a combination of the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (4).

(c) EXCLUSIONS.—This section shall not apply to a proposal that—

(1) reallocates existing water supply or hydropower storage; or

(2) reduces water available for any authorized project purpose.

(d) OTHER FEDERAL PROJECTS.—In any case in which a proposal relates to a Federal project that is not owned by the Secretary, this section shall apply only to activities under the authority of the Secretary.

(e) REVIEW PROCESS.—

(1) NOTICE.—On receipt of a proposal submitted under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide a copy of the proposal to each entity described in paragraph (2) and if applicable, the Federal agency that owns the project, in the case of a project owned by an agency other than the Department of the Army.

(2) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—In reviewing proposals submitted under subsection (a), and prior to making any decisions regarding a proposal, the Secretary shall comply with all applicable public participation requirements under law, including consultation with—

(A) affected States;

(B) Power Marketing Administrations, in the case of reservoirs with Federal hydropower projects;

(C) entities responsible for operation and maintenance costs;

(D) any entity that has a contractual right from the Federal Government or a State to withdraw water from, or use storage at, the project;

(E) entities that the State determines hold rights under State law to the use of water from the project; and

(F) units of local government with flood risk reduction responsibilities downstream of the project.

(f) AUTHORITIES.—A proposal submitted to the Secretary under subsection (a) may be reviewed and approved, if applicable and appropriate, under—

(1) the specific authorization for the water resources project;

(2) section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a);

(3) section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b); and

(4) section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (commonly known as the ''Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899'') (33 U.S.C. 408).

(g) LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary shall not approve a proposal submitted under subsection (a) that—

(1) is not supported by the Federal agency that owns the project if the owner is not the Secretary;

(2) interferes with an authorized purpose of the project;

(3) adversely impacts contractual rights to water or storage at the reservoir;

(4) adversely impacts legal rights to water under State law, as determined by an affected State;

(5) increases costs for any entity other than the entity that submitted the proposal; or

(6) if a project is subject to section 301(e) of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b(e)), makes modifications to the project that do not meet the requirements of that section unless the modification is submitted to and authorized by Congress.

(h) COST SHARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), 100 percent of the cost of developing, reviewing, and implementing a proposal submitted under subsection (a) shall be provided by an entity other than the Federal Government.

(2) PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES.—In the case of a proposal from an entity authorized to receive assistance under section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-16), the Secretary may use funds available under that section to pay 50 percent of the cost of a review of a proposal submitted under subsection (a).

(3) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the operation and maintenance costs for the non-Federal sponsor of a proposal submitted under subsection (a) shall be 100 percent of the separable operation and maintenance costs associated with the costs of implementing the proposal.

(B) CERTAIN WATER SUPPLY STORAGE PROJECTS.—For a proposal submitted under subsection (a) for constructing additional water supply storage at a reservoir for use under a water supply storage agreement, in addition to the costs under subparagraph (A), the non-Federal costs shall include the proportional share of any joint-use costs for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, or rehabilitation of the reservoir project determined in accordance with section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b).

(C) VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—An entity other than an entity described in subparagraph (A) may voluntarily contribute to the costs of implementing a proposal submitted under subsection (a).

(i) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may receive and expend funds contributed by a non-Federal interest for the review and approval of a proposal submitted under subsection (a).

(j) ASSISTANCE.—On request by a non-Federal interest, the Secretary may provide technical assistance in the development or implementation of a proposal under subsection (a), including assistance in obtaining necessary permits for construction, if the non-Federal interest contracts with the Secretary to pay all costs of providing the technical assistance.

(k) EXCLUSION.—This section shall not apply to reservoirs in—

(1) the Upper Missouri River;

(2) the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint river system;

(3) the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa river system; and

(4) the Stones River.

SEC. 1013. NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), using amounts available in the revolving fund established by section 101 of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) and not otherwise obligated, the Secretary may—

(1) design, renovate, and construct additions to 2 buildings located on Hanscom Air Force Base in Bedford, Massachusetts for the headquarters of the New England District of the Army Corps of Engineers; and

(2) carry out such construction and infrastructure improvements as are required to support the headquarters of the New England District of the Army Corps of Engineers, 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 section 101 of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) is appropriately reimbursed from funds appropriated for programs that receive a benefit under this section.

SEC. 1014. BUFFALO DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), using amounts available in the revolving fund established by section 101 of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) and not otherwise obligated, the Secretary may—

(1) design and construct a new building in Buffalo, New York, for the headquarters of the Buffalo District of the Army Corps of Engineers; and

(2) carry out such construction and infrastructure improvements as are required to support the headquarters and related installations and facilities of the Buffalo District of the Army Corps of Engineers, including any necessary demolition or renovation of the existing infrastructure.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the revolving fund established by section 101 of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) is appropriately reimbursed from funds appropriated for programs that receive a benefit under this section.

SEC. 1015. COMPLETION OF ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECTS.

Section 2039 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2330a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) INCLUSIONS.—A monitoring plan under subsection (b) shall include a description of—

''(1) the types and number of restoration activities to be conducted;

''(2) the physical action to be undertaken to achieve the restoration objectives of the project;

''(3) the functions and values that will result from the restoration plan; and

''(4) a contingency plan for taking corrective actions in cases in which monitoring demonstrates that restoration measures are not achieving ecological success in accordance with criteria described in the monitoring plan.

''(e) CONCLUSION OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY.—The responsibility of the non-Federal sponsor for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the ecosystem restoration project shall cease 10 years after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination of success under subsection (b)(2).''.

SEC. 1016. CREDIT FOR DONATED GOODS.

Section 221(a)(4)(D)(iv) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b(a)(4)(D)(iv)) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''regardless of the cost incurred by the non-Federal interest,'' before ''shall not''; and

(2) by striking ''costs'' and inserting ''value''.

SEC. 1017. STRUCTURAL HEALTH MONITORING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall design and develop a structural health monitoring program to assess and improve the condition of infrastructure constructed and maintained by the Corps of Engineers, including research, design, and development of systems and frameworks for—

(1) response to flood and earthquake events;

(2) pre-disaster mitigation measures;

(3) lengthening the useful life of the infrastructure; and

(4) identifying risks due to sea level rise.

(b) CONSULTATION AND CONSIDERATION.—In developing the program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consult with academic and other experts; and

(2) consider models for maintenance and repair information, the development of degradation models for real-time measurements and environmental inputs, and research on qualitative inspection data as surrogate sensors.

SEC. 1018. FISH AND WILDLIFE MITIGATION.

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

(1) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively; and

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

''(D) include measures to protect or restore habitat connectivity'';

(B) in paragraph (6)(C), by striking ''impacts'' and inserting ''impacts, including impacts to habitat connectivity''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (11) and inserting the following:

''(11) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subsection—

''(A) requires the Secretary to undertake additional mitigation for existing projects for which mitigation has already been initiated, including the addition of fish passage to an existing water resources development project; or

''(B) affects the mitigation responsibilities of the Secretary under any other provision of law.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(j) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary may use funds made available for preconstruction engineering and design prior to authorization of project construction to satisfy mitigation requirements through third-party arrangements or to acquire interests in land necessary for meeting mitigation requirements under this section.

''(k) MEASURES.—The Secretary shall consult with interested members of the public, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, States, including State fish and game departments, and interested local governments to identify standard measures under subsection (h)(6)(C) that reflect the best available scientific information for evaluating habitat connectivity.''.

SEC. 1019. NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.

Section 221(b)(1) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''or a Native village, Regional Corporation, or Village Corporation (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602))'' after ''Indian tribe''.

SEC. 1020. DISCRETE SEGMENT.

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

(1) by striking ''project or separable element'' each place it appears and inserting ''project, separable element, or discrete segment'';

(2) by striking ''project, or separable element thereof,'' each place it appears and inserting ''project, separable element, or discrete segment of a project'';

(3) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively, and indenting appropriately; and

(B) by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through ''In this section, the'' and inserting the following:

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) DISCRETE SEGMENT.—The term 'discrete segment', with respect to a project, means a physical portion of the project, as described in design documents, that is environmentally acceptable, is complete, will not create a hazard, and functions independently so that the non-Federal sponsor can operate and maintain the discrete segment in advance of completion of the total project or separable element of the project.

''(2) WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.—The'';

(4) in subsection (b)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''project, or separate element thereof'' and inserting ''project, separable element, or discrete segment of a project''; and

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (3)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''project'' and inserting ''project, separable element, or discrete segment'';

(B) in paragraph (4), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''project, or a separable element of a water resources development project,'' and inserting ''project, separable element, or discrete segment of a project''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) REPAYMENT OF REIMBURSEMENT.—If the non-Federal interest receives reimbursement for a discrete segment of a project and fails to complete the entire project or separable element of the project, the non-Federal interest shall repay to the Secretary the amount of the reimbursement, plus interest.''.

SEC. 1021. 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:

''(C) RAIL CARRIER.—The term 'rail carrier' has the meaning given the term in section 10102 of title 49, United States Code.'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''or natural gas company'' and inserting '', natural gas company, or rail carrier'';

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''or natural gas company'' and inserting '', natural gas company, or rail carrier''; and

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and natural gas companies'' and inserting '', natural gas companies, and rail carriers, including an evaluation of the compliance with all requirements of this section and, with respect to a permit for those entities, the requirements of all applicable Federal laws''.

SEC. 1022. INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH PROGRAM.

Section 401 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2329) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may engage in activities to inform the United States of technological innovations abroad that could significantly improve water resources development in the United States.

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—Activities under paragraph (1) may include—

''(A) development, monitoring, assessment, and dissemination of information about foreign water resources projects that could significantly improve water resources development in the United States;

''(B) research, development, training, and other forms of technology transfer and exchange; and

''(C) offering technical services that cannot be readily obtained in the private sector to be incorporated into water resources projects if the costs for assistance will be recovered under the terms of each project.''.

SEC. 1023. WETLANDS MITIGATION.

Section 2036(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2317b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) MITIGATION BANKS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall issue implementation guidance that provides for the consideration of the entire amount of potential credits available at in-kind, in-basin mitigation banks and in-lieu fee programs for water resource development project feasibility studies.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—All potential mitigation bank and in-lieu fee credits shall be considered a reasonable alternative for planning purposes if the applicable mitigation bank—

''(i) has an approved mitigation banking instrument; and

''(ii) has completed a functional analysis of the potential credits using the approved Corps of Engineers certified habitat assessment model specific to the region.''.

SEC. 1024. USE OF YOUTH SERVICE AND CONSERVATION CORPS.

Section 213 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2339) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) YOUTH SERVICE AND CONSERVATION CORPS.—The Secretary shall encourage each district of the Corps of Engineers to enter into cooperative agreements authorized under this section with qualified youth service and conservation corps to perform appropriate projects.''.

SEC. 1025. DEBRIS REMOVAL.

Section 3 of the Act entitled ''An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes'', approved March 2, 1945 (33 U.S.C. 603a), is amended—

(1) by striking ''$1,000,000'' and inserting ''$5,000,000'';

(2) by striking ''accumulated snags and other debris'' and inserting ''accumulated snags, obstructions, and other debris located in or adjacent to a Federal channel''; and

(3) by striking ''or flood control'' and inserting '', flood control, or recreation''.

SEC. 1026. AQUACULTURE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall carry out an assessment of the shellfish aquaculture industry, including—

(1) an examination of Federal and State laws (including regulations) in each relevant district of the Corps of Engineers;

(2) the number of shellfish aquaculture leases, verifications, or permits in place in each relevant district of the Corps of Engineers;

(3) the period of time required to secure a shellfish aquaculture lease, verification, or permit from each relevant jurisdiction; and

(4) the experience of the private sector in applying for shellfish aquaculture permits from different jurisdictions of the Corps of Engineers and different States.

(b) STUDY AREA.—The study area shall comprise, to the maximum extent practicable, the following applicable locations:

(1) The Chesapeake Bay.

(2) The Gulf Coast States.

(3) The State of California.

(4) The State of Washington.

(c) FINDINGS.—Not later than 225 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Environment and Public Works and on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report containing the findings of the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 1027. LEVEE VEGETATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3013(g)(1) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 701n note; Public Law 113–121) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''remove existing vegetation or'' after ''the Secretary shall not''; and

(2) by striking ''as a condition or requirement for any approval or funding of a project, or any other action''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) describes the reasons for the failure of the Secretary to meet the deadlines in subsection (f) of section 3013 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 701n note; Public Law 113–121); and

(2) provides a plan for completion of the activities required in that subsection (f).

SEC. 1028. PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES.

Section 22(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-16(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting '', a group of States, or a regional or national consortia of States'' after ''working with a State''; and

(2) by striking ''located within the boundaries of such State''.

SEC. 1029. PRIORITIZATION.

Section 1011 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2341a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(C), by inserting ''restore or'' before ''prevent the loss''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking ''that—'' and all that follows through ''(II)'' and inserting ''that''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (C) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(C) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated), by striking ''For'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED PROGRAMMATIC AUTHORITIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

''(A) a list of all programmatic authorities for aquatic ecosystem restoration or improvement of the environment that—

''(i) were authorized or modified in the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1041) or any subsequent Act; and

''(ii) that meet the criteria described in paragraph (1); and

''(B) a plan for expeditiously completing the projects under the authorities described in subparagraph (A), subject to available funding.''.

SEC. 1030. KENNEWICK MAN.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLAIMANT TRIBES.—The term ''claimant tribes'' means the Indian tribes and band referred to in the letter from Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera, relating to the human remains and dated September 21, 2000.

(2) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

(3) HUMAN REMAINS.—The term ''human remains'' means the human remains that—

(A) are known as Kennewick Man or the Ancient One, which includes the projectile point lodged in the right ilium bone, as well as any residue from previous sampling and studies; and

(B) are part of archaeological collection number 45BN495.

(b) TRANSFER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law, including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), or law of the State of Washington, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Chief of Engineers, shall transfer the human remains to the Department, on the condition that the Department, acting through the State Historic Preservation Officer, disposes of the remains and repatriates the remains to claimant tribes.

(c) COST.—The Corps of Engineers shall be responsible for any costs associated with the transfer.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The transfer shall be limited solely to the human remains portion of the archaeological collection.

(2) SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall have no further responsibility for the human remains transferred pursuant to subsection (b) after the date of the transfer.

SEC. 1031. REVIEW OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASSETS.

Section 6002(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public

Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1349) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) The extent to which the property has economic, cultural, historic, or recreational significance or impacts at the national, State, or local level.''.

SEC. 1032. TRANSFER OF EXCESS CREDIT.

Section 1020 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2223) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''Subject to subsection (b)'' and inserting the following:

''(a) APPLICATION OF CREDIT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b)''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) REASONABLE INTERVALS.—On request from a non-Federal interest, the credit described in subsection (a) may be applied at reasonable intervals as those intervals occur and are identified as being in excess of the required non-Federal cost share prior to completion of the study or project if the credit amount is verified by the Secretary.'';

(2) by striking subsection (d); and

(3) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

SEC. 1033. SURPLUS WATER STORAGE.

Section 1046(c) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1254) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) TIME LIMIT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary has documented the volume of surplus water available, not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request for a contract and easement, the Secretary shall issue a decision on the request.

''(B) OUTSTANDING INFORMATION.—If the Secretary has not documented the volume of surplus water available, not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request for a contract and easement, the Secretary shall provide to the requester—

''(i) an identification of any outstanding information that is needed to make a final decision;

''(ii) the date by which the information referred to in clause (i) shall be obtained; and

''(iii) the date by which the Secretary will make a final decision on the request.''.

SEC. 1034. HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION.

Section 3(c)(2)(B) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (33 U.S.C. 426g(c)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

SEC. 1035. FISH HATCHERIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may operate a fish hatchery for the purpose of restoring a population of fish species located in the region surrounding the fish hatchery that is listed as a threatened species or an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or a similar State law.

(b) COSTS.—A non-Federal entity, another Federal agency, or a group of non-Federal entities or other Federal agencies shall be responsible for 100 percent of the additional costs associated with managing a fish hatchery for the purpose described in subsection (a) that are not authorized as of the date of enactment of this Act for the fish hatchery.

SEC. 1036. FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND WATERSHED ASSESSMENTS.

(a) VERTICAL INTEGRATION AND ACCELERATION OF STUDIES.—Section 1001(d) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c(d)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) REPORT.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that identifies any feasibility study for which the Secretary in the preceding fiscal year approved an increase in cost or extension in time as provided under this section, including an identification of the specific 1 or more factors used in making the determination that the project is complex.''.

(b) COST SHARING.—Section 105(a)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(a)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking the subparagraph designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(A) REQUIREMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—For the purpose of meeting or otherwise communicating with prospective non-Federal sponsors to identify the scope of a potential water resources project feasibility study, identifying the Federal interest, developing the cost sharing agreement, and developing the project management plan, the first $100,000 of the feasibility study shall be a Federal expense.''.

(c) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—Section 729(f)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2267a(f)(1)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end '', except that the first $100,000 of the assessment shall be a Federal expense''.

SEC. 1037. SHORE DAMAGE PREVENTION OR MITIGATION.

Section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''measures'' and all that follows through ''project'' and inserting ''measures, including a study, shall be cost-shared in the same proportion as the cost-sharing provisions applicable to construction of the project''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) REIMBURSEMENT FOR FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this subsection, in any case in which the Secretary implements a project under this section, the Secretary shall reimburse or credit the non-Federal interest for any amounts contributed for the study evaluating the damage in excess of the non-Federal share of the costs, as determined under subsection (b).''.

SEC. 1038. ENHANCING LAKE RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

Section 3134 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1142) is amended by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 1039. COST ESTIMATES.

Section 2008 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2340) is amended by striking subsection (c).

SEC. 1040. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

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

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''the Secretary'' and all that follows through ''projects'' and inserting ''the Secretary may carry out water-related planning activities, or activities relating to the study, design, and construction of water resources development projects or projects for the preservation of cultural and natural resources,'';

(B) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''(2) MATTERS TO BE STUDIED.—A study'' and inserting the following:

''(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Any activity''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) FEASIBILITY STUDY AND REPORTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—On the request of an Indian tribe, the Secretary shall conduct a study, and provide to the Indian tribe a report describing the feasibility of a water resources development project or project for the preservation of cultural and natural resources described in paragraph (1).

''(B) RECOMMENDATION.—A report under subparagraph (A) may, but shall not be required to, contain a recommendation on a specific water resources development project.

''(C) FUNDING.—The first $100,000 of a study under this paragraph shall be at full Federal expense.

''(4) DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out the design and construction of a water resources development project or project for the preservation of cultural and natural resources described in paragraph (1) that the Secretary determines is feasible if the Federal share of the cost of the project is not more than $10,000,000.

''(B) SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION.—If the Federal share of the cost of a project described in subparagraph (A) is more than $10,000,000, the Secretary may only carry out the project if Congress enacts a law authorizing the Secretary to carry out the project.'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''studies'' and inserting ''any activity''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''carrying out projects studied'' and inserting ''any activity conducted'';

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''a study'' and inserting ''any activity conducted''; and

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

''(2) CREDIT.—The Secretary may credit toward the non-Federal share of the costs of any activity conducted under subsection (b) the cost of services, studies, supplies, or other in-kind contributions provided by the non-Federal interest.

''(3) SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—The Secretary shall not require an Indian tribe to waive the sovereign immunity of the Indian tribe as a condition to entering into a cost-sharing agreement under this subsection.

''(4) WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of costs for the study of a water resources development project described in subsection (b)(1) shall be 50 percent.

''(B) OTHER COSTS.—The non-Federal share of costs of design and construction of a project described in subparagraph (A) shall be assigned to the appropriate project purposes described in sections 101 and 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211, 2213) and shared in the same percentages as the purposes to which the costs are assigned.

''(5) PROJECTS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of costs for the study of a project for the preservation of cultural and natural resources described in subsection (b)(1) shall be 50 percent.

''(B) OTHER COSTS.—The non-Federal share of costs of design and construction of a project described in subparagraph (A) shall be 65 percent.

''(6) WATER-RELATED PLANNING ACTIVITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of costs of a watershed and river basin assessment shall be 25 percent.

''(B) OTHER COSTS.—The non-Federal share of costs of other water-related planning activities described in subsection (b)(1) shall be 65 percent.''; and

(4) by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 1041. COST SHARING FOR TERRITORIES AND INDIAN TRIBES.

Section 1156 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2310) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**TERRITORIES**'' and inserting ''**TERRITORIES AND INDIAN TRIBES**''; and

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall waive local cost-sharing requirements up to $200,000 for all studies, projects, and assistance under section 22(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-16(a))—

''(1) in American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and

''(2) for any Indian tribe (as defined in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a)).''.

SEC. 1042. LOCAL GOVERNMENT WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS.

The Secretary, with the consent of the non-Federal sponsor of a feasibility study for a water resources development project, may enter into a feasibility study cost-sharing agreement under section 221(a) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b(a)), to allow a unit of local government in a watershed that has adopted a local or regional water management plan to participate in the feasibility study to determine if there is an opportunity to include additional feasible elements in the project being studied to help achieve the purposes identified in the local or regional water management plan.

SEC. 1043. CREDIT IN LIEU OF REIMBURSEMENT.

Section 1022 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2225) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''that has been constructed by a non-Federal interest under section 211 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 701b–13) before the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''for which a written agreement with the Corps of Engineers for construction was finalized on or before December 31, 2014, under section 211 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 701b–13) (as it existed before the repeal made by section 1014(c)(3))''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''share of the cost of the non-Federal interest of carrying out other flood damage reduction projects or studies'' and inserting ''non-Federal share of the cost of carrying out other water resources development projects or studies of the non-Federal interest''.

SEC. 1044. RETROACTIVE CHANGES TO COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS.

Study costs incurred before the date of execution of a feasibility cost-sharing agreement for a project to be carried out under section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330) shall be Federal costs, if—

(1) the study was initiated before October 1, 2006; and

(2) the feasibility cost-sharing agreement was not executed before January 1, 2014.

SEC. 1045. EASEMENTS FOR ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, OR BROADBAND SERVICE FACILITIES ELIGIBLE FOR FINANCING UNDER THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT OF 1936.

(a) DEFINITION OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.—In this section, the term ''water resources development project'' means a project under the administrative jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers that is subject to part 327 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

(b) NO CONSIDERATION FOR EASEMENTS.—The Secretary may not collect consideration for an easement across water resources development project land for the electric, telephone, or broadband service facilities of nonprofit organizations eligible for financing under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 901 et seq.).

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of the Secretary under section 2695 of title 10, United States Code, or under section 9701 of title 31, United State Code, to collect funds to cover reasonable administrative expenses incurred by the Secretary.

SEC. 1046. STUDY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF INNOVATIVE MATERIALS.

(a) DEFINITION OF INNOVATIVE MATERIAL.—In this section, the term ''innovative material'', with respect to a water resources development project, includes high performance concrete formulations, geosynthetic materials, advanced alloys and metals, reinforced polymer composites, and any other material, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into a contract with the Transportation Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences—

(A) to develop a proposal to study the use and performance of innovative materials in water resources development projects carried out by the Corps of Engineers; and

(B) after the opportunity for public comment provided in accordance with subsection (c), to carry out the study proposed under subparagraph (A).

(2) CONTENTS.—The study under paragraph (1) shall identify—

(A) the conditions that result in degradation of water resources infrastructure;

(B) the capabilities of the innovative materials in reducing degradation;

(C) barriers to the expanded successful use of innovative materials;

(D) recommendations on including performance-based requirements for the incorporation of innovative materials into the Unified Facilities Guide Specifications;

(E) recommendations on how greater use of innovative materials could increase performance of an asset of the Corps of Engineers in relation to extended service life;

(F) additional ways in which greater use of innovative materials could empower the Corps of Engineers to accomplish the goals of the Strategic Plan for Civil Works of the Corps of Engineers; and

(G) recommendations on any further research needed to improve the capabilities of innovative materials in achieving extended service life and reduced maintenance costs in water resources development infrastructure.

(c) PUBLIC COMMENT.—After developing the study proposal under subsection (b)(1)(A) and before carrying out the study under subsection (b)(1)(B), the Secretary shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the study proposal.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the study under subsection (b)(1), the Secretary, at a minimum, shall consult with relevant experts on engineering, environmental, and industry considerations.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study required under subsection (b)(1).

TITLE II—NAVIGATION

SEC. 2001. PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE INLAND WATERWAYS TRUST FUND.

Beginning on June 10, 2014, and ending on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act, section 1001(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579a(b)(2)) shall not apply to any project authorized to receive funding from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund established by section 9506(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 2002. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FUEL-TAXED INLAND WATERWAYS.

Section 102(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2212(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) CREDIT OR REIMBURSEMENT.—The Federal share of operation and maintenance carried out by a non-Federal interest under this subsection after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 shall be eligible for reimbursement or for credit toward—

''(A) the non-Federal share of future operation and maintenance under this subsection; or

''(B) any measure carried out by the Secretary under section 3017(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3303a note; Public Law 113–121).''.

SEC. 2003. FUNDING FOR HARBOR MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS.

Section 2101 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''The target total'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (c), the target total'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

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

''(c) EXCEPTION.—If the target total budget resources for a fiscal year described in subparagraphs (A) through (J) of subsection (b)(1) is lower than the target total budget resources for the previous fiscal year, then the target total budget resources shall be adjusted to be equal to the lesser of—

''(1) 103 percent of the total budget resources appropriated for the previous fiscal year; or

''(2) 100 percent of the total amount of harbor maintenance taxes received in the previous fiscal year.''.

SEC. 2004. DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL.

Disposal of dredged material shall not be considered environmentally acceptable for the purposes of identifying the Federal standard (as defined in section 335.7 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)) if the disposal violates applicable State water quality standards approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1313).

SEC. 2005. CAPE ARUNDEL DISPOSAL SITE, MAINE.

(a) DEADLINE.—The Cape Arundel Disposal Site selected by the Department of the Army as an alternative dredged material disposal site under section 103(b) of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413(b)) and reopened pursuant to section 113 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 158) (referred to in this section as the ''Site'') may remain open until the earlier of—

(1) the date on which the Site does not have any remaining disposal capacity;

(2) the date on which an environmental impact statement designating an alternative dredged material disposal site for southern Maine has been completed; or

(3) the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—The use of the Site as a dredged material disposal site under subsection (a) shall be subject to the conditions that—

(1) conditions at the Site remain suitable for the continued use of the Site as a dredged material disposal site; and

(2) the Site not be used for the disposal of more than 80,000 cubic yards from any single dredging project.

SEC. 2006. MAINTENANCE OF HARBORS OF REFUGE.

The Secretary is authorized to maintain federally authorized harbors of refuge to restore and maintain the authorized dimensions of the harbors.

SEC. 2007. AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the Commandant of the Coast Guard regarding navigation on the Ouachita-Black Rivers; and

(2) share information regarding the assistance that the Secretary can provide regarding the placement of any aids to navigation on the rivers referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the outcome of the consultation under subsection (a).

SEC. 2008. BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL.

Section 204(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) SPECIAL RULE.—Disposal of dredged material under this subsection may include a single or periodic application of sediment for beneficial use and shall not require operation and maintenance.

''(4) DISPOSAL AT NON-FEDERAL COST.—The Secretary may accept funds from a non-Federal interest to dispose of dredged material as provided under section 103(d)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(d)(1)).''.

SEC. 2009. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF HARBOR PROJECTS.

Section 210(c)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(c)(3)) is amended by striking ''for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2022'' and inserting ''for each fiscal year''.

SEC. 2010. ADDITIONAL MEASURES AT DONOR PORTS AND ENERGY TRANSFER PORTS.

Section 2106 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (6) as paragraphs (3) through (7), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) DISCRETIONARY CARGO.—The term 'discretionary cargo' means maritime cargo that is destined for inland locations and that can be economically shipped through multiple seaports located in different countries or regions.'';

(C) in paragraph (3) (as redesignated)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as clause (i) through (iv), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(ii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as redesignated), by striking ''The term'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) CALCULATION.—For the purpose of calculating the percentage described in subparagraph (A)(iii), payments described under subsection (c)(1) shall not be included.'';

(D) in paragraph (5)(A) (as redesignated), by striking ''Code of Federal Regulation'' and inserting ''Code of Federal Regulations''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) MEDIUM-SIZED DONOR PORT.—The term 'medium-sized donor port' means a port—

''(A) that is subject to the harbor maintenance fee under section 24.24 of title 19, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation);

''(B) at which the total amount of harbor maintenance taxes collected comprise annually more than $5,000,000 but less than $15,000,000 of the total funding of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund established under section 9505 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

''(C) that received less than 25 percent of the total amount of harbor maintenance taxes collected at that port in the previous 5 fiscal years; and

''(D) that is located in a State in which more than 2,000,000 cargo containers were unloaded from or loaded onto vessels in fiscal year 2012.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''donor ports'' and inserting ''donor ports, medium-sized donor ports,'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

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

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

''(B) shall be made available to a port as either a donor port, medium-sized donor port, or an energy transfer port, and no port may receive amounts from more than 1 designation; and

''(C) for donor ports and medium-sized donor ports—

''(i) 50 percent of the funds shall be equally divided between the eligible donor ports as authorized by this section; and

''(ii) 50 percent of the funds shall be divided between the eligible donor ports and eligible medium-sized donor ports based on the percentage of the total Harbor Maintenance Tax revenues generated at each eligible donor port and medium-sized donor port.'';

(3) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''donor port'' and inserting ''donor port, a medium-sized donor port,'';

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

''(d) ADMINISTRATION OF PAYMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If a donor port, a medium-sized donor port, or an energy transfer port elects to provide payments to importers or shippers under subsection (c), the Secretary shall transfer to the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection the amount that would otherwise be provided to the port under this section that is equal to those payments to provide the payments to the importers or shippers of the discretionary cargo that is—

''(A) shipped through respective eligible ports; and

''(B) most at risk of diversion to seaports outside of the United States.

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary. in consultation with the eligible port, shall limit payments to top importers or shippers through an eligible port, as ranked by value of discretionary cargo.''; and

(5) in subsection (f)—

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

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the total amounts made available from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund exceed the total amounts made available from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in fiscal year 2012, there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000 from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.'';

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

''(2) DIVISION BETWEEN DONOR PORTS, MEDIUM-SIZED DONOR PORTS, AND ENERGY TRANSFER PORTS.—For each fiscal year, amounts made available to carry out this section shall be provided in equal amounts to—

''(A) donor ports and medium-sized donor ports; and

''(B) energy transfer ports.''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 2011. HARBOR DEEPENING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''the date of enactment of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1193)'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''45 feet'' and inserting ''50 feet''; and

(3) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''45 feet'' and inserting ''50 feet''.

(b) DEFINITION OF DEEP-DRAFT HARBOR.—Section 214(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2241(1)) is amended by striking ''45 feet'' and inserting ''50 feet''.

SEC. 2012. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF INLAND MISSISSIPPI RIVER PORTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INLAND MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The term ''inland Mississippi River'' means the portion of the Mississippi River that begins at the confluence of the Minnesota River and ends at the confluence of the Red River.

(2) SHALLOW DRAFT.—The term ''shallow draft'' means a project that has a depth of less than 14 feet.

(b) DREDGING ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall carry out dredging activities on shallow draft ports located on the inland Mississippi River to the respective authorized widths and depths of those inland ports, as authorized on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For each fiscal year, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $25,000,000.

SEC. 2013. IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE.

Section 2102 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1273) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 the Secretary shall publish on the website of the Corps of Engineers guidance on the implementation of this section and the amendments made by this section.''.

SEC. 2014. 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)(3), by inserting ''in which the project is located or of a community that is located in the region that is served by the project and that will rely on the project'' after ''community''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or of a community that is located in the region to be served by the project and that will rely on the project'' after ''community'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''local population'' and inserting ''regional population to be served by the project''; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking ''community'' and inserting ''local community or to a community that is located in the region to be served by the project and that will rely on the project''.

SEC. 2015. NON-FEDERAL INTEREST DREDGING AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may permit a non-Federal interest to carry out, for

an authorized navigation project (or a separable element of an authorized navigation project), such maintenance activities as are necessary to ensure that the project is maintained to not less than the minimum project dimensions.

(b) COST LIMITATIONS.—Except as provided in this section and subject to the availability of appropriations, the costs incurred by a non-Federal interest in performing the maintenance activities described in subsection (a) shall be eligible for reimbursement, not to exceed an amount that is equal to the estimated Federal cost for the performance of the maintenance activities.

(c) AGREEMENT.—Before initiating maintenance activities under this section, the non-Federal interest shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary that specifies, for the performance of the maintenance activities, the terms and conditions that are acceptable to the non-Federal interest and the Secretary.

(d) PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT.—In carrying out maintenance activities under this section, a non-Federal interest shall—

(1) provide equipment at no cost to the Federal Government; and

(2) hold and save the United States free from any and all damage that arises from the use of the equipment of the non-Federal interest, except for damage due to the fault or negligence of a contractor of the Federal Government.

(e) REIMBURSEMENT ELIGIBILITY LIMITATIONS.—Costs that are eligible for reimbursement under this section are those costs directly related to the costs associated with operation and maintenance of the dredge based on the lesser of the period of time for which—

(1) the dredge is being used in the performance of work for the Federal Government during a given fiscal year; and

(2) the actual fiscal year Federal appropriations identified for that portion of maintenance dredging that are made available.

(f) AUDIT.—Not earlier than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may conduct an audit on any maintenance activities for an authorized navigation project (or a separable element of an authorized navigation project) carried out under this section to determine if permitting a non-Federal interest to carry out maintenance activities under this section has resulted in—

(1) improved reliability and safety for navigation; and

(2) cost savings to the Federal Government.

(g) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary under this section terminates on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2016. TRANSPORTATION COST SAVINGS.

Section 210(e)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(e)(3)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

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

''(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—For the first report following the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, in the report submitted under subparagraph (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 referred to in subsection (a)(2), on a project-by-project basis.''.

SEC. 2017. DREDGED MATERIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding part 335 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, the Secretary may place dredged material from the operation and maintenance of an authorized Federal water resources project at another authorized water resource project if the Secretary determines that—

(1) the placement of the dredged material would—

(A)(i) enhance protection from flooding caused by storm surges or sea level rise; or

(ii) significantly contribute to shoreline resiliency, including the resilience and restoration of wetland; and

(B) be in the public interest; and

(2) the cost associated with the placement of the dredged material is reasonable in relation to the associated environmental, flood protection, and resiliency benefits.

(b) ADDITIONAL COSTS.—If the cost of placing the dredged material at another authorized water resource project exceeds the cost of depositing the dredged material in accordance with the Federal standard (as defined in section 335.7 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act)), the Secretary shall not require a non-Federal entity to bear any of the increased costs associated with the placement of the dredged material.

TITLE III—SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

SEC. 3001. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE FOR NON-FEDERAL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n), is amended—

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

''(3) DEFINITION OF NONSTRUCTURAL ALTERNATIVES.—In this subsection, 'nonstructural alternatives' includes efforts to restore or protect natural resources including streams, rivers, floodplains, wetlands, or coasts, if those efforts will reduce flood risk.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) INCREASED LEVEL OF PROTECTION.—In conducting repair or restoration work under subsection (a), at the request of the non-Federal sponsor, the Secretary may increase the level of protection above the level to which the system was designed, or, if the repair and rehabilitation includes repair or rehabilitation of a pumping station, will increase the capacity of a pump, if—

''(1) the Chief of Engineers determines the improvements are in the public interest, including consideration of whether—

''(A) the authority under this section has been used more than once at the same location;

''(B) there is an opportunity to decrease significantly the risk of loss of life and property damage; or

''(C) there is an opportunity to decrease total life cycle rehabilitation costs for the project; and

''(2) the non-Federal sponsor agrees to pay the difference between the cost of repair, restoration, or rehabilitation to the original design level or original capacity and the cost of achieving the higher level of protection or capacity sought by the non-Federal sponsor.

''(e) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall notify the non-Federal sponsor of the opportunity to request implementation of nonstructural alternatives to the repair or restoration of the flood control work under subsection (a).''.

(b) PROJECTS IN COORDINATION WITH CERTAIN REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the Secretary has completed a study determining a project for flood damage reduction is feasible and such project is designed to protect the same geographic area as work to be performed under section 5(c) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(c)), the Secretary may, if the Secretary determines that the action is in the public interest, carry out such project with the work being performed under section 5(c) of that Act, subject to the limitations in paragraph (2).

(2) COST-SHARING.—The cost to carry out a project under paragraph (1) shall be shared in accordance with section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213).

SEC. 3002. REHABILITATION OF EXISTING LEVEES.

Section 3017 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3303a note; Public Law 113–121) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''if the Secretary determines the necessary work is technically feasible, environmentally acceptable, and economically justified'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''This section'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—This section''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—A measure carried out under subsection (a) shall be implemented in the same manner as the repair or restoration of a flood control work pursuant to section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n).'';

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''The non-Federal'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding subsection (b)(2), the non-Federal''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $125,000,000.''.

SEC. 3003. MAINTENANCE OF HIGH RISK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.

In any case in which the Secretary is responsible, as of the date of enactment of this Act, for the maintenance of a project classified as class III under the Dam Safety Action Classification of the Corps of Engineers, the Secretary shall continue to be responsible for the maintenance until the earlier of the date that—

(1) the project is modified to reduce that risk and the Secretary determines that the project is no longer classified as class III under the Dam Safety Action Classification of the Corps of Engineers; or

(2) is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3004. REHABILITATION OF HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.

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

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), and (13) as paragraphs (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (11), (13), (14), (15), and (16), respectively;

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

''(4) ELIGIBLE HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAM.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'eligible high hazard potential dam' means a non-Federal dam that—

''(i) is located in a State with a State dam safety program;

''(ii) is classified as 'high hazard potential' by the State dam safety agency in the State in which the dam is located;

''(iii) has an emergency action plan approved by the relevant State dam safety agency; and

''(iv) the State in which the dam is located determines—

''(I) fails to meet minimum dam safety standards of the State; and

''(II) poses an unacceptable risk to the public.

''(B) EXCLUSION.—The term 'eligible high hazard potential dam' does not include—

''(i) a licensed hydroelectric dam; or

''(ii) a dam built under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.'';

(3) by inserting after paragraph (9) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) the following:

''(10) NON-FEDERAL SPONSOR.—The term 'non-Federal sponsor', in the case of a project receiving assistance under section 8A, includes—

''(A) a governmental organization; and

''(B) a nonprofit organization.'' and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (11) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) the following:

''(12) REHABILITATION.—The term 'rehabilitation' means the repair, replacement, reconstruction, or removal of a dam that is carried out to meet applicable State dam safety and security standards.''.

(b) PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.—The National Dam Safety Program Act is amended by inserting after section 8 (33 U.S.C. 467f) the following:

''SEC. 8A. REHABILITATION OF HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall establish, within FEMA, a program to provide technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants to non-Federal sponsors for rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams.

''(b) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—A grant awarded under this section for a project may be used for—

''(1) repair;

''(2) removal; or

''(3) any other structural or nonstructural measures to rehabilitate a high hazard potential dam.

''(c) AWARD OF GRANTS.—

''(1) APPLICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A non-Federal sponsor interested in receiving a grant under this section may submit to the Administrator an application for the grant.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—An application submitted to the Administrator under this section shall be submitted at such time, be in such form, and contain such information as the Administrator may prescribe by regulation pursuant to section 3004(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016.

''(2) GRANT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may make a grant in accordance with this section for rehabilitation of a high hazard potential dam to a non-Federal sponsor that submits an application for the grant in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Administrator.

''(B) PROJECT GRANT AGREEMENT.—The Administrator shall enter into a project grant agreement with the non-Federal sponsor to establish the terms of the grant and the project, including the amount of the grant.

''(C) GRANT ASSURANCE.—As part of a project grant agreement under subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall require the non-Federal sponsor to provide an assurance, with respect to the dam to be rehabilitated under the project, that the owner of the dam has developed and will carry out a plan for maintenance of the dam during the expected life of the dam.

''(D) LIMITATION.—A grant provided under this section shall not exceed the lesser of—

''(i) 12.5 percent of the total amount of funds made available to carry out this section; or

''(ii) $7,500,000.

''(d) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) APPROVAL.—A grant awarded under this section for a project shall be approved by the relevant State dam safety agency.

''(2) NON-FEDERAL SPONSOR REQUIREMENTS.—To receive a grant under this section, the non-Federal sponsor shall—

''(A) participate in, and comply with, all applicable Federal flood insurance programs;

''(B) have in place a hazard mitigation plan that—

''(i) includes all dam risks; and

''(ii) complies with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–390; 114 Stat. 1552);

''(C) commit to provide operation and maintenance of the project for the 50-year period following completion of rehabilitation;

''(D) comply with such minimum eligibility requirements as the Administrator may establish to ensure that each owner and operator of a dam under a participating State dam safety program—

''(i) acts in accordance with the State dam safety program; and

''(ii) carries out activities relating to the public in the area around the dam in accordance with the hazard mitigation plan described in subparagraph (B); and

''(E) comply with section 611(j)(9) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196(j)(9)) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this section) with respect to projects receiving assistance under this section in the same manner as recipients are required to comply in order to receive financial contributions from the Administrator for emergency preparedness purposes.

''(e) FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receipt of assistance under this section, the non-Federal entity shall demonstrate that a floodplain management plan to reduce the impacts of future flood events in the area protected by the project—

''(A) is in place; or

''(B) will be—

''(i) developed not later than 1 year after the date of execution of a project agreement for assistance under this section; and

''(ii) implemented not later than 1 year after the date of completion of construction of the project.

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—A plan under paragraph (1) 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 by the project;

''(B) plans for flood fighting and evacuation; and

''(C) public education and awareness of flood risks.

''(3) TECHNICAL SUPPORT.—The Administrator may provide technical support for the development and implementation of floodplain management plans prepared under this subsection.

''(f) PRIORITY SYSTEM.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Board, shall develop a risk-based priority system for use in identifying high hazard potential dams for which grants may be made under this section.

''(g) FUNDING.—

''(1) COST SHARING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any assistance provided under this section for a project shall be subject to a non-Federal cost-sharing requirement of not less than 35 percent.

''(B) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The non-Federal share under subparagraph (A) may be provided in the form of in-kind contributions.

''(2) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—The total amount of funds made available to carry out this section for each fiscal year shall be distributed as follows:

''(A) EQUAL DISTRIBUTION.—⅓ shall be distributed equally among the States in which the projects for which applications are submitted under subsection (c)(1) are located.

''(B) NEED-BASED.—⅔ shall be distributed among the States in which the projects for which applications are submitted under subsection (c)(1) are located based on the proportion that—

''(i) the number of eligible high hazard potential dams in the State; bears to

''(ii) the number of eligible high hazard potential dams in all States in which projects for which applications are submitted under subsection (c)(1).

''(h) USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds provided in the form of a grant or otherwise made available under this section shall be used—

''(1) to rehabilitate a Federal dam;

''(2) to perform routine operation or maintenance of a dam;

''(3) to modify a dam to produce hydroelectric power;

''(4) to increase water supply storage capacity; or

''(5) to make any other modification to a dam that does not also improve the safety of the dam.

''(i) CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), as a condition on the receipt of a grant under this section of an amount greater than $1,000,000, a non-Federal sponsor that receives the grant shall require that each contract and subcontract for program management, construction management, planning studies, feasibility studies, architectural services, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping, and related services entered into using funds from the grant be awarded in the same manner as a contract for architectural and engineering services is awarded under—

''(A) chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code; or

''(B) an equivalent qualifications-based requirement prescribed by the relevant State.

''(2) NO PROPRIETARY INTEREST.—A contract awarded in accordance with paragraph (1) shall not be considered to confer a proprietary interest upon the United States.

''(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

''(1) $10,000,000 for fiscal years 2017 and 2018;

''(2) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2019;

''(3) $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

''(4) $60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2026.''.

(c) RULEMAKING.—

(1) PROPOSED RULEMAKING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall issue a notice of proposed rulemaking regarding applications for grants of assistance under the amendments made by subsection (b) to the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467 et seq.).

(2) FINAL RULE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall promulgate a final rule regarding the amendments described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 3005. EXPEDITED COMPLETION OF AUTHORIZED PROJECTS FOR FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION.

The Secretary shall expedite the completion of the following projects for flood damage reduction and flood risk management:

(1) Chicagoland Underflow Plan, Illinois, phase 2, as authorized by section 3(a)(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–676; 102 Stat. 4013) and modified by section 319 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–303; 110 Stat. 3715) and section 501 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–53; 113 Stat. 334).

(2) Cedar River, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as authorized by section 7002(2)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1366).

(3) Comite River, Louisiana, authorized as part of the project for flood control, Amite River and Tributaries, Louisiana, by section 101(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–580; 106 Stat. 4802) and modified by section 301(b)(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–03; 110 Stat. 3709) and section 371 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–53; 113 Stat. 321).

(4) Amite River and Tributaries, Louisiana, East Baton Rouge Parish Watershed, as authorized by section 101(a)(21) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–53; 113 Stat. 277) and modified by section 116 of division D of Public Law 108–7 (117 Stat. 140) and section 3074 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1124).

SEC. 3006. CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN DAM REPAIRS.

All costs incurred in carrying out any repair to correct a seepage problem at any dam in the Cumberland River Basin shall be—

(1) treated as costs for a dam safety project; and

(2) subject to cost-sharing requirements in accordance with section 1203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 467n).

SEC. 3007. INDIAN DAM SAFETY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''dam'' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467).

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''dam'' includes any structure, facility, equipment, or vehicle used in connection with the operation of a dam.

(2) FUND.—The term ''Fund'' means, as applicable—

(A) the High-Hazard Indian Dam Safety Deferred Maintenance Fund established by subsection (b)(1)(A); or

(B) the Low-Hazard Indian Dam Safety Deferred Maintenance Fund established by subsection (b)(2)(A).

(3) HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAM.—The term ''high hazard potential dam'' means a dam assigned to the significant or high hazard potential classification under the guidelines published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency entitled ''Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety: Hazard Potential Classification System for Dams'' (FEMA Publication Number 333).

(4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(5) LOW HAZARD POTENTIAL DAM.—The term ''low hazard potential dam'' means a dam assigned to the low hazard potential classification under the guidelines published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency entitled ''Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety: Hazard Potential Classification System for Dams'' (FEMA Publication Number 333).

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army.

(b) INDIAN DAM SAFETY DEFERRED MAINTENANCE FUNDS.—

(1) HIGH-HAZARD FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ''High-Hazard Indian Dam Safety Deferred Maintenance Fund'', consisting of—

(i) such amounts as are deposited in the Fund under subparagraph (B); and

(ii) any interest earned on investment of amounts in the Fund under subparagraph (D).

(B) DEPOSITS TO FUND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 2017 through 2037, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit in the Fund $22,750,000 of the revenues that would otherwise be deposited for the fiscal year in the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093).

(ii) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts deposited in the Fund under clause (i) shall be used, subject to appropriation, to carry out this section.

(C) EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2037, the Secretary may, to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts, expend from the Fund, in accordance with this section, not more than the sum of—

(I) $22,750,000; and

(II) the amount of interest accrued in the Fund.

(ii) ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES.—The Secretary may expend more than $22,750,000 for any fiscal year referred to in clause (i) if the additional amounts are available in the Fund as a result of a failure of the Secretary to expend all of the amounts available under clause (i) in 1 or more prior fiscal years.

(D) INVESTMENTS OF AMOUNTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest such portion of the Fund as is not, in the judgment of the Secretary, required to meet current withdrawals.

(ii) CREDITS TO FUND.—The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Fund shall be credited to, and form a part of, the Fund.

(E) TRANSFERS OF AMOUNTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The amounts required to be transferred to the Fund under this paragraph shall be transferred at least monthly from the revenues that would otherwise be deposited for the fiscal year in the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), to the Fund on the basis of estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(ii) ADJUSTMENTS.—Proper adjustment shall be made in amounts subsequently transferred to the extent prior estimates are in excess of or less than the amounts required to be transferred.

(F) TERMINATION.—On September 30, 2037—

(i) the Fund shall terminate; and

(ii) the unexpended and unobligated balance of the Fund shall be transferred to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093).

(2) LOW-HAZARD FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ''Low-Hazard Indian Dam Safety Deferred Maintenance Fund'', consisting of—

(i) such amounts as are deposited in the Fund under subparagraph (B); and

(ii) any interest earned on investment of amounts in the Fund under subparagraph (D).

(B) DEPOSITS TO FUND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 2017 through 2037, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit in the Fund $10,000,000 of the revenues that would otherwise be deposited for the fiscal year in the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093).

(ii) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts deposited in the Fund under clause (i) shall be used, subject to appropriation, to carry out this section.

(C) EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2037, the Secretary may, to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts, expend from the Fund, in accordance with this section, not more than the sum of—

(I) $10,000,000; and

(II) the amount of interest accrued in the Fund.

(ii) ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES.—The Secretary may expend more than $10,000,000 for any fiscal year referred to in clause (i) if the additional amounts are available in the Fund as a result of a failure of the Secretary to expend all of the amounts available under clause (i) in 1 or more prior fiscal years.

(D) INVESTMENTS OF AMOUNTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest such portion of the Fund as is not, in the judgment of the Secretary, required to meet current withdrawals.

(ii) CREDITS TO FUND.—The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Fund shall be credited to, and form a part of, the Fund.

(E) TRANSFERS OF AMOUNTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The amounts required to be transferred to the Fund under this paragraph shall be transferred at least monthly from the revenues that would otherwise be deposited for the fiscal year in the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), to the Fund on the basis of estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(ii) ADJUSTMENTS.—Proper adjustment shall be made in amounts subsequently transferred to the extent prior estimates are in excess of or less than the amounts required to be transferred.

(F) TERMINATION.—On September 30, 2037—

(i) the Fund shall terminate; and

(ii) the unexpended and unobligated balance of the Fund shall be transferred to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093).

(c) REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN INDIAN DAMS.—

(1) PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to address the deferred maintenance needs of Indian dams that—

(i) create flood risks or other risks to public or employee safety or natural or cultural resources; and

(ii) unduly impede the management and efficiency of Indian dams.

(B) FUNDING.—

(i) HIGH-HAZARD FUND.—Consistent with subsection (b)(1)(B), the Secretary shall use or transfer to the Bureau of Indian Affairs not less than $22,750,000 of amounts in the High-Hazard Indian Dam Safety Deferred Maintenance Fund, plus accrued interest, for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2037 to carry out maintenance, repair, and replacement activities for 1 or more of the Indian dams described in paragraph (2)(A).

(ii) LOW-HAZARD FUND.—Consistent with subsection (b)(2)(B), the Secretary shall use or transfer to the Bureau of Indian Affairs not less than $10,000,000 of amounts in the Low-Hazard Indian Dam Safety Deferred Maintenance Fund, plus accrued interest, for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2037 to carry out maintenance, repair, and replacement activities for 1 or more of the Indian dams described in paragraph (2)(B).

(C) COMPLIANCE WITH DAM SAFETY POLICIES.—Maintenance, repair, and replacement activities for Indian dams under this section

shall be carried out in accordance with the dam safety policies of the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs established to carry out the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.).

(2) ELIGIBLE DAMS.—

(A) HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.—The dams eligible for funding under paragraph (1)(B)(i) are Indian high hazard potential dams in the United States that—

(i) are included in the safety of dams program established pursuant to the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.); and

(ii)(I)(aa) are owned by the Federal Government, as listed in the Federal inventory required by Executive Order 13327 (40 U.S.C. 121 note; relating to Federal real property asset management); and

(bb) are managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (including dams managed under contracts or compacts pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)); or

(II) have deferred maintenance documented by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(B) LOW HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.—The dams eligible for funding under paragraph (1)(B)(ii) are Indian low hazard potential dams in the United States that, on the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) are covered under the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.); and

(ii)(I)(aa) are owned by the Federal Government, as listed in the Federal inventory required by Executive Order 13327 (40 U.S.C. 121 note; relating to Federal real property asset management); and

(bb) are managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (including dams managed under contracts or compacts pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)); or

(II) have deferred maintenance documented by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(3) REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act and as a precondition to amounts being expended from the Fund to carry out this subsection, the Secretary, in consultation with representatives of affected Indian tribes, shall develop and submit to Congress—

(A) programmatic goals to carry out this subsection that—

(i) would enable the completion of repairing, replacing, improving, or performing maintenance on Indian dams as expeditiously as practicable, subject to the dam safety policies of the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs established to carry out the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.);

(ii) facilitate or improve the ability of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to carry out the mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in operating an Indian dam; and

(iii) ensure that the results of government-to-government consultation required under paragraph (4) be addressed; and

(B) funding prioritization criteria to serve as a methodology for distributing funds under this subsection that take into account—

(i) the extent to which deferred maintenance of Indian dams poses a threat to—

(I) public or employee safety or health;

(II) natural or cultural resources; or

(III) the ability of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to carry out the mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in operating an Indian dam;

(ii) the extent to which repairing, replacing, improving, or performing maintenance on an Indian dam will—

(I) improve public or employee safety, health, or accessibility;

(II) assist in compliance with codes, standards, laws, or other requirements;

(III) address unmet needs; or

(IV) assist in protecting natural or cultural resources;

(iii) the methodology of the rehabilitation priority index of the Secretary, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(iv) the potential economic benefits of the expenditures on job creation and general economic development in the affected tribal communities;

(v) the ability of an Indian dam to address tribal, regional, and watershed level flood prevention needs;

(vi) the need to comply with the dam safety policies of the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs established to carry out the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.);

(vii) the ability of the water storage capacity of an Indian dam to be increased to prevent flooding in downstream tribal and non-tribal communities; and

(viii) such other factors as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to prioritize the use of available funds that are, to the fullest extent practicable, consistent with tribal and user recommendations received pursuant to the consultation and input process under paragraph (4).

(4) TRIBAL CONSULTATION AND USER INPUT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), before expending funds on an Indian dam pursuant to paragraph (1) and not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(i) consult with the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the expenditure of funds;

(ii) ensure that the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs advises the Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the land on which a dam eligible to receive funding under paragraph (2) is located on the expenditure of funds; and

(iii) solicit and consider the input, comments, and recommendations of the landowners served by the Indian dam.

(B) EMERGENCIES.—If the Secretary determines that an emergency circumstance exists with respect to an Indian dam, subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to that Indian dam.

(5) ALLOCATION AMONG DAMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that, for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2037, each Indian dam eligible for funding under paragraph (2) that has critical maintenance needs receives part of the funding under paragraph (1) to address critical maintenance needs.

(B) PRIORITY.—In allocating amounts under paragraph (1)(B), in addition to considering the funding priorities described in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall give priority to Indian dams eligible for funding under paragraph (2) that serve—

(i) more than 1 Indian tribe within an Indian reservation; or

(ii) highly populated Indian communities, as determined by the Secretary.

(C) CAP ON FUNDING.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), in allocating amounts under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall allocate not more than $10,000,000 to any individual dam described in paragraph (2) during any consecutive 3-year period.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the cap described in clause (i), if the full amount under paragraph (1)(B) cannot be fully allocated to eligible Indian dams because the costs of the remaining activities authorized in paragraph (1)(B) of an Indian dam would exceed the cap described in clause (i), the Secretary may allocate the remaining funds to eligible Indian dams in accordance with this subsection.

(D) BASIS OF FUNDING.—Any amounts made available under this paragraph shall be nonreimbursable.

(E) APPLICABILITY OF ISDEAA.—The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) shall apply to activities carried out under this paragraph.

(d) TRIBAL SAFETY OF DAMS COMMITTEE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall establish within the Bureau of Indian Affairs the Tribal Safety of Dams Committee (referred to in this paragraph as the ''Committee'').

(B) MEMBERSHIP.—

(i) COMPOSITION.—The Committee shall be composed of 15 members, of whom—

(I) 11 shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from among individuals who, to the maximum extent practicable, have knowledge and expertise in dam safety issues and flood prevention and mitigation, of whom not less than 1 shall be a member of an Indian tribe in each of the Bureau of Indian Affairs regions of—

(aa) the Northwest Region;

(bb) the Pacific Region;

(cc) the Western Region;

(dd) the Navajo Region;

(ee) the Southwest Region;

(ff) the Rocky Mountain Region;

(gg) the Great Plans Region; and

(hh) the Midwest Region;

(II) 2 shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from among employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs who have knowledge and expertise in dam safety issues and flood prevention and mitigation;

(III) 1 shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from among employees of the Bureau of Reclamation who have knowledge and expertise in dam safety issues and flood prevention and mitigation; and

(IV) 1 shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Army from among employees of the Corps of Engineers who have knowledge and expertise in dam safety issues and flood prevention and mitigation.

(ii) NONVOTING MEMBERS.—The members of the Committee appointed under subclauses (II) and (III) of clause (i) shall be nonvoting members.

(iii) DATE.—The appointments of the members of the Committee shall be made as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Committee.

(D) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Committee shall not affect the powers of the Committee, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(E) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Committee have been appointed, the Committee shall hold the first meeting.

(F) MEETINGS.—The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(G) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(H) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Committee shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members.

(2) DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(A) STUDY.—The Committee shall conduct a thorough study of all matters relating to the modernization of the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.).

(B) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Committee shall develop recommendations for legislation to improve the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.).

(C) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Committee holds the

first meeting, the Committee shall submit a report containing a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Committee, together with recommendations for legislation that the Committee considers appropriate, to—

(i) the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(3) POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(A) HEARINGS.—The Committee may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Committee considers appropriate to carry out this paragraph.

(B) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Committee may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Committee considers necessary to carry out this paragraph.

(ii) REQUEST.—On request of the Chairperson of the Committee, the head of any Federal department or agency shall furnish information described in clause (i) to the Committee.

(C) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Committee may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(D) GIFTS.—The Committee may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

(4) COMMITTEE PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

(A) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—

(i) NON-FEDERAL MEMBERS.—Each member of the Committee who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Committee.

(ii) FEDERAL MEMBERS.—Each member of the Committee who is an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for services as an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

(B) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Committee.

(C) STAFF.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—

(I) APPOINTMENT.—The Chairperson of the Committee may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the Committee to perform the duties of the Committee.

(II) CONFIRMATION.—The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Committee.

(ii) COMPENSATION.—The Chairperson of the Committee may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

(D) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Committee without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(E) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chairperson of the Committee may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals that do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

(5) TERMINATION OF THE COMMITTEE.—The Committee shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Committee submits the report under paragraph (2)(C).

(6) FUNDING.—Of the amounts authorized to be expended from either Fund, $1,000,000 shall be made available from either Fund during fiscal year 2017 to carry out this subsection, to remain available until expended.

(e) INDIAN DAM SURVEYS.—

(1) TRIBAL REPORTS.—The Secretary shall request that, not less frequently than once every 180 days, each Indian tribe submit to the Secretary a report providing an inventory of the dams located on the land of the Indian tribe.

(2) BIA REPORTS.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the condition of each dam under the partial or total jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(f) FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish, within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a flood plain management pilot program (referred to in this subsection as the ''program'') to provide, at the request of an Indian tribe, guidance to the Indian tribe relating to best practices for the mitigation and prevention of floods, including consultation with the Indian tribe on—

(A) flood plain mapping; or

(B) new construction planning.

(2) TERMINATION.—The program shall terminate on the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) FUNDING.—Of the amounts authorized to be expended from either Fund, $250,000 shall be made available from either Fund during each of fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019 to carry out this subsection, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV—RIVER BASINS, WATERSHEDS, AND COASTAL AREAS

SEC. 4001. GULF COAST OYSTER BED RECOVERY PLAN.

(a) DEFINITION OF GULF STATES.—In this section, the term ''Gulf States'' means each of the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

(b) GULF COAST OYSTER BED RECOVERY PLAN.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Gulf States, shall develop and implement a plan to assist in the recovery of oyster beds on the coast of Gulf States that were damaged by events including—

(1) Hurricane Katrina in 2005;

(2) the Deep Water Horizon oil spill in 2010; and

(3) floods in 2011 and 2016.

(c) INCLUSION.—The plan developed under subsection (b) shall address the beneficial use of dredged material in providing substrate for oyster bed development.

(d) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee of Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives the plan developed under subsection (b).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 4002. COLUMBIA RIVER, SOUTH PLATTE RIVER, AND ARKANSAS RIVER.

(a) ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—Section 536(g) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541; 114 Stat. 2662; 128 Stat. 1314) is amended by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$75,000,000''.

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

(1) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary, but not more than $65,000,000, to carry out this section for each fiscal year, of which—

''(A) $20,000,000 shall be made available to carry out subsection (d)(1)(A)(i); and

''(B) $25,000,000 shall be made available to carry out clauses (ii) and (iii) of subsection (d)(1)(A).

''(2) ALLOCATION.—Any funds made available under paragraph (1) that are employed for control operations shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority basis, based on—

''(A) the urgency and need of each area; and

''(B) the availability of local funds.''; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

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

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may establish, operate, and maintain watercraft inspection stations to protect—

''(i) the Columbia River Basin;

''(ii) the South Platte River Basin located in the States of Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming; and

''(iii) the Arkansas River Basin located in the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

''(B) LOCATION.—The watercraft inspection stations under subparagraph (A) shall be located in areas, as determined by the Secretary, with the highest likelihood of preventing the spread of aquatic invasive species at reservoirs operated and maintained by the Secretary.''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) the Governor of each State in which a station is established under paragraph (1);''.

(c) TRIBAL HOUSING.—

(1) DEFINITION OF REPORT.—In this subsection, the term ''report'' means the final report for the Portland District, Corps of Engineers, entitled ''Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Sites, Oregon and Washington: Fact-finding Review on Tribal Housing'' and dated November 19, 2013.

(2) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—As replacement housing for Indian families displaced due to the construction of the Bonneville Dam, on the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary may provide assistance on land transferred by the Department of the Army to the Department of the Interior pursuant to title IV of Public Law 100–581 (102 Stat. 2944; 110 Stat. 766; 110 Stat. 3762; 114 Stat. 2679; 118 Stat. 544) for the number of families estimated in the report as having received no relocation assistance.

(3) STUDY.—The Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a study to determine the number of Indian people displaced by the construction of the John Day Dam; and

(B) identify a plan for suitable housing to replace housing lost to the construction of the John Day Dam.

(d) COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS BELOW VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON AND OREGON.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation, Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers below Vancouver, Washington and Portland, Oregon, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–874; 76 Stat. 1177) to address safety risks.

SEC. 4003. MISSOURI RIVER.

(a) RESERVOIR SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) DEFINITION OF SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN.—In this subsection, the term ''sediment management plan'' means a plan for preventing sediment from reducing water storage capacity at a reservoir and increasing water storage capacity through sediment removal at a reservoir.

(2) UPPER MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall carry out a pilot program for the development and implementation of sediment management plans for reservoirs owned and operated by the Secretary in the Upper Missouri River Basin, on request by project beneficiaries.

(3) PLAN ELEMENTS.—A sediment management plan under paragraph (2) shall—

(A) provide opportunities for project beneficiaries and other stakeholders to participate in sediment management decisions;

(B) evaluate the volume of sediment in a reservoir and impacts on storage capacity;

(C) identify preliminary sediment management options, including sediment dikes and dredging;

(D) identify constraints;

(E) assess technical feasibility, economic justification, and environmental impacts;

(F) identify beneficial uses for sediment; and

(G) to the maximum extent practicable, use, develop, and demonstrate innovative, cost-saving technologies, including structural and nonstructural technologies and designs, to manage sediment.

(4) COST SHARE.—The beneficiaries requesting the plan shall share in the cost of development and implementation of a sediment management plan allocated in accordance with the benefits to be received.

(5) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may accept funds from non-Federal interests and other Federal agencies to develop and implement a sediment management plan under this subsection.

(6) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall use the knowledge gained through the development and implementation of sediment management plans under paragraph (2) to develop guidance for sediment management at other reservoirs.

(7) PARTNERSHIP WITH SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program established under this subsection in partnership with the Secretary of the Interior, and the program may apply to reservoirs managed or owned by the Bureau of Reclamation on execution of a memorandum of agreement between the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior establishing the framework for a partnership and the terms and conditions for sharing expertise and resources.

(B) LEAD AGENCY.—The Secretary that has primary jurisdiction over the reservoir shall take the lead in developing and implementing a sediment management plan for that reservoir.

(8) OTHER AUTHORITIES NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this subsection affects sediment management or the share of costs paid by Federal and non-Federal interests relating to sediment management under any other provision of law (including regulations).

(b) SNOWPACK AND DROUGHT MONITORING.—Section 4003(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1311) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) LEAD AGENCY.—The Corps of Engineers shall be the lead agency for carrying out and coordinating the activities described in paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 4004. PUGET SOUND NEARSHORE ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.

Section 544(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541; 114 Stat. 2675) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

SEC. 4005. ICE JAM PREVENTION AND MITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out projects under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s), including planning, design, construction, and monitoring of structural and nonstructural technologies and measures for preventing and mitigating flood damages associated with ice jams.

(b) INCLUSION.—The projects described in subsection (a) may include the development and demonstration of cost-effective technologies and designs developed in consultation with—

(1) the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory of the Corps of Engineers;

(2) universities;

(3) Federal, State, and local agencies; and

(4) private organizations.

(c) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—In addition to the funding authorized under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s), the Secretary is authorized to expend $30,000,000 to carry out pilot projects to demonstrate technologies and designs developed in accordance with this section.

(2) PRIORITY.—In carrying out pilot projects under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give priority to projects in the Upper Missouri River Basin.

(3) SUNSET.—The pilot program under this subsection shall terminate on December 31, 2026.

SEC. 4006. CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RESTORATION.

Section 704(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2263(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''$60,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

SEC. 4007. NORTH ATLANTIC COASTAL REGION.

Section 4009 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1316) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects'' and inserting ''develop a comprehensive assessment and management plan at Federal expense'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''In carrying out the study'' and inserting the following:

''(b) ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN.—In developing the comprehensive assessment and management plan''; and

(3) in subsection (c)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''identified in the study pursuant to subsection (a)'' and inserting ''identified in the comprehensive assessment and management plan under this section''.

SEC. 4008. RIO GRANDE.

Section 5056(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1214; 128 Stat. 1315) is amended by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2024''.

SEC. 4009. TEXAS COASTAL AREA.

In carrying out the Coastal Texas ecosystem protection and restoration study authorized by section 4091 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1187), the Secretary shall consider studies, data, or information developed by the Gulf Coast Community Protection and Recovery District to expedite completion of the study.

SEC. 4010. UPPER MISSISSIPPI AND ILLINOIS RIVERS FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study at Federal expense to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects to address systemic flood damage reduction in the upper Mississippi and Illinois River basins.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purposes of the study under subsection (a) are—

(1) to develop an integrated, comprehensive, and systems-based approach to minimize the threat to health and safety resulting from flooding by using structural and nonstructural flood risk management measures;

(2) to reduce damages and costs associated with flooding;

(3) to identify opportunities to support environmental sustainability and restoration goals of the Upper Mississippi River and Illinois River floodplain as part of any systemic flood risk management plan; and

(4) to seek opportunities to address, in concert with flood risk management measures, other floodplain specific problems, needs, and opportunities.

(c) STUDY COMPONENTS.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) as appropriate, coordinate with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, the Governors of the States within the Upper Mississippi and Illinois River basins, the appropriate levee and drainage districts, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties;

(2) recommend projects for reconstruction of existing levee systems so as to develop and maintain a comprehensive system for flood risk reduction and floodplain management;

(3) perform a systemic analysis of critical transportation systems to determine the feasibility of protecting river approaches for land-based systems, highways, and railroads;

(4) develop a basin-wide hydrologic model for the Upper Mississippi River System and update as changes occur and new data is available; and

(5) use, to the maximum extent practicable, any existing plans and data.

(d) BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS.—In recommending a project under subsection (c)(2), the Secretary may justify the project based on system-wide benefits.

SEC. 4011. SALTON SEA, CALIFORNIA.

Section 3032 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1113) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''PILOT PROJECTS'' and inserting ''PROJECTS'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''the pilot''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (i), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''the pilot'';

(II) in subclause (I), by inserting '', Salton Sea Authority, or other non-Federal interest'' before the semicolon at the end; and

(III) in subclause (II), by striking ''pilot'';

(C) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''pilot''; and

(D) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''pilot'' each place it appears; and

(ii) by inserting '', Salton Sea Authority, or other non-Federal interest'' after ''State''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''pilot''.

SEC. 4012. ADJUSTMENT.

Section 219(f)(25) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–580; 113 Stat. 336) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''Berkeley'' before ''Calhoun''; and

(2) by striking ''Orangeberg, and Sumter'' and inserting ''and Orangeberg''.

SEC. 4013. COASTAL RESILIENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4014(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2803a(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''Indian tribes,'' after ''nonprofit organizations,'';

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

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

''(3) give priority to projects in communities the existence of which is threatened by rising sea level, including projects relating to shoreline restoration, tidal marsh restoration, dunal habitats to protect coastal infrastructure, reduction of future and existing emergency repair costs, and projects that use dredged materials;''.

(b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION ON COASTAL RESILIENCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convene an interagency working group on resilience to extreme weather, which will coordinate research, data, and Federal investments related to sea level rise, resiliency, and vulnerability to extreme weather, including coastal resilience.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The interagency working group convened under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) participate in any activity carried out by an organization authorized by a State to study and issue recommendations on how to address the impacts on Federal assets of recurrent flooding and sea level rise, including providing consultation regarding policies, programs, studies, plans, and best practices relating to recurrent flooding and sea level rise in areas with significant Federal assets; and

(B) share physical, biological, and socioeconomic data among such State organizations, as appropriate.

SEC. 4014. REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL COLLABORATION ON COASTAL RESILIENCE.

(a) REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct regional assessments of coastal and back bay protection and of Federal and State policies and programs related to coastal water resources, including—

(A) an assessment of the probability and the extent of coastal flooding and erosion, including back bay and estuarine flooding;

(B) recommendations for policies and other measures related to regional Federal, State, local, and private participation in shoreline and back-bay protection projects;

(C) an evaluation of the performance of existing Federal coastal storm damage reduction, ecosystem restoration, and navigation projects, including recommendations for the improvement of those projects;

(D) an assessment of the value and impacts of implementation of regional, systems-based, watershed-based, and interstate approaches if practicable;

(E) recommendations for the demonstration of methodologies for resilience through the use of natural and nature-based infrastructure approaches, as appropriate; and

(F) recommendations regarding alternative sources of funding for new and existing projects.

(2) COOPERATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall cooperate with—

(A) heads of appropriate Federal agencies;

(B) States that have approved coastal management programs and appropriate agencies of those States;

(C) local governments; and

(D) the private sector.

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

(1) to the maximum extent practicable, use existing research done by Federal, State, regional, local, and private entities to eliminate redundancies and related costs;

(2) receive from any of the entities described in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) contributed funds; or

(B) research that may be eligible for credit as work-in-kind under applicable Federal law; and

(3) enable each District or combination of Districts of the Corps of Engineers that jointly participate in carrying out an assessment under this section to consider regionally appropriate engineering, biological, ecological, social, economic, and other factors in carrying out the assessment.

(c) REPORTS.—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 all reports and recommendations prepared under this section, together with any necessary supporting documentation.

SEC. 4015. SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of the coastal areas located within the geographical boundaries of the South Atlantic Division of the Corps of Engineers to identify the risks and vulnerabilities of those areas to increased hurricane and storm damage as a result of sea level rise.

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

(1) conduct a comprehensive analysis of current hurricane and storm damage reduction measures with an emphasis on regional sediment management practices to sustainably maintain or enhance current levels of storm protection;

(2) identify risks and coastal vulnerabilities in the areas affected by sea level rise;

(3) recommend measures to address the vulnerabilities described in paragraph (2); and

(4) develop a long-term strategy for—

(A) addressing increased hurricane and storm damages that result from rising sea levels; and

(B) identifying opportunities to enhance resiliency, increase sustainability, and lower risks in—

(i) populated areas;

(ii) areas of concentrated economic development; and

(iii) areas with vulnerable environmental resources.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate, as appropriate, with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, the Governors of the affected States, regional governmental agencies, and units of local government to address coastal impacts resulting from sea level rise.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report recommending specific and detailed actions to address risks and vulnerabilities of the areas described in subsection (a) to increased hurricane and storm damage as a result of sea level rise.

SEC. 4016. KANAWHA RIVER BASIN.

The Secretary shall conduct studies to determine the feasibility of implementing projects for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, navigation, water supply, recreation, and other water resource related purposes within the Kanawha River Basin, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

SEC. 4017. CONSIDERATION OF FULL ARRAY OF MEASURES FOR COASTAL RISK REDUCTION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NATURAL FEATURE.—The term ''natural feature'' means a feature that is created through the action of physical, geological, biological, and chemical processes over time.

(2) NATURE-BASED FEATURE.—The term ''nature-based feature'' means a feature that is created by human design, engineering, and construction to protect, and in concert with, natural processes to provide risk reduction in coastal areas.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—In developing projects for coastal risk reduction, the Secretary shall consider, as appropriate—

(1) natural features;

(2) nature-based features;

(3) nonstructural measures; and

(4) structural measures.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1, 2020, 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 implementation of subsection (b).

(2) CONTENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of guidance or instructions issued, and other measures taken, by the Secretary and the Chief of Engineers to implement subsection (b).

(B) An assessment of the costs, benefits, impacts, and trade-offs associated with measures recommended by the Secretary for coastal risk reduction and the effectiveness of those measures.

(C) A description of any statutory, fiscal, or regulatory barriers to the appropriate consideration and use of a full array of measures for coastal risk reduction.

SEC. 4018. WATERFRONT COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION AND RESILIENCY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) many communities in the United States were developed along waterfronts;

(2) water proximity and access is a recognized economic driver;

(3) water shortages faced by parts of the United States underscore the need to manage water sustainably and restore water quality;

(4) interest in waterfront revitalization and development has grown, while the circumstances driving waterfront development have changed;

(5) waterfront communities face challenges to revitalizing and leveraging water resources, such as outdated development patterns, deteriorated water infrastructure, industrial contamination of soil and sediment, and lack of public access to the waterfront, which are often compounded by overarching economic distress in the community;

(6) public investment in waterfront community development and infrastructure should reflect changing ecosystem conditions and extreme weather projections to ensure strategic, resilient investments;

(7) individual communities have unique priorities, concerns, and opportunities related to waterfront restoration and community revitalization; and

(8) the Secretary of Commerce has unique expertise in Great Lakes and ocean coastal resiliency and economic development.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(2) RESILIENT WATERFRONT COMMUNITY.—The term ''resilient waterfront community'' means a unit of local government or Indian tribe that is—

(A)(i) bound in part by—

(I) a Great Lake; or

(II) an ocean; or

(ii) bordered or traversed by a riverfront or an inland lake;

(B) self-nominated as a resilient waterfront community; and

(C) designated by the Secretary as a resilient waterfront community on the basis of the development by the community of an eligible resilient waterfront community plan, with eligibility determined by the Secretary after considering the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (c).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Commerce.

(c) RESILIENT WATERFRONT COMMUNITIES DESIGNATION.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall designate resilient waterfront communities based on the extent to which a community meets the criteria described in paragraph (2).

(B) COLLABORATION.—For inland lake and riverfront communities, in making the designation described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall work with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the heads of other Federal agencies, as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(2) RESILIENT WATERFRONT COMMUNITY PLAN.—A resilient waterfront community plan is a community-driven vision and plan that is developed—

(A) voluntarily at the discretion of the community—

(i) to respond to local needs; or

(ii) to take advantage of new water-oriented opportunities;

(B) with the leadership of the relevant governmental entity or Indian tribe with the active participation of—

(i) community residents;

(ii) utilities; and

(iii) interested business and nongovernmental stakeholders;

(C) as a new document or by amending or compiling community planning documents, as necessary, at the discretion of the Secretary;

(D) in consideration of all applicable Federal and State coastal zone management planning requirements;

(E) to address economic competitive strengths; and

(F) to complement and incorporate the objectives and recommendations of applicable regional economic plans.

(3) COMPONENTS OF A RESILIENT WATERFRONT COMMUNITY PLAN.—A resilient waterfront community plan shall—

(A) consider all, or a portion of, the waterfront area and adjacent land and water to which the waterfront is connected ecologically, economically, or through local governmental or tribal boundaries;

(B) describe a vision and plan for the community to develop as a vital and resilient waterfront community, integrating consideration of—

(i) the economic opportunities resulting from water proximity and access, including—

(I) water-dependent industries;

(II) water-oriented commerce; and

(III) recreation and tourism;

(ii) the community relationship to the water, including—

(I) quality of life;

(II) public health;

(III) community heritage; and

(IV) public access, particularly in areas in which publicly funded ecosystem restoration is underway;

(iii) ecosystem challenges and projections, including unresolved and emerging impacts to the health and safety of the waterfront and projections for extreme weather and water conditions;

(iv) infrastructure needs and opportunities, to facilitate strategic and sustainable capital investments in—

(I) docks, piers, and harbor facilities;

(II) protection against storm surges, waves, and flooding;

(III) stormwater, sanitary sewer, and drinking water systems, including green infrastructure and opportunities to control nonpoint source runoff; and

(IV) other community facilities and private development; and

(v) such other factors as are determined by the Secretary to align with metrics or indicators for resiliency, considering environmental and economic changes.

(4) DURATION.—After the designation of a community as a resilient waterfront community under paragraph (1), a resilient waterfront community plan developed in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) may be—

(A) effective for the 10-year period beginning on the date on which the Secretary approves the resilient waterfront community plan; and

(B) updated by the resilient waterfront community and submitted to the Secretary for the approval of the Secretary before the expiration of the 10-year period.

(d) RESILIENT WATERFRONT COMMUNITIES NETWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and maintain a resilient waterfront communities network to facilitate the sharing of best practices among waterfront communities.

(2) PUBLIC RECOGNITION.—In consultation with designated resilient waterfront communities, the Secretary shall provide formal public recognition of the designated resilient waterfront communities to promote tourism, investment, or other benefits.

(e) WATERFRONT COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To support a community in leveraging other sources of public and private investment, the Secretary may use existing authority to support—

(A) the development of a resilient waterfront community plan, including planning and feasibility analysis; and

(B) the implementation of strategic components of a resilient waterfront community plan after the resilient waterfront community plan has been approved by the Secretary.

(2) NON-FEDERAL PARTNERS.—

(A) LEAD NON-FEDERAL PARTNERS.—A unit of local government or an Indian tribe shall be eligible to be considered as a lead non-Federal partner if the unit of local government or Indian tribe is—

(i) bound in part by—

(I) a Great Lake; or

(II) an ocean; or

(ii) bordered or traversed by a riverfront or an inland lake.

(B) NON-FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS.—Subject to paragraph (4)(C), a lead non-Federal partner may contract with an eligible non-Federal implementation partner for implementation activities described in paragraph (4)(B).

(3) PLANNING ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Technical assistance may be provided for the development of a resilient waterfront community plan.

(B) ELIGIBLE PLANNING ACTIVITIES.—In developing a resilient waterfront community plan, a resilient waterfront community may—

(i) conduct community visioning and outreach;

(ii) identify challenges and opportunities;

(iii) develop strategies and solutions;

(iv) prepare plan materials, including text, maps, design, and preliminary engineering;

(v) collaborate across local agencies and work with regional, State, and Federal agencies to identify, understand, and develop responses to changing ecosystem and economic circumstances; and

(vi) conduct other planning activities that the Secretary considers necessary for the development of a resilient waterfront community plan that responds to revitalization and resiliency issues confronted by the resilient waterfront community.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Implementation assistance may be provided—

(i) to initiate implementation of a resilient waterfront community plan and facilitate high-quality development, including leveraging local and private sector investment; and

(ii) to address strategic community priorities that are identified in the resilient waterfront community plan.

(B) ASSISTANCE.—Assistance may be provided to advance implementation activities, such as—

(i) site preparation;

(ii) environmental review;

(iii) engineering and design;

(iv) acquiring easements or land for uses such as green infrastructure, public amenities, or assembling development sites;

(v) updates to zoning codes;

(vi) construction of—

(I) public waterfront or boating amenities; and

(II) public spaces;

(vii) infrastructure upgrades to improve coastal resiliency;

(viii) economic and community development marketing and outreach; and

(ix) other activities at the discretion of the Secretary.

(C) IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—To assist in the completion of implementation activities, a lead non-Federal partner may contract or otherwise collaborate with a non-Federal implementation partner, including—

(I) a nonprofit organization;

(II) a public utility;

(III) a private entity;

(IV) an institution of higher education;

(V) a State government; or

(VI) a regional organization.

(ii) LEAD NON-FEDERAL PARTNER RESPONSIBILITY.—The lead non-Federal partner shall ensure that assistance and resources received by the lead non-Federal partner to advance the resilient waterfront community plan of the lead non-Federal partner and for related activities are used for the purposes of, and in a manner consistent with, any initiative advanced by the Secretary for the purpose of promoting waterfront community revitalization and resiliency.

(5) USE OF NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A resilient waterfront community receiving assistance under this subsection shall provide non-Federal funds toward completion of planning or implementation activities.

(B) NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES.—Non-Federal funds may be provided by—

(i) 1 or more units of local or tribal government;

(ii) a State government;
(iii) a nonprofit organization;
(iv) a private entity;
(v) a foundation;
(vi) a public utility; or
(vii) a regional organization.

(f) INTERAGENCY AWARENESS.—At regular intervals, the Secretary shall provide a list of resilient waterfront communities to the applicable States and the heads of national and regional offices of interested Federal agencies, including at a minimum—

(1) the Secretary of Transportation;
(2) the Secretary of Agriculture;
(3) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
(4) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;
(5) the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works;
(6) the Secretary of the Interior; and
(7) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(g) NO NEW REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section may be construed as establishing new authority for any Federal agency.

TITLE V—DEAUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 5001. DEAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) VALDEZ, ALASKA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the portions of the project for navigation, Valdez, Alaska, identified as Tract G, Harbor Subdivision, shall not be subject to navigation servitude beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ENTRY BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Federal Government may enter on the property referred to in paragraph (1) to carry out any required operation and maintenance of the general navigation features of the project described in paragraph (1).

(b) RED RIVER BELOW DENISON DAM, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, AND TEXAS.—The portion of the project for flood protection on Red River Below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, authorized by section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 647, chapter 596), consisting of the portion of the West Agurs Levee that begins at lat. 32°32'50.86'' N ., by long. 93°46'16.82'' W., and ends at lat. 32° 31'22.79'' N., by long. 93° 45' 2.47'' W., is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) SUTTER BASIN, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The separable element constituting the locally preferred plan increment reflected in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated March 12, 2014, and authorized for construction under section 7002(2)(8) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1366) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—The deauthorization under paragraph (1) does not affect—

(A) the national economic development plan separable element reflected in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated March 12, 2014, and authorized for construction under section 7002(2)(8) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1366); or

(B) previous authorizations providing for the Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries project, including—

(i) section 2 of the Act of March 1, 1917 (39 Stat. 949; chapter 144);

(ii) section 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 900; chapter 665);

(iii) section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 177; chapter 188); and

(iv) any other Acts relating to the authorization for the Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries project along the Feather River right bank between levee stationing 1483+33 and levee stationing 2368+00.

(d) STONINGTON HARBOR, CONNECTICUT.—The portion of the project for navigation, Stonington Harbor, Connecticut, authorized by the Act of May 23, 1828 (4 Stat. 288; chapter 73) that consists of the inner stone breakwater that begins at coordinates N. 682,146.42, E. 1231,378.69, running north 83.587 degrees west 166.79' to a point N. 682,165.05, E. 1,231,212.94, running north 69.209 degrees west 380.89' to a point N. 682,300.25, E. 1,230,856.86, is no longer authorized as a Federal project beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) GREEN RIVER AND BARREN RIVER, KENTUCKY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, commercial navigation at the locks and dams identified in the report of the Chief of Engineers entitled ''Green River Locks and Dams 3, 4, 5, and 6 and Barren River Lock and Dam 1, Kentucky'' and dated April 30, 2015, shall no longer be authorized, and the land and improvements associated with the locks and dams shall be—

(A) disposed of consistent with paragraph (2); and

(B) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate in the public interest.

(2) DISPOSITION.—

(A) GREEN RIVER LOCK AND DAM 3.—The Secretary shall convey to the Rochester Dam Regional Water Commission all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Green River Lock and Dam 3, located in Ohio County and Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, together with any improvements on the land.

(B) GREEN RIVER LOCK AND DAM 4.—The Secretary shall convey to Butler County, Kentucky, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Green River Lock and Dam 4, located in Butler County, Kentucky, together with any improvements on the land.

(C) GREEN RIVER LOCK AND DAM 5.—The Secretary shall convey to the State of Kentucky, a political subdivision of the State of Kentucky, or a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Green River Lock and Dam 5 for the express purposes of—

(i) removing the structure from the river at the earliest feasible time; and

(ii) making the land available for conservation and public recreation, including river access.

(D) GREEN RIVER LOCK AND DAM 6.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall transfer to the Secretary of the Interior administrative jurisdiction over the portion of Green River Lock and Dam 6, Edmonson County, Kentucky, that is located on the left descending bank of the Green River, together with any improvements on the land, for inclusion in Mammoth Cave National Park.

(ii) TRANSFER TO THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.—The Secretary shall transfer to the State of Kentucky all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the portion of Green River Lock and Dam 6, Edmonson County, Kentucky, that is located on the right descending bank of the Green River, together with any improvements on the land, for use by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources of the State of Kentucky for the purposes of—

(I) removing the structure from the river at the earliest feasible time; and

(II) making the land available for conservation and public recreation, including river access.

(E) BARREN RIVER LOCK AND DAM 1.—The Secretary shall convey to the State of Kentucky, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Barren River Lock and Dam 1, located in Warren County, Kentucky, together with any improvements on the land, for use by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources of the State of Kentucky for the purposes of—

(i) removing the structure from the river at the earliest feasible time; and

(ii) making the land available for conservation and public recreation, including river access.

(3) CONDITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The exact acreage and legal description of any land to be disposed of, transferred, or conveyed under this subsection shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(B) QUITCLAIM DEED.—A conveyance under subparagraph (A), (B), (D), or (E) of paragraph (2) shall be accomplished by quitclaim deed and without consideration.

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary shall be responsible for all administrative costs associated with a transfer or conveyance under this subsection, including the costs of a survey carried out under subparagraph (A).

(D) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the land transferred or conveyed under this subsection is not used by a non-Federal entity for a purpose that is consistent with the purpose of the transfer or conveyance, all right, title, and interest in and to the land, including any improvements on the land, shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto the land.

(f) PORT OF CASCADE LOCKS, OREGON.—

(1) TERMINATION OF PORTIONS OF EXISTING FLOWAGE EASEMENT.—

(A) DEFINITION OF FLOWAGE EASEMENT.—In this paragraph, the term ''flowage easement'' means the flowage easements identified as tracts 302E-1 and 304E-1 on the easement deeds recorded as instruments in Hood River County, Oregon, as follows:

(i) A flowage easement dated October 3, 1936, recorded December 1, 1936, book 25 at page 531 (records of Hood River County, Oregon), in favor of United States (302E-1-Perpetual Flowage Easement from October 5, 1937, October 5, 1936, and October 3, 1936) (previously acquired as tracts OH-36 and OH-41 and a portion of tract OH-47).

(ii) A flowage easement recorded October 17, 1936, book 25 at page 476 (records of Hood River County, Oregon), in favor of the United States, that affects that portion below the 94-foot contour line above main sea level (304 E-1-Perpetual Flowage Easement from August 10, 1937 and October 3, 1936) (previously acquired as tract OH-42 and a portion of tract OH-47).

(B) TERMINATION.—With respect to the properties described in paragraph (2), beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the flowage easements are terminated above elevation 82.4 feet (NGVD29), the ordinary high water mark.

(2) AFFECTED PROPERTIES.—The properties described in this paragraph, as recorded in Hood River, County, Oregon, are as follows:

(A) Lots 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the ''Port of Cascade Locks Business Park'' subdivision, instrument #2014-00436.

(B) Parcels 1, 2, and 3 of Hood River County Partition plat No. 2008-25P.

(3) FEDERAL LIABILITIES; CULTURAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, OTHER REGULATORY REVIEWS.—

(A) FEDERAL LIABILITY.—The United States shall not be liable for any injury caused by the termination of the easement under this subsection.

(B) CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY ACTIONS.—Nothing in this subsection establishes any cultural or environmental regulation relating to the properties described in paragraph (2).

(4) EFFECT ON OTHER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection affects any remaining right or interest of the Corps of Engineers in the properties described in paragraph (2).

(g) DECLARATIONS OF NON-NAVIGABILITY FOR PORTIONS OF THE DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), unless the Secretary determines, after consultation with local and regional public officials (including local and regional project planning organizations), that there are substantive objections, the following portions of the Delaware River, bounded by the former bulkhead and pierhead lines established by the Secretary of War and successors, are declared to be non-navigable waters of the United States:

(A) Piers 70 South through 38 South, encompassing an area bounded by the southern line of Moore Street extended to the northern line of Catherine Street extended, including the following piers: Piers 70, 68, 67, 64, 61-63, 60, 57, 55, 46, 48, 40, and 38.

(B) Piers 24 North through 72 North, encompassing an area bounded by the southern line of Callowhill Street extended to the northern line of East Fletcher Street extended, including the following piers: 24, 25, 27-35, 35.5, 36, 37, 38, 39, 49, 51-52, 53-57, 58-65, 66, 67, 69, 70-72, and Rivercenter.

(2) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall make the determination under paragraph (1) separately for each portion of the Delaware River described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), using reasonable discretion, by not later than 150 days after the date of submission of appropriate plans for that portion.

(3) LIMITS ON APPLICABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) applies only to those parts of the areas described in that paragraph that are or will be bulkheaded and filled or otherwise occupied by permanent structures, including marina and recreation facilities.

(B) OTHER FEDERAL LAWS.—Any work described in subparagraph (A) shall be subject to all applicable Federal law (including regulations), including—

(i) sections 9 and 10 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (commonly known as the ''River and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899'') (33 U.S.C. 401, 403);

(ii) section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344); and

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

(h) SALT CREEK, GRAHAM, TEXAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The project for flood control, environmental restoration, and recreation, Salt Creek, Graham, Texas, authorized by section 101(a)(30) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–53; 113 Stat. 278-279), is no longer authorized as a Federal project beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) CERTAIN PROJECT-RELATED CLAIMS.—The non-Federal sponsor for the project described in paragraph (1) shall hold and save the United States harmless from any claim that has arisen, or that may arise, in connection with the project.

(3) TRANSFER.—The Secretary is authorized to transfer any land acquired by the Federal Government for the project on behalf of the non-Federal sponsor that remains in Federal ownership on or after the date of enactment of this Act to the non-Federal sponsor.

(4) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the land that is integral to the project described in paragraph (1) ceases to be owned by the public, all right, title, and interest in and to the land and improvements shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

SEC. 5002. CONVEYANCES.

(a) PEARL RIVER, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The project for navigation, Pearl River, Mississippi and Louisiana, authorized by the first section of the Act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1033, chapter 831) and section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–789; 80 Stat. 1405), is no longer authorized as a Federal project beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) TRANSFER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary is authorized to convey to a State or local interest, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—

(i) any land in which the Federal Government has a property interest for the project described in paragraph (1); and

(ii) improvements to the land described in clause (i).

(B) RESPONSIBILITY FOR COSTS.—The transferee shall be responsible for the payment of all costs and administrative expenses associated with any transfer carried out pursuant to subparagraph (A), including costs associated with any land survey required to determine the exact acreage and legal description of the land and improvements to be transferred.

(C) OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—A transfer under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to such other terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the land and improvements conveyed under paragraph (2) ceases to be owned by the public, all right, title, and interest in and to the land and improvements shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(b) SARDIS LAKE, MISSISSIPPI.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to convey to the lessee, at full fair market value, all right, title and interest of the United Sates in and to the property identified in the leases numbered DACW38-1-15-7, DACW38-1-15-33, DACW38-1-15-34, and DACW38-1-15-38, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) EASEMENT AND RESTRICTIVE COVENANT.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a restrictive covenant to require the approval of the Secretary for any substantial change in the use of the property; and

(B) a flowage easement.

(c) PENSACOLA DAM AND RESERVOIR, GRAND RIVER, OKLAHOMA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215, chapter 795), as amended by section 3 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 645, chapter 377), and notwithstanding section 3 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 744, chapter 710), the Secretary shall convey, by quitclaim deed and without consideration, to the Grand River Dam Authority, an agency of the State of Oklahoma, for flood control purposes, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to real property under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary acquired in connection with the Pensacola Dam project, together with any improvements on the property.

(2) FLOOD CONTROL PURPOSES.—If any interest in the real property described in paragraph (1) ceases to be managed for flood control or other public purposes and is conveyed to a non-public entity, the transferee, as part of the conveyance, shall pay to the United States the fair market value for the interest.

(3) NO EFFECT.—Nothing in this subsection—

(A) amends, modifies, or repeals any existing authority vested in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; or

(B) amends, modifies, or repeals any authority of the Secretary or the Chief of Engineers pursuant to section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 709).

(d) JOE POOL LAKE, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall accept from the Trinity River Authority of Texas, if received by September 30, 2016, $31,233,401 as payment in full of amounts owed to the United States, including any accrued interest, for the approximately 61,747.1 acre-feet of water supply storage space in Joe Pool Lake, Texas (previously known as Lakeview Lake), for which payment has not commenced under Article 5.a (relating to project investment costs) of contract number DACW63–76–C–0106 as of the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE VI—WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 6001. AUTHORIZATION OF FINAL FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

The following final feasibility studies for water resources development and conservation and other purposes are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the plan, and subject to the conditions, described in the respective reports designated in this section:

(1) NAVIGATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. TX	Brazos Island Harbor	November 3, 2014	Federal: $116,116,000 Non-Federal: $135,836,000 Total: $251,952,000
2. LA	Calcasieu Lock	December 2, 2014	Federal: $16,700,000 Non-Federal: $0 Total: $16,700,000

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
3. NH, ME	Portsmouth Harbor and Piscataqua River	February 8, 2015	Federal: $15,580,000 Non-Federal: $5,190,000 Total: $20,770,000
4. KY	Green River Locks and Dams 3, 4, 5, and 6 and Barren River Lock and Dam 1 Disposition	April 30, 2015	Federal: $0 Non-Federal: $0 Total: $0
5. FL	Port Everglades	June 25, 2015	Federal: $220,200,000 Non-Federal: $102,500,000 Total: $322,700,000
6. AK	Little Diomede	August 10, 2015	Federal: $26,015,000 Non-Federal: $2,945,000 Total: $28,960,000
7. SC	Charleston Harbor	September 8, 2015	Federal: $224,300,000 Non-Federal: $269,000,000 Total: $493,300,000
8. AK	Craig Harbor	March 16, 2016	Federal: $29,062,000 Non-Federal: $3,255,000 Total: $32,317,000

(2) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. TX	Leon Creek Watershed, San Antonio	June 30, 2014	Federal: $18,314,000 Non-Federal: $9,861,000 Total: $28,175,000
2. MO, KS	Armourdale and Central Industrial District Levee Units, Missouri River and Tributaries at Kansas City	January 27, 2015	Federal: $207,036,000 Non-Federal: $111,481,000 Total: $318,517,000
3. KS	City of Manhattan	April 30, 2015	Federal: $15,440,100 Non-Federal: $8,313,900 Total: $23,754,000
4. KS	Upper Turkey Creek Basin	December 22, 2015	Federal: $24,584,000 Non-Federal: $13,238,000 Total: $37,822,000
5. NC	Princeville	February 23, 2016	Federal: $14,001,000 Non-Federal: $7,539,000 Total: $21,540,000
6. CA	West Sacramento	April 26, 2016	Federal: $776,517,000 Non-Federal: $414,011,000 Total: $1,190,528,000
7. CA	American River Watershed Common Features	April 26, 2016	Federal: $876,478,000 Non-Federal: $689,272,000 Total: $1,565,750,000
8. TN	Mill Creek, Nashville	October 15, 2015	Federal: $17,759,000 Non-Federal: $10,745,000 Total: $28,504,000

(3) HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Initial Costs and Estimated Renourishment Costs
1. SC	Edisto Beach, Colleton County	September 5, 2014	Initial Federal: $13,733,850 Initial Non-Federal: $7,395,150 Initial Total: $21,129,000 Renourishment Federal: $16,371,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $16,371,000 Renourishment Total: $32,742,000
2. FL	Flagler County	December 23, 2014	Initial Federal: $9,218,300 Initial Non-Federal: $4,963,700 Initial Total: $14,182,000 Renourishment Federal: $15,390,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $15,390,000 Renourishment Total: $30,780,000
3. NC	Bogue Banks, Carteret County	December 23, 2014	Initial Federal: $24,263,000 Initial Non-Federal: $13,064,000 Initial Total: $37,327,000 Renourishment Federal: $114,728,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $114,728,000 Renourishment Total: $229,456,000
4. NJ	Hereford Inlet to Cape May Inlet, New Jersey Shoreline Protection Project, Cape May County	January 23, 2015	Initial Federal: $14,040,000 Initial Non-Federal: $7,560,000 Initial Total: $21,600,000 Renourishment Federal: $41,215,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $41,215,000 Renourishment Total: $82,430,000
5. LA	West Shore Lake Pontchartrain	June 12, 2015	Federal: $466,760,000 Non-Federal: $251,330,000 Total: $718,090,000
6. CA	Encinitas-Solana Beach Coastal Storm Damage Reduction	April 29, 2016	Initial Federal: $20,166,000 Initial Non-Federal: $10,858,000 Initial Total: $31,024,000 Renourishment Federal: $68,215,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: $68,215,000 Renourishment Total: $136,430,000
7. LA	Southwest Coastal Louisiana	July 29, 2016	Federal: $2,011,279,000 Non-Federal: $1,082,997,000 Total: $3,094,276,000

(4) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. IL, WI	Upper Des Plaines River and Tributaries	June 8, 2015	Federal: $199,393,000 Non-Federal: $107,694,000 Total: $307,087,000
2. CA	South San Francisco Bay Shoreline	December 18, 2015	Federal: $69,521,000 Non-Federal: $104,379,000 Total: $173,900,000

(5) ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. FL	Central Everglades Planning Project, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, Central and Southern Florida Project	December 23, 2014	Federal: $976,375,000 Non-Federal: $974,625,000 Total: $1,951,000,000

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
2. OR	Lower Willamette River Environmental Dredging	December 14, 2015	Federal: $19,143,000 Non-Federal: $10,631,000 Total: $29,774,000
3. WA	Skokomish River	December 14, 2015	Federal: $12,782,000 Non-Federal: $6,882,000 Total: $19,664,000
4. CA	LA River Ecosystem Restoration	December 18, 2015	Federal: $375,773,000 Non-Federal: $980,835,000 Total: $1,356,608,000

(6) SPECIAL RULE.—The portion of the Mill Creek Flood Risk Management project authorized by paragraph (2) that consists of measures within the Mill Creek Basin shall be carried out pursuant to section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

SEC. 6002. AUTHORIZATION OF PROJECT MODIFICATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE SECRETARY.

The following project modifications for water resources development and conservation and other purposes are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Director of Civil Works, as specified in the reports referred to in this section:

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Director's Report	D. Updated Authorization Project Costs
1. KS, MO	Turkey Creek Basin	November 4, 2015	Estimated Federal: $97,067,750 Estimated Non-Federal: $55,465,250 Total: $152,533,000
2. MO	Blue River Basin	November 6, 2015	Estimated Federal: $34,860,000 Estimated Non-Federal: $11,620,000 Total: $46,480,000
3. FL	Picayune Strand	March 9, 2016	Estimated Federal: $308,983,000 Estimated Non-Federal: $308,983,000 Total: $617,967,000
4. KY	Ohio River Shoreline	March 11, 2016	Estimated Federal: $20,309,900 Estimated Non-Federal: $10,936,100 Total: $31,246,000
5. TX	Houston Ship Channel	May 13, 2016	Estimated Federal: $381,032,000 Estimated Non-Federal: $127,178,000 Total: $508,210,000
6. AZ	Rio de Flag, Flagstaff	June 22, 2016	Estimated Federal: $65,514,650 Estimated Non-Federal: $127,178,000 Total: $100,837,000
7. MO	Swope Park Industrial Area, Blue River	April 21, 2016	Estimated Federal: $20,205,250 Estimated Non-Federal: $10,879,750 Total: $31,085,000

SEC. 6003. AUTHORIZATION OF STUDY AND MODIFICATION PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS BY THE SECRETARY.

(a) ARCTIC DEEP DRAFT PORT DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS.—Section 2105 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2243) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b))'' each place it appears and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 250b)) and a Native village, Regional Corporation, or Village Corporation (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602))''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) CONSIDERATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS.—In carrying out a study of the feasibility of an Arctic deep draft port, the Secretary—

''(1) shall consult with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Defense to identify national security benefits associated with an Arctic deep draft port; and

''(2) if appropriate, as determined by the Secretary, may determine a port described in paragraph (1) is feasible based on the benefits described in that paragraph.''.

(b) OUACHITA-BLACK RIVERS, ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation, Ouachita-Black Rivers, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (Public Law 86–645; 74 Stat. 481) to include bank stabilization and water supply as project purposes.

(c) CACHE CREEK BASIN, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prepare a general reevaluation report on the project for flood control, Cache Creek Basin, California, authorized by section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–662; 100 Stat. 4112).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In preparing the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall identify specific needed modifications to existing project authorities—

(A) to increase basin capacity;

(B) to decrease the long-term maintenance; and

(C) to provide opportunities for ecosystem benefits for the Sacramento River flood control project.

(d) COYOTE VALLEY DAM, CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out a project for flood damage reduction, environmental restoration, and water supply by modifying the Coyote Valley Dam, California.

(e) DEL ROSA DRAINAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for flood control and ecosystem restoration in the cities of San Bernardino and Highland, San Bernardino County, California.

(f) MERCED COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary shall prepare a general reevaluation report on the project for flood control, Merced County streams project, California,

authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 900; chapter 665), to investigate the flood risk management opportunities and improve levee performance along Black Rascal Creek and Bear Creek.

(g) MISSION-ZANJA DRAINAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for flood control and ecosystem restoration in the cities of Redlands, Loma Linda, and San Bernardino, California, and unincorporated counties of San Bernardino County, California.

(h) SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN, CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for flood damage reduction by modifying the San Jacinto and Bautista Creek Improvement Project, part of the Santa Ana River Basin Project in Riverside County, California.

(i) DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, DELAWARE AND NEW JERSEY-ROOSEVELT INLET-LEWES BEACH, DELAWARE.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for shoreline protection and ecosystem restoration, Delaware Bay Coastline, Delaware and New Jersey-Roosevelt Inlet-Lewes Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–53; 113 Stat. 276), to extend the authorized project limit from the current eastward terminus to a distance of 8,000 feet east of the Roosevelt Inlet east jetty.

(j) MISPILLION INLET, CONCH BAR, DELAWARE.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out a project for navigation and shoreline protection at Mispillion Inlet and Conch Bar, Sussex County, Delaware.

(k) DAYTONA BEACH FLOOD PROTECTION, FLORIDA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for flood control in the city of Daytona Beach, Florida.

(l) BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GEORGIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation, Brunswick Harbor, Georgia, authorized by section 101(a)(19) of the Water Resources and Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–53; 113 Stat. 277)—

(1) to widen the existing bend in the Federal navigation channel at the intersection of Cedar Hammock and Brunswick Point Cut Ranges; and

(2) to extend the northwest side of the existing South Brunswick River Turning Basin.

(m) SAVANNAH RIVER BELOW AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation, Savannah River below Augusta, Georgia, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 924, chapter 847), to include aquatic ecosystem restoration, water supply, recreation, sediment management, and flood control as project purposes.

(n) DUBUQUE, IOWA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for flood protection, Dubuque, Iowa, authorized by section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–298; 79 Stat. 1086), to increase the level of flood protection and reduce flood damages.

(o) MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHIP CHANNEL, GULF TO BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation, Mississippi River Ship Channel, Gulf to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, authorized by section 201(a) of the Harbor Development and Navigation Improvement Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–662; 100 Stat. 4090), to deepen the channel approaches and the associated area on the left descending bank of the Mississippi River between mile 98.3 and mile 100.6 Above Head of Passes (AHP) to a depth equal to the Channel.

(p) ST. TAMMANY PARISH GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE COASTAL MASTER PLAN, LOUISIANA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects described in the St. Tammany Parish Comprehensive Coastal Master Plan for flood control, shoreline protection, and ecosystem restoration in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana.

(q) CAYUGA INLET, ITHACA, NEW YORK.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for flood protection, Great Lakes Basin, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (Public Law 86–645; 74 Stat. 488) to include sediment management as a project purpose on the Cayuga Inlet, Ithaca, New York.

(r) CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for flood risk management, navigation, environmental dredging, and ecosystem restoration on the Cattaraugus, Silver Creek, and Chautauqua Lake tributaries in Chautauqua County, New York.

(2) EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall evaluate potential solutions to flooding from all sources, including flooding that results from ice jams.

(s) DELAWARE RIVER BASIN, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the operations of the projects for flood control, Delaware River Basin, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, authorized by section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 644, chapter 596), and section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–874; 76 Stat. 1182), to enhance opportunities for ecosystem restoration and water supply.

(t) CINCINNATI, OHIO.—

(1) REVIEW.—The Secretary shall review the Central Riverfront Park Master Plan, dated December 1999, and the Ohio Riverfront Study, Cincinnati, Ohio, dated August 2002, to determine the feasibility of carrying out flood risk reduction, ecosystem restoration, and recreation components beyond the ecosystem restoration and recreation components that were undertaken pursuant to section 5116 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1238) as a second phase of that project.

(2) AUTHORIZATION.—The project authorized under section 5116 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1238) is modified to authorize the Secretary to undertake the additional flood risk reduction and ecosystem restoration components described in paragraph (1), at a total cost of $30,000,000, if the Secretary determines that the additional flood risk reduction, ecosystem restoration, and recreation components, considered together, are feasible.

(u) TULSA AND WEST TULSA, ARKANSAS RIVER, OKLAHOMA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the projects for flood risk management, Tulsa and West Tulsa, Oklahoma, authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 645; chapter 377).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall address project deficiencies, uncertainties, and significant data gaps, including material, construction, and subsurface, which render the project at risk of overtopping, breaching, or system failure.

(B) ADDRESSING DEFICIENCIES.—In addressing deficiencies under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall incorporate current design standards and efficiency improvements, including the replacement of mechanical and electrical components at pumping stations, if the incorporation does not significantly change the scope, function, or purpose of the project.

(3) PRIORITIZATION TO ADDRESS SIGNIFICANT RISKS.—In any case in which a levee or levee system (as defined in section 9002 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3301)) is classified as a Class I or II under the levee safety action classification tool developed by the Corps of Engineers, the Secretary shall expedite the project for budget consideration.

(v) JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for flood control, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, authorized by the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570, chapter 688; 50 Stat. 880) (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936''), to include aquatic ecosystem restoration, recreation, sediment management, and increase the level of flood control.

(w) CHACON CREEK, TEXAS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including any resolution of a Committee of Congress), the study conducted by the Secretary described in the resolution adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on May 21, 2003, relating to flood damage reduction, environmental restoration and protection, water conservation and supply, water quality, and related purposes in the Rio Grande Watershed below Falcon Dam, shall include the area above Falcon Dam.

(x) CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of modifying the project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Texas, authorized by section 1001(40) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1056), to develop and evaluate alternatives that address navigation problems directly affecting the Corpus Christi Ship Channel, La Quinta Channel, and La Quinta Channel Extension, including deepening the La Quinta Channel, 2 turning basins, and the wye at La Quinta Junction.

(y) TRINITY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TEXAS.—

(1) REVIEW.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall review the economic analysis of the Center for Economic Development and Research of the University of North Texas entitled ''Estimated Economic Benefits of the Modified Central City Project (Trinity River Vision) in Fort Worth, Texas'' and dated November 2014.

(2) AUTHORIZATION.—The project for flood control and other purposes on the Trinity River and tributaries, Texas, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–298; 79 Stat. 1091), as modified by section 116 the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 2944), is further modified to authorize the Secretary to carry out projects described in the recommended plan of the economic analysis described in paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines, based on the review referred to in paragraph (1), that—

(A) the economic analysis and the process by which the economic analysis was developed complies with Federal law (including regulations) applicable to economic analyses for water resources development projects; and

(B) based on the economic analysis, the recommended plan in the supplement to the

final environmental impact statement for the Central City Project, Upper Trinity River entitled ''Final Supplemental No. 1'' is economically justified.

(3) LIMITATION.—The Federal share of the cost of the recommended plan described in paragraph (2) shall not exceed $520,000,000, of which not more than $5,500,000 may be expended to carry out recreation features of the project.

(z) CHINCOTEAGUE ISLAND, VIRGINIA.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for ecosystem restoration and flood control, Chincoteague Island, Virginia, authorized by section 8 of Public Law 89–195 (16 U.S.C. 459f–7) (commonly known as the ''Assateague Island National Seashore Act'') for—

(1) assessing the current and future function of the barrier island, inlet, and coastal bay system surrounding Chincoteague Island;

(2) developing an array of options for resource management; and

(3) evaluating the feasibility and cost associated with sustainable protection and restoration areas.

(aa) BURLEY CREEK WATERSHED, WASHINGTON.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of carrying out projects for flood control and aquatic ecosystem restoration in the Burley Creek Watershed, Washington.

SEC. 6004. EXPEDITED COMPLETION OF REPORTS.

The Secretary shall expedite completion of the reports for the following projects and, if the Secretary determines that a project is justified in the completed report, proceed directly to project preconstruction, engineering, and design in accordance with section 910 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2287):

(1) The project for navigation, St. George Harbor, Alaska.

(2) The project for flood risk management, Rahway River Basin, New Jersey.

SEC. 6005. EXTENSION OF EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN SENATE.

Section 7004(b)(4) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1374) is amended by striking ''2018'' and inserting ''2020''.

TITLE VII—SAFE DRINKING WATER AND CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 7001. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

In this title, the term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SEC. 7002. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON APPROPRIATIONS LEVELS AND FINDINGS ON ECONOMIC IMPACTS.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should provide robust funding for the State drinking water treatment revolving loan funds established under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) and the State water pollution control revolving funds established under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.).

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds, based on an analysis sponsored by the Water Environment Federation and the WateReuse Association of the nationwide impact of State revolving loan fund spending using the IMPLAN economic model developed by the Federal Government, that, in addition to the public health and environmental benefits, the Federal investment in safe drinking water and clean water provides the following benefits:

(1) Generation of significant Federal tax revenue, as evidenced by the following:

(A) Every dollar of a Federal capitalization grant returns $0.21 to the general fund of the Treasury in the form of Federal taxes and, when additional spending from the State revolving loan funds is considered to be the result of leveraging the Federal investment, every dollar of a Federal capitalization grant returns $0.93 in Federal tax revenue.

(B) A combined $34,700,000,000 in capitalization grants for the clean water and state drinking water state revolving loan funds described in subsection (a) over a period of 5 years would generate $7,430,000,000 in Federal tax revenue and, when additional spending from the State revolving loan funds is considered to be the result of leveraging the Federal investment, the Federal investment will result in $32,300,000,000 in Federal tax revenue during that 5-year period.

(2) An increase in employment, as evidenced by the following:

(A) Every $1,000,000 in State revolving loan fund spending generates 16 ½ jobs.

(B) $34,700,000,000 in Federal capitalization grants for State revolving loan funds over a period of 5 years would result in 506,000 jobs.

(3) An increase in economic output:

(A) Every $1,000,000 in State revolving loan fund spending results in $2,950,000 in output for the economy of the United States.

(B) $34,700,000,000 in Federal capitalization grants for State revolving loan funds over a period of 5 years will generate $102,700,000,000 in total economic output.

Subtitle A—Drinking Water

SEC. 7101. PRECONSTRUCTION WORK.

Section 1452(a)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by designating the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sentences as subparagraphs (A), (B), (D), (E), and (F), respectively;

(2) in subparagraph (B) (as designated by paragraph (1)) by striking ''(not'' and inserting ''(including expenditures for planning, design, and associated preconstruction activities, including activities relating to the siting of the facility, but not''; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (B) (as designated by paragraph (1)) the following:

''(C) SALE OF BONDS.—Funds may also be used by a public water system as a source of revenue (restricted solely to interest earnings of the applicable State loan fund) or security for payment of the principal and interest on revenue or general obligation bonds issued by the State to provide matching funds under subsection (e), if the proceeds of the sale of the bonds will be deposited in the State loan fund.''.

SEC. 7102. PRIORITY SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.

Section 1452(b)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(b)(3)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (D);

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

''(A) DEFINITION OF RESTRUCTURING.—In this paragraph, the term 'restructuring' means changes in operations (including ownership, cooperative partnerships, asset management, consolidation, and alternative water supply).

''(B) PRIORITY SYSTEM.—An intended use plan shall provide, to the maximum extent practicable, that priority for the use of funds be given to projects that—

''(i) address the most serious risk to human health;

''(ii) are necessary to ensure compliance with this title (including requirements for filtration);

''(iii) assist systems most in need on a per-household basis according to State affordability criteria; and

''(iv) improve the sustainability of systems.

''(C) WEIGHT GIVEN TO APPLICATIONS.—After determining project priorities under subparagraph (B), an intended use plan shall provide that the State shall give greater weight to an application for assistance by a community water system if the application includes such information as the State determines to be necessary and contains—

''(i) a description of utility management best practices undertaken by a treatment works applying for assistance, including—

''(I) an inventory of assets, including any lead service lines, and a description of the condition of the assets;

''(II) a schedule for replacement of assets;

''(III) a financing plan that factors in all lifecycle costs indicating sources of revenue from ratepayers, grants, bonds, other loans, and other sources to meet the costs; and

''(IV) a review of options for restructuring the public water system;

''(ii) demonstration of consistency with State, regional, and municipal watershed plans;

''(iii) a water conservation plan consistent with guidelines developed for those plans by the Administrator under section 1455(a); and

''(iv) approaches to improve the sustainability of the system, including—

''(I) water efficiency or conservation, including the rehabilitation or replacement of existing leaking pipes;

''(II) use of reclaimed water;

''(III) actions to increase energy efficiency; and

''(IV) implementation of plans to protect source water identified in a source water assessment under section 1453.''; and

(3) in subparagraph (D) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking ''periodically'' and inserting ''at least biennially''.

SEC. 7103. ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LOAN FUNDS.

Section 1452(g)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(g)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''up to 4 percent of the funds allotted to the State under this section'' and inserting '', for each fiscal year, an amount that does not exceed the sum of the amount of any fees collected by the State for use in covering reasonable costs of administration of programs under this section, regardless of the source, and an amount equal to the greatest of $400,000, ⅕ percent of the current valuation of the fund, or 4 percent of all grant awards to the fund under this section for the fiscal year,''; and

(2) by striking ''1419,'' and all that follows through ''1993.'' and inserting ''1419.''.

SEC. 7104. OTHER AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.

Section 1452(k) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(k)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(D), by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''and the implementation of plans to protect source water identified in a source water assessment under section 1453''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(E), by inserting after ''wellhead protection programs'' the following: ''and implement plans to protect source water identified in a source water assessment under section 1453''.

SEC. 7105. NEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS.

Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(s) NEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS.—For communities with populations of more than 10,000 individuals, a contract to be carried out using funds directly made available by a capitalization grant under this section for program management, construction management, feasibility studies, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping, or architectural or related services shall be negotiated in the same manner as—

''(1) a contract for architectural and engineering services is negotiated under chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code; or

''(2) an equivalent State qualifications-based requirement (as determined by the Governor of the State).''.

SEC. 7106. ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1459A. ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

''(a) DEFINITION OF UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY.—In this section:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'underserved community' means a local political subdivision that, as determined by the Administrator, has an inadequate drinking water or wastewater system.

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'underserved community' includes a local political subdivision that, as determined by the Administrator—

''(A) does not have household drinking water or wastewater services; and

''(B) has a drinking water system that fails to meet health-based standards under this Act, including—

''(i) a maximum contaminant level for a primary drinking water contaminant;

''(ii) a treatment technique violation; and

''(iii) an action level exceedance.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a program under which grants are provided to eligible entities for use in carrying out projects and activities the primary purposes of which are to assist public water systems in meeting the requirements of this Act.

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—Projects and activities under paragraph (1) include—

''(A) infrastructure investments necessary to comply with the requirements of this Act,

''(B) assistance that directly and primarily benefits the disadvantaged community on a per-household basis, and

''(C) programs to provide household water quality testing.

''(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—An entity eligible to receive a grant under this section—

''(1) is—

''(A) a public water system as defined in section 1401;

''(B) a system that is located in an area governed by an Indian Tribe (as defined in section 1401); or

''(C) a State, on behalf of an underserved community; and

''(2) serves a community that, under affordability criteria established by the State under section 1452(d)(3), is determined by the State—

''(A) to be a disadvantaged community;

''(B) to be a community that may become a disadvantaged community as a result of carrying out an eligible activity; or

''(C) to serve a community with a population of less than 10,000 individuals that the Administrator determines does not have the capacity to incur debt sufficient to finance the project under subsection (b).

''(d) PRIORITY.—In prioritizing projects for implementation under this section, the Administrator shall give priority to systems that serve underserved communities.

''(e) LOCAL PARTICIPATION.—In prioritizing projects for implementation under this section, the Administrator shall consult with, and consider the priorities of, affected States, Indian Tribes, and local governments.

''(f) TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, AND FINANCIAL CAPABILITY.—The Administrator may provide assistance to increase the technical, managerial, and financial capability of an eligible entity receiving a grant under this section if the Administrator determines that the eligible entity lacks appropriate technical, managerial, and financial capability.

''(g) COST SHARING.—Before carrying out any project under this section, the Administrator shall enter into a binding agreement with 1 or more non-Federal interests that shall require the non-Federal interests—

''(1) to pay not less than 45 percent of the total costs of the project, which may include services, materials, supplies, or other in-kind contributions;

''(2) to provide any land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations necessary to carry out the project; and

''(3) to pay 100 percent of any operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs associated with the project.

''(h) WAIVER.—The Administrator may waive the requirement to pay the non-Federal share of the cost of carrying out an eligible activity using funds from a grant provided under this section if the Administrator determines that an eligible entity is unable to pay, or would experience significant financial hardship if required to pay, the non-Federal share.

''(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

''(1) $230,000,000 for fiscal year 2017; and

''(2) $300,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2021.''.

(b) FUNDING.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Administrator to provide grants to eligible entities under section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (as added by subsection (a)), $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 7107. REDUCING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j et seq.) (as amended by section 7106) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1459B. REDUCING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

''(A) a community water system;

''(B) a system located in an area governed by an Indian Tribe;

''(C) a nontransient noncommunity water system;

''(D) a qualified nonprofit organization, as determined by the Administrator; and

''(E) a municipality or State, interstate, or intermunicipal agency.

''(2) LEAD REDUCTION PROJECT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'lead reduction project' means a project or activity the primary purpose of which is to reduce the level of lead in water for human consumption by—

''(i) replacement of publicly owned lead service lines;

''(ii) testing, planning, or other relevant activities, as determined by the Administrator, to identify and address conditions (including corrosion control) that contribute to increased lead levels in water for human consumption;

''(iii) assistance to low-income homeowners to replace privately owned service lines, pipes, fittings, or fixtures that contain lead; and

''(iv) education of consumers regarding measures to reduce exposure to lead from drinking water or other sources.

''(B) LIMITATION.—The term 'lead reduction project' does not include a partial lead service line replacement if, at the conclusion of the service line replacement, drinking water is delivered to a household through a publicly or privately owned portion of a lead service line.

''(3) LOW-INCOME.—The term 'low-income', with respect to an individual provided assistance under this section, has such meaning as may be given the term by the head of the municipality or State, interstate, or intermunicipal agency with jurisdiction over the area to which assistance is provided.

''(4) MUNICIPALITY.—The term 'municipality' means—

''(A) a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public entity established by, or pursuant to, applicable State law; and

''(B) an Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)).

''(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a grant program to provide assistance to eligible entities for lead reduction projects in the United States.

''(2) PRECONDITION.—As a condition of receipt of assistance under this section, before receiving the assistance the eligible entity shall take steps to identify—

''(A) the source of lead in water for human consumption; and

''(B) the means by which the proposed lead reduction project would reduce lead levels in the applicable water system.

''(3) PRIORITY APPLICATION.—In providing grants under this subsection, the Administrator shall give priority to an eligible entity that—

''(A) the Administrator determines, based on affordability criteria established by the State under section 1452(d)(3), to be a disadvantaged community; and

''(B) proposes to—

''(i) carry out a lead reduction project at a public water system or nontransient noncommunity water system that has exceeded the lead action level established by the Administrator at any time during the 3-year period preceding the date of submission of the application of the eligible entity;

''(ii) address lead levels in water for human consumption at a school, daycare, or other facility that primarily serves children or other vulnerable human subpopulation; or

''(iii) address such priority criteria as the Administrator may establish, consistent with the goal of reducing lead levels of concern.

''(4) COST SHARING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the non-Federal share of the total cost of a project funded by a grant under this subsection shall be not less than 20 percent.

''(B) WAIVER.—The Administrator may reduce or eliminate the non-Federal share under subparagraph (A) for reasons of affordability, as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

''(5) LOW-INCOME ASSISTANCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), an eligible entity may use a grant provided under this subsection to provide assistance to low-income homeowners to carry out lead reduction projects.

''(B) LIMITATION.—The amount of a grant provided to a low-income homeowner under this paragraph shall not exceed the cost of replacement of the privately owned portion of the service line.

''(6) SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT.—In carrying out lead service line replacement using a grant under this subsection, an eligible entity shall—

''(A) notify customers of the replacement of any publicly owned portion of the lead service line;

''(B) in the case of a homeowner who is not low-income, offer to replace the privately owned portion of the lead service line at the cost of replacement;

''(C) in the case of a low-income homeowner, offer to replace the privately owned portion of the lead service line and any pipes, fitting, and fixtures that contain lead

at a cost that is equal to the difference between—

''(i) the cost of replacement; and

''(ii) the amount of low-income assistance available to the homeowner under paragraph (5);

''(D) notify each customer that a planned replacement of any publicly owned portion of a lead service line that is funded by a grant made under this subsection will not be carried out unless the customer agrees to the simultaneous replacement of the privately owned portion of the lead service line; and

''(E) demonstrate that the eligible entity has considered options for reducing lead in drinking water, including an evaluation of options for corrosion control.

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.''.

(b) FUNDING.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Administrator to provide grants to eligible entities under this section under section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (as added by subsection (a)), $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 7108. REGIONAL LIAISONS FOR MINORITY, TRIBAL, AND LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall appoint not fewer than 1 employee in each regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency to serve as a liaison to minority, tribal, and low-income communities in the relevant region.

(b) PUBLIC IDENTIFICATION.—The Administrator shall identify each regional liaison selected under subsection (a) on the website of—

(1) the relevant regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(2) the Office of Environmental Justice of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SEC. 7109. NOTICE TO PERSONS SERVED.

(a) EXCEEDANCE OF LEAD ACTION LEVEL.—Section 1414(c) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–3(c)) is amended—

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

''(D) Notice of any exceedance of a lead action level or any other prescribed level of lead in a regulation issued under section 1412, including the concentrations of lead found in a monitoring activity.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in clause (iii)—

(I) by striking ''Administrator or'' and inserting ''Administrator, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and, if applicable,''; and

(II) by inserting ''and the appropriate State and county health agencies'' after ''1413'';

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) EXCEEDANCE OF LEAD ACTION LEVEL.—Regulations issued under subparagraph (A) shall specify notification procedures for an exceedance of a lead action level or any other prescribed level of lead in a regulation issued under section 1412.'';

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

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

''(3) NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC RELATING TO LEAD.—

''(A) EXCEEDANCE OF LEAD ACTION LEVEL.—Not later than 15 days after the date of an exceedance of a lead action level or any other prescribed level of lead in a regulation issued under section 1412, the Administrator shall notify the public of the concentrations of lead found in the monitoring activity conducted by the public water system if the public water system or the State does not notify the public of the concentrations of lead found in a monitoring activity.

''(B) RESULTS OF LEAD MONITORING.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may provide notice of any result of lead monitoring conducted by a public water system to—

''(I) any person that is served by the public water system; or

''(II) the local or State health department of a locality or State in which the public water system is located.

''(ii) FORM OF NOTICE.—The Administrator may provide the notice described in clause (i) by—

''(I) press release; or

''(II) other form of communication, including local media.

''(C) PRIVACY.—Notice to the public shall protect the privacy of individual customer information.''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Administrator, in collaboration with States and owners and operators of public water systems, shall establish a strategic plan for how the Administrator, a State with primary enforcement responsibility, and the owners and operators of public water systems shall conduct targeted outreach, education, technical assistance, and risk communication to populations affected by lead in a public water system.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1414(c) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–3(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking ''paragraph (2)(E)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)(F)'';

(2) in paragraph (2)(B)(i)(II), by striking ''subparagraph (D)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (E)''; and

(3) in paragraph (4)(B) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(3)), in the first sentence, by striking ''(D)'' and inserting ''(E)''.

SEC. 7110. ELECTRONIC REPORTING OF DRINKING WATER DATA.

Section 1414 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–3) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) ELECTRONIC REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING DATA.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall require electronic submission of available compliance monitoring data, if practicable—

''(A) by public water systems (or a certified laboratory on behalf of a public water system)—

''(i) to the Administrator; or

''(ii) with respect to a public water system in a State that has primary enforcement responsibility under section 1413, to that State; and

''(B) by each State that has primary enforcement responsibility under section 1413 to the Administrator, as a condition on the receipt of funds under this Act.

''(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether the requirement referred to in paragraph (1) is practicable, the Administrator shall consider—

''(A) the ability of a public water system (or a certified laboratory on behalf of a public water system) or a State to meet the requirements of sections 3.1 through 3.2000 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations);

''(B) information system compatibility;

''(C) the size of the public water system; and

''(D) the size of the community served by the public water system.''.

SEC. 7111. LEAD TESTING IN SCHOOL AND CHILD CARE DRINKING WATER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1464 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–24) is amended by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) VOLUNTARY SCHOOL AND CHILD CARE LEAD TESTING GRANT PROGRAM.—

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

''(A) CHILD CARE PROGRAM.—The term 'child care program' has the meaning given the term 'early childhood education program' in section 103 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1003).

''(B) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term 'local educational agency' means—

''(i) a local educational agency (as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801));

''(ii) a tribal education agency (as defined in section 3 of the National Environmental Education Act (20 U.S.C. 5502)); and

''(iii) an operator of a child care program facility licensed under State law.

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, the Administrator shall establish a voluntary school and child care lead testing grant program to make grants available to States to assist local educational agencies in voluntary testing for lead contamination in drinking water at schools and child care programs under the jurisdiction of the local educational agencies.

''(B) GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—The Administrator may make grants directly available to local educational agencies for the voluntary testing described in subparagraph (A) in—

''(i) any State that does not participate in the voluntary school and child care lead testing grant program established under that subparagraph; and

''(ii) any direct implementation area.

''(3) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, a State or local educational agency shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

''(4) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Not more than 4 percent of grant funds accepted under this subsection shall be used to pay the administrative costs of carrying out this subsection.

''(5) GUIDANCE; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—As a condition of receiving a grant under this subsection, the State or local educational agency shall ensure that each local educational agency to which grant funds are distributed shall—

''(A) expend grant funds in accordance with—

''(i) the guidance of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled '3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools: Revised Technical Guidance' and dated October 2006 (or any successor guidance); or

''(ii) applicable State regulations or guidance regarding reducing lead in drinking water in schools and child care programs that is not less stringent than the guidance referred to in clause (i); and

''(B)(i) make available in the administrative offices, and to the maximum extent practicable, on the Internet website, of the local educational agency for inspection by the public (including teachers, other school personnel, and parents) a copy of the results of any voluntary testing for lead contamination in school and child care program drinking water that is carried out with grant funds under this subsection; and

''(ii) notify parent, teacher, and employee organizations of the availability of the results described in clause (i).

''(6) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—If resources are available to a State or local educational agency from any other Federal agency, a State, or a private foundation for testing for lead contamination in drinking water, the State or local educational agency shall demonstrate that the funds provided under this subsection will not displace those resources.

''(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.''.

(b) REPEAL.—Section 1465 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–25) is repealed.

SEC. 7112. WATERSENSE PROGRAM.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j et seq.) is amended by adding after Part F the following:

''PART G—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

''SEC. 1471. WATERSENSE PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF WATERSENSE PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Agency a voluntary WaterSense program to identify and promote water-efficient products, buildings, landscapes, facilities, processes, and services that, through voluntary labeling of, or other forms of communications regarding, products, buildings, landscapes, facilities, processes, and services while meeting strict performance criteria, sensibly—

''(A) reduce water use;

''(B) reduce the strain on public and community water systems and wastewater and stormwater infrastructure;

''(C) conserve energy used to pump, heat, transport, and treat water; and

''(D) preserve water resources for future generations.

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—The Administrator shall, consistent with this section, identify water-efficient products, buildings, landscapes, facilities, processes, and services, including categories such as—

''(A) irrigation technologies and services;

''(B) point-of-use water treatment devices;

''(C) plumbing products;

''(D) reuse and recycling technologies;

''(E) landscaping and gardening products, including moisture control or water enhancing technologies;

''(F) xeriscaping and other landscape conversions that reduce water use;

''(G) whole house humidifiers; and

''(H) water-efficient buildings or facilities.

''(b) DUTIES.—The Administrator, coordinating as appropriate with the Secretary of Energy, shall—

''(1) establish—

''(A) a WaterSense label to be used for items meeting the certification criteria established in accordance with this section; and

''(B) the procedure, including the methods and means, and criteria by which an item may be certified to display the WaterSense label;

''(2) enhance public awareness regarding the WaterSense label through outreach, education, and other means;

''(3) preserve the integrity of the WaterSense label by—

''(A) establishing and maintaining feasible performance criteria so that products, buildings, landscapes, facilities, processes, and services labeled with the WaterSense label perform as well or better than less water-efficient counterparts;

''(B) overseeing WaterSense certifications made by third parties;

''(C) as determined appropriate by the Administrator, using testing protocols, from the appropriate, applicable, and relevant consensus standards, for the purpose of determining standards compliance; and

''(D) auditing the use of the WaterSense label in the marketplace and preventing cases of misuse; and

''(4) not more than 6 years after adoption or major revision of any WaterSense specification, review and, if appropriate, revise the specification to achieve additional water savings;

''(5) in revising a WaterSense specification—

''(A) provide reasonable notice to interested parties and the public of any changes, including effective dates, and an explanation of the changes;

''(B) solicit comments from interested parties and the public prior to any changes;

''(C) as appropriate, respond to comments submitted by interested parties and the public; and

''(D) provide an appropriate transition time prior to the applicable effective date of any changes, taking into account the timing necessary for the manufacture, marketing, training, and distribution of the specific water-efficient product, building, landscape, process, or service category being addressed; and

''(6) not later than December 31, 2018, consider for review and revision any WaterSense specification adopted before January 1, 2012.

''(c) TRANSPARENCY.—The Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable and not less than annually, regularly estimate and make available to the public the production and relative market shares and savings of water, energy, and capital costs of water, wastewater, and stormwater attributable to the use of WaterSense-labeled products, buildings, landscapes, facilities, processes, and services.

''(d) DISTINCTION OF AUTHORITIES.—In setting or maintaining specifications for Energy Star pursuant to section 324A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294a), and WaterSense under this section, the Secretary of Energy and Administrator shall coordinate to prevent duplicative or conflicting requirements among the respective programs.

''(e) NO WARRANTY.—A WaterSense label shall not create an express or implied warranty.''.

SEC. 7113. WATER SUPPLY COST SAVINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the United States is facing a drinking water infrastructure funding crisis;

(2) the Environmental Protection Agency projects a shortfall of approximately $384,000,000,000 in funding for drinking water infrastructure from 2015 to 2035 and this funding challenge is particularly acute in rural communities in the United States;

(3) there are approximately 52,000 community water systems in the United States, of which nearly 42,000 are small community water systems;

(4) the Drinking Water Needs Survey conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency in 2011 placed the shortfall in drinking water infrastructure funding for small communities, which consist of 3,300 or fewer persons, at $64,500,000,000;

(5) small communities often cannot finance the construction and maintenance of drinking water systems because the cost per resident for the investment would be prohibitively expensive;

(6) drought conditions have placed significant strains on existing surface water supplies;

(7) many communities across the United States are considering the use of groundwater and community well systems to provide drinking water; and

(8) approximately 42,000,000 people in the United States receive drinking water from individual wells and millions more rely on community well systems for drinking water.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that providing rural communities with the knowledge and resources necessary to fully use alternative drinking water systems, including wells and community well systems, can provide safe and affordable drinking water to millions of people in the United States.

(c) DRINKING WATER TECHNOLOGY CLEARINGHOUSE.—The Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) update existing programs of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Agriculture designed to provide drinking water technical assistance to include information on cost-effective, innovative, and alternative drinking water delivery systems, including systems that are supported by wells; and

(2) disseminate information on the cost effectiveness of alternative drinking water delivery systems, including wells and well systems, to communities and not-for-profit organizations seeking Federal funding for drinking water systems serving 500 or fewer persons.

(d) WATER SYSTEM ASSESSMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any application for a grant or loan from the Federal Government or a State that is using Federal assistance for a drinking water system serving 500 or fewer persons, a unit of local government or not-for-profit organization shall self-certify that the unit of local government or organization has considered, as an alternative drinking water supply, drinking water delivery systems sourced by publicly owned—

(1) individual wells;

(2) shared wells; and

(3) community wells.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

(1) the use of innovative and alternative drinking water systems described in this section;

(2) the range of cost savings for communities using innovative and alternative drinking water systems described in this section; and

(3) the use of drinking water technical assistance programs operated by the Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 7114. SMALL SYSTEM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 1452(q) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(q)) is amended by striking ''appropriated'' and all that follows through ''2003'' and inserting ''made available for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2021''.

SEC. 7115. DEFINITION OF INDIAN TRIBE.

Section 1401(14) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300(f)(14)) is amended by striking ''section 1452'' and inserting ''sections 1452, 1459A, and 1459B''.

SEC. 7116. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR TRIBAL WATER SYSTEMS.

(a) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 1442(e)(7) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–1(e)(7)) is amended by striking ''Tribes'' and inserting ''tribes, including grants to provide training and operator certification services under section 1452(i)(5)''.

(b) INDIAN TRIBES.—Section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(i)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by striking ''Tribes and Alaska Native villages'' and inserting ''tribes, Alaska Native

villages, and, for the purpose of carrying out paragraph (5), intertribal consortia or tribal organizations''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) TRAINING AND OPERATOR CERTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may use funds made available under this subsection and section 1442(e)(7) to make grants to intertribal consortia or tribal organizations for the purpose of providing operations and maintenance training and operator certification services to Indian tribes.

''(B) ELIGIBLE TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.—An intertribal consortium or tribal organization eligible for a grant under subparagraph (A) is an intertribal consortium or tribal organization that—

''(i) is the most qualified to provide training and technical assistance to Indian tribes; and

''(ii) Indian tribes determine to be the most beneficial and effective.''.

SEC. 7117. REQUIREMENT FOR THE USE OF AMERICAN MATERIALS.

Section 1452(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) REQUIREMENT FOR THE USE OF AMERICAN MATERIALS.—

''(A) DEFINITION OF IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.—In this paragraph, the term 'iron and steel products' means the following products made, in part, of iron or steel:

''(i) Lined or unlined pipe and fittings.

''(ii) Manhole covers and other municipal castings.

''(iii) Hydrants.

''(iv) Tanks.

''(v) Flanges.

''(vi) Pipe clamps and restraints.

''(vii) Valves.

''(viii) Structural steel.

''(ix) Reinforced precast concrete.

''(x) Construction materials.

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), funds made available by a State loan fund authorized under this section may not be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system unless all the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

''(C) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (B) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Administrator finds that—

''(i) applying subparagraph (B) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

''(ii) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

''(iii) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall product by more than 25 percent.

''(D) PUBLIC NOTICE; WRITTEN JUSTIFICATION.—

''(i) PUBLIC NOTICE.—If the Administrator receives a request for a waiver under this paragraph, the Administrator shall—

''(I) make available to the public on an informal basis, including on the public website of the Administrator—

''(aa) a copy of the request; and

''(bb) any information available to the Administrator regarding the request; and

''(II) provide notice of, and opportunity for informal public comment on, the request for a period of not less than 15 days before making a finding under subparagraph (C).

''(ii) WRITTEN JUSTIFICATION.—If, after the period provided under clause (i), the Administrator makes a finding under subparagraph (C), the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register a written justification as to why subparagraph (B) is being waived.

''(E) APPLICATION.—This paragraph shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

''(F) MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT.—The Administrator may use not more than 0.25 percent of any funds made available to carry out this title for management and oversight of the requirements of this paragraph.''.

Subtitle B—Clean Water

SEC. 7201. SEWER OVERFLOW CONTROL GRANTS.

Section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''subject to subsection (g), the Administrator may'' in paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(a) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator may—

''(1) make grants to States for the purpose of providing grants to a municipality or municipal entity for planning, designing, and constructing—

''(A) treatment works to intercept, transport, control, or treat municipal combined sewer overflows and sanitary sewer overflows; and

''(B) measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water; and

''(2) subject to subsection (g),'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting ''; or'';

(B) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (2);

(3) by striking subsections (e) through (g) and inserting the following:

''(e) ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a project that receives grant assistance under subsection (a) shall be carried out subject to the same requirements as a project that receives assistance from a State water pollution control revolving fund established pursuant to title VI.

''(2) DETERMINATION OF GOVERNOR.—The requirement described in paragraph (1) shall not apply to a project that receives grant assistance under subsection (a) to the extent that the Governor of the State in which the project is located determines that a requirement described in title VI is inconsistent with the purposes of this section.

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, to remain available until expended—

''(1) $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2017;

''(2) $300,000,000 for fiscal year 2018;

''(3) $350,000,000 for fiscal year 2019;

''(4) $400,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

''(5) $500,000,000 for fiscal year 2021.

''(g) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

''(1) FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND 2018.—For each of fiscal years 2017 and 2018, subject to subsection (h), the Administrator shall use the amounts made available to carry out this section to provide grants to municipalities and municipal entities under subsection (a)(2)—

''(A) in accordance with the priority criteria described in subsection (b); and

''(B) with additional priority given to proposed projects that involve the use of—

''(i) nonstructural, low-impact development;

''(ii) water conservation, efficiency, or reuse; or

''(iii) other decentralized stormwater or wastewater approaches to minimize flows into the sewer systems.

''(2) FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND THEREAFTER.—For fiscal year 2019 and each fiscal year thereafter, subject to subsection (h), the Administrator shall use the amounts made available to carry out this section to provide grants to States under subsection (a)(1) in accordance with a formula that—

''(A) shall be established by the Administrator, after providing notice and an opportunity for public comment; and

''(B) allocates to each State a proportional share of the amounts based on the total needs of the State for municipal combined sewer overflow controls and sanitary sewer overflow controls, as identified in the most recent survey—

''(i) conducted under section 210; and

''(ii) included in a report required under section 516(b)(1)(B).''; and

(4) by striking subsection (i).

SEC. 7202. SMALL AND MEDIUM TREATMENT WORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 222. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM TREATMENT WORKS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) MEDIUM TREATMENT WORKS.—The term 'medium treatment works' means a publicly owned treatment works serving not fewer than 10,001 and not more than 100,000 individuals.

''(2) QUALIFIED NONPROFIT MEDIUM TREATMENT WORKS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDER.—The term 'qualified nonprofit medium treatment works technical assistance provider' means a qualified nonprofit technical assistance provider of water and wastewater services to medium-sized communities that provides technical assistance (including circuit rider technical assistance programs, multi-State, regional assistance programs, and training and preliminary engineering evaluations) to owners and operators of medium treatment works, which may include State agencies.

''(3) QUALIFIED NONPROFIT SMALL TREATMENT WORKS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDER.—The term 'qualified nonprofit small treatment works technical assistance provider' means a nonprofit organization that, as determined by the Administrator—

''(A) is the most qualified and experienced in providing training and technical assistance to small treatment works; and

''(B) the small treatment works in the State finds to be the most beneficial and effective.

''(4) SMALL TREATMENT WORKS.—The term 'small treatment works' means a publicly owned treatment works serving not more than 10,000 individuals.

''(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator may use amounts made available to carry out this section to provide grants or cooperative agreements to qualified nonprofit small treatment works technical assistance providers and grants or cooperative agreements to qualified nonprofit medium treatment works technical assistance providers to provide to owners and operators of small and medium treatment works onsite technical assistance, circuit-rider technical assistance programs, multi-State, regional technical assistance programs, and onsite and regional training, to assist the treatment works in achieving compliance with this Act or obtaining financing under this Act for eligible projects.

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

''(1) for grants for small treatment works technical assistance, $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021; and

''(2) for grants for medium treatment works technical assistance, $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.''.

(b) WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''and as provided in subsection (e)'' after ''State law'';

(ii) by redesignating subsections (e) through (i) as subsections (f) through (j), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) ADDITIONAL USE OF FUNDS.—A State may use an additional 2 percent of the funds annually allotted to the State under this section for qualified nonprofit small treatment works technical assistance providers and qualified nonprofit medium treatment works technical assistance providers (as those terms are defined in section 222) to provide technical assistance to small treatment works and medium treatment works (as those terms are defined in section 222) in the State.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 221(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301(d)) is amended by striking ''section 603(h)'' and inserting ''section 603(i)''.

SEC. 7203. INTEGRATED PLANS.

(a) INTEGRATED PLANS.—Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(s) INTEGRATED PLAN PERMITS.—

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

''(A) GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term 'green infrastructure' means the range of measures that use plant or soil systems, permeable pavement or other permeable surfaces or substrates, stormwater harvest and reuse, or landscaping to store, infiltrate, or evapotranspirate stormwater and reduce flows to sewer systems or to surface waters.

''(B) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The term 'integrated plan' has the meaning given in Part III of the Integrated Municipal Stormwater and Wastewater Planning Approach Framework, issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and dated June 5, 2012.

''(C) MUNICIPAL DISCHARGE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'municipal discharge' means a discharge from a treatment works (as defined in section 212) or a discharge from a municipal storm sewer under subsection(p).

''(ii) INCLUSION.—The term 'municipal discharge' includes a discharge of wastewater or storm water collected from multiple municipalities if the discharge is covered by the same permit issued under this section.

''(2) INTEGRATED PLAN.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator (or a State, in the case of a permit program approved under subsection (b)) shall inform a municipal permittee or multiple municipal permittees of the opportunity to develop an integrated plan.

''(B) SCOPE OF PERMIT INCORPORATING INTEGRATED PLAN.—A permit issued under this subsection that incorporates an integrated plan may integrate all requirements under this Act addressed in the integrated plan, including requirements relating to—

''(i) a combined sewer overflow;

''(ii) a capacity, management, operation, and maintenance program for sanitary sewer collection systems;

''(iii) a municipal stormwater discharge;

''(iv) a municipal wastewater discharge; and

''(v) a water quality-based effluent limitation to implement an applicable wasteload allocation in a total maximum daily load.

''(3) COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A permit for a municipal discharge by a municipality that incorporates an integrated plan may include a schedule of compliance, under which actions taken to meet any applicable water quality-based effluent limitation may be implemented over more than 1 permit term if the compliance schedules are authorized by State water quality standards.

''(B) INCLUSION.—Actions subject to a compliance schedule under subparagraph (A) may include green infrastructure if implemented as part of a water quality-based effluent limitation.

''(C) REVIEW.—A schedule of compliance may be reviewed each time the permit is renewed.

''(4) EXISTING AUTHORITIES RETAINED.—

''(A) APPLICABLE STANDARDS.—Nothing in this subsection modifies any obligation to comply with applicable technology and water quality-based effluent limitations under this Act.

''(B) FLEXIBILITY.—Nothing in this subsection reduces or eliminates any flexibility available under this Act, including the authority of—

''(i) a State to revise a water quality standard after a use attainability analysis under section 131.10(g) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection), subject to the approval of the Administrator under section 303(c); and

''(ii) the Administrator or a State to authorize a schedule of compliance that extends beyond the date of expiration of a permit term if the schedule of compliance meets the requirements of section 122.47 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection).

''(5) CLARIFICATION OF STATE AUTHORITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in section 301(b)(1)(C) precludes a State from authorizing in the water quality standards of the State the issuance of a schedule of compliance to meet water quality-based effluent limitations in permits that incorporate provisions of an integrated plan.

''(B) TRANSITION RULE.—In any case in which a discharge is subject to a judicial order or consent decree as of the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 resolving an enforcement action under this Act, any schedule of compliance issued pursuant to an authorization in a State water quality standard shall not revise or otherwise affect a schedule of compliance in that order or decree unless the order or decree is modified by agreement of the parties and the court.''.

(b) MUNICIPAL OMBUDSMAN.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Office of the Administrator an Office of the Municipal Ombudsman.

(2) GENERAL DUTIES.—The duties of the municipal ombudsman shall include the provision of—

(A) technical assistance to municipalities seeking to comply with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.); and

(B) information to the Administrator to help the Administrator ensure that agency policies are implemented by all offices of the Environmental Protection Agency, including regional offices.

(3) ACTIONS REQUIRED.—The municipal ombudsman shall work with appropriate offices at the headquarters and regional offices of the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that the municipality seeking assistance is provided information—

(A) about available Federal financial assistance for which the municipality is eligible;

(B) about flexibility available under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and, if applicable, the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.); and

(C) regarding the opportunity to develop an integrated plan, as defined in section 402(s)(1)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (as added by subsection (a)).

(4) PRIORITY.—In carrying out paragraph (3), the municipal ombudsman shall give priority to any municipality that demonstrates affordability concerns relating to compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) or the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.).

(5) INFORMATION SHARING.—The municipal ombudsman shall publish on the website of the Environmental Protection Agency—

(A) general information relating to—

(i) the technical assistance referred to in paragraph (2)(A);

(ii) the financial assistance referred to in paragraph (3)(A);

(iii) the flexibility referred to in paragraph 3(B); and

(iv) any resources related to integrated plans developed by the Administrator; and

(B) a copy of each permit, order, or judicial consent decree that implements or incorporates an integrated plan.

(c) MUNICIPAL ENFORCEMENT.—Section 309 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1319) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED PLANS THROUGH ENFORCEMENT TOOLS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In conjunction with an enforcement action under subsection (a) or (b) relating to municipal discharges, the Administrator shall inform a municipality of the opportunity to develop an integrated plan, as defined in section 402(s).

''(2) MODIFICATION.—Any municipality under an administrative order under subsection (a) or settlement agreement (including a judicial consent decree) under subsection (b) that has developed an integrated plan consistent with section 402(s) may request a modification of the administrative order or settlement agreement based on that integrated plan.''.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and make publicly available a report on each integrated plan developed and implemented through a permit, order, or judicial consent decree since the date of publication of the ''Integrated Municipal Stormwater and Wastewater Planning Approach Framework'' issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and dated June 5, 2012, including a description of the control measures, levels of control, estimated costs, and compliance schedules for the requirements implemented through an integrated plan.

SEC. 7204. GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROMOTION.

Title V of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 519 (33 U.S.C. 1251 note) as section 520; and

(2) by inserting after section 518 (33 U.S.C. 1377) the following:

''SEC. 519. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROMOTION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall ensure that the Office of Water, the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, the Office of Research and Development, and the

Office of Policy of the Environmental Protection Agency promote the use of green infrastructure in and coordinate the integration of green infrastructure into, permitting programs, planning efforts, research, technical assistance, and funding guidance.

''(b) DUTIES.—The Administrator shall ensure that the Office of Water—

''(1) promotes the use of green infrastructure in the programs of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

''(2) coordinates efforts to increase the use of green infrastructure with—

''(A) other Federal departments and agencies;

''(B) State, tribal, and local governments; and

''(C) the private sector.

''(c) REGIONAL GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROMOTION.—The Administrator shall direct each regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency, as appropriate based on local factors, and consistent with the requirements of this Act, to promote and integrate the use of green infrastructure within the region that includes—

''(1) outreach and training regarding green infrastructure implementation for State, tribal, and local governments, tribal communities, and the private sector; and

''(2) the incorporation of green infrastructure into permitting and other regulatory programs, codes, and ordinance development, including the requirements under consent decrees and settlement agreements in enforcement actions.

''(d) GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION-SHARING.—The Administrator shall promote green infrastructure information-sharing, including through an Internet website, to share information with, and provide technical assistance to, State, tribal, and local governments, tribal communities, the private sector, and the public regarding green infrastructure approaches for—

''(1) reducing water pollution;

''(2) protecting water resources;

''(3) complying with regulatory requirements; and

''(4) achieving other environmental, public health, and community goals.''.

SEC. 7205. FINANCIAL CAPABILITY GUIDANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AFFORDABILITY.—The term ''affordability'' means, with respect to payment of a utility bill, a measure of whether an individual customer or household can pay the bill without undue hardship or unreasonable sacrifice in the essential lifestyle or spending patterns of the individual or household, as determined by the Administrator.

(2) FINANCIAL CAPABILITY.—The term ''financial capability'' means the financial capability of a community to make investments necessary to make water quality or drinking water improvements.

(3) GUIDANCE.—The term ''guidance'' means the guidance published by the Administrator entitled ''Combined Sewer Overflows—Guidance for Financial Capability Assessment and Schedule Development'' and dated February 1997, as applicable to the combined sewer overflows and sanitary sewer overflows guidance published by the Administrator entitled ''Financial Capability Assessment Framework'' and dated November 24, 2014.

(b) USE OF MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME.—The Administrator shall not use median household income as the sole indicator of affordability for a residential household.

(c) REVISED GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of completion of the National Academy of Public Administration study to establish a definition and framework for community affordability required by Senate Report 114–70, accompanying S. 1645 (114th Congress), the Administrator shall revise the guidance described in subsection (a)(3).

(2) USE OF GUIDANCE.—Beginning on the date on which the revised guidance referred to in paragraph (1) is finalized, the Administrator shall use the revised guidance in lieu of the guidance described in subsection (a)(3).

(d) CONSIDERATION AND CONSULTATION.—

(1) CONSIDERATION.—In revising the guidance, the Administrator shall consider—

(A) the recommendations of the study referred to in subsection (c) and any other relevant study, as determined by the Administrator;

(B) local economic conditions, including site-specific local conditions that should be taken into consideration in analyzing financial capability;

(C) other essential community investments;

(D) potential adverse impacts on distressed populations, including the percentage of low-income ratepayers within the service area of a utility and impacts in communities with disparate economic conditions throughout the entire service area of a utility;

(E) the degree to which rates of low-income consumers would be affected by water infrastructure investments and the use of rate structures to address the rates of low-income consumers;

(F) an evaluation of an array of factors, the relative importance of which may vary across regions and localities; and

(G) the appropriate weight for economic, public health, and environmental benefits associated with improved water quality.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Any revised guidance issued to replace the guidance shall be developed in consultation with stakeholders.

(e) PUBLICATION AND SUBMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the revision of the guidance, the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives the revised guidance.

(2) EXPLANATION.—If the Administrator makes a determination not to follow 1 or more recommendations of the study referred to in subsection (c)(1), the Administrator shall include in the publication and submission under paragraph (1) an explanation of that decision.

(f) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section preempts or interferes with any obligation to comply with any Federal law, including the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

Subtitle C—Innovative Financing and Promotion of Innovative Technologies

SEC. 7301. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 5014(c) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121) is amended by striking ''Any activity undertaken under this section is authorized only to the extent'' and inserting ''Nothing in this section obligates the Secretary to expend funds unless''.

SEC. 7302. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Section 5023(b)(2) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3902(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''carry out'' and inserting ''provide financial assistance to carry out''.

(b) PROJECTS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 5026 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3905) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (6)—

(i) by striking ''desalination project'' and inserting ''desalination project, including chloride control''; and

(ii) by striking ''or a water recycling project'' and inserting ''a water recycling project, or a project to provide alternative water supplies to reduce aquifer depletion'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (7), (8), and (9) as paragraphs (8), (9), and (10), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

''(7) A project to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the effects of drought, including projects that enhance the resilience of drought-stricken watersheds.''; and

(D) in paragraph (10) (as redesignated by subparagraph (B)), by striking ''or (7)'' and inserting ''(7), or (8)''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 5023(b) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3902(b)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and (8)'' and inserting ''(7), and (9)''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking ''paragraph (7) or (9)'' and inserting ''paragraph (8) or (10)''.

(B) Section 5024(b) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3903(b)) is amended by striking ''paragraph (8) or (9)'' and inserting ''paragraph (9) or (10)''.

(C) Section 5027(3) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3906(3)) is amended by striking ''section 5026(7)'' and inserting ''section 5026(8)''.

(D) Section 5028 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3907) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)(1)(E)—

(I) by striking ''section 5026(9)'' and inserting ''section 5026(10)''; and

(II) by striking ''section 5026(8)'' and inserting ''section 5026(9)''; and

(ii) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''section 5026(8)'' and inserting ''section 5026(9)''.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Section 5029(b) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3908(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7)—

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

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) FINANCING FEES.—On request of an eligible entity, the Secretary or the Administrator, as applicable, shall allow the fees under subparagraph (A) to be financed as part of the loan.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(10) CREDIT.—Any eligible project costs incurred and the value of any integral in-kind contributions made before receipt of assistance under this subtitle shall be credited toward the 51 percent of project costs to be provided by sources of funding other than a secured loan under this subtitle (as described in paragraph (2)(A).''.

(d) REMOVAL OF PILOT DESIGNATION.—

(1) Subtitle C of title V of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) is amended by striking the subtitle designation and heading and inserting the following:

''Subtitle C—Innovative Financing Projects''.

(2) Section 5023 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3092) is amended by striking ''pilot'' each place it appears.

(3) Section 5034 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3913) is amended by striking the section designation and heading and inserting the following:

''SEC. 5034. REPORTS ON PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.''.

(4) The table of contents for the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121) is amended—

(A) by striking the item relating to subtitle C of title V and inserting the following:

''Subtitle C—Innovative Financing Projects''.; and

(B) by striking the item relating to section 5034 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 5034. Reports on program implementation.''.

(e) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) appropriations made available to carry out the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) should be in addition to robust funding for the State water pollution control revolving funds established under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) and State drinking water treatment revolving loan funds established under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12); and

(2) the appropriations made available for the funds referred to in paragraph (1) should not decrease for any fiscal year.

SEC. 7303. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT TRUST FUND.

(a) CREATION OF TRUST FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the ''Water Infrastructure Investment Trust Fund'' (referred to in this section as the ''Fund''), consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated to or deposited in such fund as provided in this section.

(b) TRANSFERS TO TRUST FUND.—The Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall deposit in the Fund amounts equal to the fees received before January 1, 2022, under subsection (f)(2).

(c) EXPENDITURES.—Amounts in the Fund, including interest earned and advances to the Fund and proceeds from investment under subsection (d), shall be available for expenditure, without further appropriation, as follows:

(1) 50 percent of the amounts shall be available to the Administrator for making capitalization grants under section 601 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381).

(2) 50 percent of the amounts shall be available to the Administrator for making capitalization grants under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).

(d) INVESTMENT.—Amounts in the Fund shall be invested in accordance with section 9702 of title 31, United States Code, and any interest on, and proceeds from, any such investment shall be available for expenditure in accordance with this section.

(e) LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES.—Amounts in the Fund may not be made available for a fiscal year under subsection (c) unless the sum of the funds appropriated to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund through annual capitalization grants is not less than the average of the sum of the annual amounts provided in capitalization grants under section 601 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381) and section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) for the 5-fiscal-year period immediately preceding such fiscal year.

(f) VOLUNTARY LABELING SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Administrator of the Food and Drug Administration, manufacturers, producers, and importers, shall develop and implement a program under which the Administrator provides a label designed in consultation with manufacturers, producers, and importers suitable for placement on products to inform consumers that the manufacturer, producer, or importer of the product, and other stakeholders, participates in the Fund.

(2) FEE.—The Administrator shall provide a label for a fee of 3 cents per unit.

(g) EPA STUDY ON WATER PRICING.—

(1) STUDY.—The Administrator, with participation by the States, shall conduct a study to—

(A) assess the affordability gap faced by low-income populations located in urban and rural areas in obtaining services from clean water and drinking water systems; and

(B) analyze options for programs to provide incentives for rate adjustments at the local level to achieve ''full cost'' or ''true value'' pricing for such services, while protecting low-income ratepayers from undue burden.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the results of the study.

SEC. 7304. INNOVATIVE WATER TECHNOLOGY GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this section, the term ''eligible entity'' means—

(1) a public utility, including publicly owned treatment works and clean water systems;

(2) a unit of local government, including a municipality or a joint powers authority;

(3) a private entity, including a farmer or manufacturer;

(4) an institution of higher education;

(5) a research institution or foundation;

(6) a State;

(7) a regional organization; or

(8) a nonprofit organization.

(b) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator shall carry out a grant program for purposes described in subsection (c) to accelerate the development of innovative water technologies that address pressing water challenges.

(c) GRANTS.—In carrying out the program under subsection (b), the Administrator shall make to eligible entities grants that—

(1) finance projects to develop, deploy, test, and improve emerging water technologies;

(2) fund entities that provide technical assistance to deploy innovative water technologies more broadly, especially—

(A) to increase adoption of innovative water technologies in—

(i) municipal drinking water and wastewater treatment systems;

(ii) areas served by private wells; or

(iii) water supply systems in arid areas that are experiencing, or have recently experienced, prolonged drought conditions; and

(B) in a manner that reduces ratepayer or community costs over time, including the cost of future capital investments; or

(3) support technologies that, as determined by the Administrator—

(A) improve water quality of a water source;

(B) improve the safety and security of a drinking water delivery system;

(C) minimize contamination of drinking water and drinking water sources, including contamination by lead, bacteria, chlorides, and nitrates;

(D) improve the quality and timeliness and decrease the cost of drinking water quality tests, especially technologies that can be deployed within water systems and at individual faucets to provide accurate real-time tests of water quality, especially with respect to lead, bacteria, and nitrate content;

(E) increase water supplies in arid areas that are experiencing, or have recently experienced, prolonged drought conditions;

(F) treat edge-of-field runoff to improve water quality;

(G) treat agricultural, municipal, and industrial wastewater;

(H) recycle or reuse water;

(I) manage urban storm water runoff;

(J) reduce sewer or stormwater overflows;

(K) conserve water;

(L) improve water quality by reducing salinity;

(M) mitigate air quality impacts associated with declining water resources; or

(N) address urgent water quality and human health needs.

(d) PRIORITY FUNDING.—In making grants under this section, the Administrator shall give priority to projects that have the potential—

(1) to provide substantial cost savings across a sector;

(2) to significantly improve human health or the environment; or

(3) to provide additional water supplies with minimal environmental impact.

(e) COST-SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of activities carried out using a grant made under this section shall be not more than 65 percent.

(f) LIMITATION.—The maximum amount of a grant provided to a project under this section shall be $5,000,000.

(g) REPORT.—Each year, the Administrator shall submit to Congress and make publicly available on the website of the Administrator a report that describes any advancements during the previous year in development of innovative water technologies made as a result of funding provided under this section.

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

(i) FUNDING.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Administrator to provide grants to eligible entities under this section $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 7305. WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—Section 102 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10301) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (9) as paragraphs (8) through (10), respectively;

(2) in paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

''(7) additional research is required to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of new and existing treatment works through alternative approaches, including—

''(A) nonstructural alternatives;

''(B) decentralized approaches;

''(C) water use efficiency and conservation; and

''(D) actions to reduce energy consumption or extract energy from wastewater;''.

(b) WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTES.—Section 104 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10303) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''water-related phenomena'' and inserting ''water resources''; and

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

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''From the'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—From the''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives a report regarding the compliance of each funding recipient with this subsection for the immediately preceding fiscal year.'';

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

''(e) EVALUATION OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a careful and detailed evaluation of each institute at least once every 3 years to determine—

''(A) the quality and relevance of the water resources research of the institute;

''(B) the effectiveness of the institute at producing measured results and applied water supply research; and

''(C) whether the effectiveness of the institute as an institution for planning, conducting, and arranging for research warrants continued support under this section.

''(2) PROHIBITION ON FURTHER SUPPORT.—If, as a result of an evaluation under paragraph (1), the Secretary determines that an institute does not qualify for further support under this section, no further grants to the institute may be provided until the qualifications of the institute are reestablished to the satisfaction of the Secretary.'';

(4) in subsection (f)(1), by striking ''$12,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$7,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021''; and

(5) in subsection (g)(1), in the first sentence, by striking ''$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021''.

SEC. 7306. REAUTHORIZATION OF WATER DESALINATION ACT OF 1996.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF RESEARCH AND STUDIES.—Section 3 of the Water Desalination Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note; Public Law 104–298) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (6), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) development of metrics to analyze the costs and benefits of desalination relative to other sources of water (including costs and benefits related to associated infrastructure, energy use, environmental impacts, and diversification of water supplies); and

''(9) development of design and siting specifications that avoid, minimize, or offset adverse social, economic, and environmental impacts.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) PRIORITIZATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall prioritize funding for research—

''(1) to reduce energy consumption and lower the cost of desalination, including chloride control;

''(2) to reduce the environmental impacts of seawater desalination and develop technology and strategies to minimize those impacts;

''(3) to improve existing reverse osmosis and membrane technology;

''(4) to carry out basic and applied research on next generation desalination technologies, including improved energy recovery systems and renewable energy-powered desalination systems that could significantly reduce desalination costs;

''(5) to develop portable or modular desalination units capable of providing temporary emergency water supplies for domestic or military deployment purposes; and

''(6) to develop and promote innovative desalination technologies, including chloride control, identified by the Secretary.''.

(b) DESALINATION DEMONSTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.—Section 4 of the Water Desalination Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note; Public Law 104–298) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) PRIORITIZATION.—In carrying out demonstration and development activities under this section, the Secretary shall prioritize projects—

''(1) in drought-stricken States and communities;

''(2) in States that have authorized funding for research and development of desalination technologies and projects;

''(3) that can reduce reliance on imported water supplies that have an impact on species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

''(4) that demonstrably leverage the experience of international partners with considerable expertise in desalination, such as the State of Israel.''.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 8 of the Water Desalination Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note; Public Law 104–298) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2021''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2013'' and inserting ''for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021''.

(d) CONSULTATION.—Section 9 of the Water Desalination Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note; Public Law 104–298) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through ''In carrying out'' in the first sentence and inserting the following:

''SEC. 9. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.

''(a) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out'';

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''The authorization'' and inserting the following:

''(c) OTHER DESALINATION PROGRAMS.—The authorization''; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) (as designated by paragraph (1)) the following:

''(b) COORDINATION OF FEDERAL DESALINATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy shall develop a coordinated strategic plan that—

''(1) establishes priorities for future Federal investments in desalination;

''(2) coordinates the activities of Federal agencies involved in desalination, including the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, the United States Army Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center, the National Science Foundation, the Office of Naval Research of the Department of Defense, the National Laboratories of the Department of Energy, the United States Geological Survey, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

''(3) strengthens research and development cooperation with international partners, such as the State of Israel, in the area of desalination technology; and

''(4) promotes public-private partnerships to develop a framework for assessing needs for, and to optimize siting and design of, future ocean desalination projects.''.

SEC. 7307. NATIONAL DROUGHT RESILIENCE GUIDELINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other appropriate Federal agency heads along with State and local governments, shall develop nonregulatory national drought resilience guidelines relating to drought preparedness planning and investments for communities, water utilities, and other water users and providers.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In developing the national drought resilience guidelines, the Administrator and other Federal agency heads referred to in subsection (a) shall consult with—

(1) State and local governments;

(2) water utilities;

(3) scientists;

(4) institutions of higher education;

(5) relevant private entities; and

(6) other stakeholders.

(c) CONTENTS.—The national drought resilience guidelines developed under this section shall, to the maximum extent practicable, provide recommendations for a period of 10 years that—

(1) address a broad range of potential actions, including—

(A) analysis of the impacts of the changing frequency and duration of drought on the future effectiveness of water management tools;

(B) the identification of drought-related water management challenges in a broad range of fields, including—

(i) public health and safety;

(ii) municipal and industrial water supply;

(iii) agricultural water supply;

(iv) water quality;

(v) ecosystem health; and

(vi) water supply planning;

(C) water management tools to reduce drought-related impacts, including—

(i) water use efficiency through gallons per capita reduction goals, appliance efficiency standards, water pricing incentives, and other measures;

(ii) water recycling;

(iii) groundwater clean-up and storage;

(iv) new technologies, such as behavioral water efficiency; and

(v) stormwater capture and reuse;

(D) water-related energy and greenhouse gas reduction strategies; and

(E) public education and engagement; and

(2) include recommendations relating to the processes that Federal, State, and local governments and water utilities should consider when developing drought resilience preparedness and plans, including—

(A) the establishment of planning goals;

(B) the evaluation of institutional capacity;

(C) the assessment of drought-related risks and vulnerabilities, including the integration of climate-related impacts;

(D) the establishment of a development process, including an evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of potential strategies;

(E) the inclusion of private entities, technical advisors, and other stakeholders in the development process;

(F) implementation and financing issues; and

(G) evaluation of the plan, including any updates to the plan.

SEC. 7308. INNOVATION IN STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (j)(1)(B) (as redesignated by section 7202(b)(1)(A)(ii)) of section 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(v) to encourage the use of innovative water technologies related to any of the issues identified in clauses (i) through (iv) or, as determined by the State, any other eligible project and activity eligible for assistance under subsection (c)''.

(b) INNOVATIVE WATER TECHNOLOGIES.—Section 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383) (as amended by section 7202(b)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator may provide technical assistance to facilitate and encourage the provision of financial assistance for innovative water technologies.

''(l) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, and not less frequently than every 5 years thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

''(1) the amount of financial assistance provided by State water pollution control revolving funds to deploy innovative water technologies;

''(2) the barriers impacting greater use of innovative water technologies; and

''(3) the cost-saving potential to cities and future infrastructure investments from emerging technologies.''.

SEC. 7309. INNOVATION IN DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS.

Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) (as amended by section 7105) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking the heading and inserting ''ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

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

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) INNOVATIVE WATER TECHNOLOGY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in the case of a State that makes a loan under subsection (a)(2) to carry out an eligible activity through the use of an innovative water technology (including technologies to improve water treatment to ensure compliance with this title and technologies to identify and mitigate sources of drinking water contamination, including lead contamination), the State may provide additional subsidization, including forgiveness of principal that is not more than 50 percent of the cost of the portion of the project associated with the innovative technology.'';

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''For each fiscal year'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) INNOVATIVE WATER TECHNOLOGY.—For each fiscal year, not more than 20 percent of the loan subsidies that may be made by a State under paragraph (1) may be used to provide additional subsidization under subparagraph (B) of that paragraph.''; and

(D) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence, by inserting '', or portion of a service area,'' after ''service area''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(t) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator may provide technical assistance to facilitate and encourage the provision of financial assistance for the deployment of innovative water technologies.

''(u) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, and not less frequently than every 5 years thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

''(1) the amount of financial assistance provided by State loan funds to deploy innovative water technologies;

''(2) the barriers impacting greater use of innovative water technologies; and

''(3) the cost-saving potential to cities and future infrastructure investments from emerging technologies.''.

Subtitle D—Drinking Water Disaster Relief and Infrastructure Investments

SEC. 7401. DRINKING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ''eligible State'' means a State for which the President has declared an emergency under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) relating to the public health threats associated with the presence of lead or other contaminants in a public drinking water supply system.

(2) ELIGIBLE SYSTEM.—The term ''eligible system'' means a public drinking water supply system that has been the subject of an emergency declaration referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) STATE REVOLVING LOAN FUND ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible system shall be—

(A) considered to be a disadvantaged community under section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)); and

(B) eligible to receive loans with additional subsidization under that Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), including forgiveness of principal under section 1452(d)(1) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)(1)).

(2) AUTHORIZATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Using funds provided under subsection (e)(1)(A), an eligible State may provide assistance to an eligible system within the eligible State, for the purpose of addressing lead or other contaminants in drinking water, including repair and replacement of public and private drinking water infrastructure.

(B) INCLUSION.—Assistance provided under subparagraph (A) may include additional subsidization under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), as described in paragraph (1)(B).

(C) EXCLUSION.—Assistance provided under subparagraph (A) shall not include assistance for a project that is financed (directly or indirectly), in whole or in part, with proceeds of any obligation issued after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) the interest of which is exempt from the tax imposed under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

(ii) with respect to which credit is allowable under subpart I or J of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code.

(3) LIMITATION.—Section 1452(d)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)(2)) shall not apply to—

(A) any funds provided under subsection (e)(1)(A); or

(B) any other loan provided to an eligible system.

(c) WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING.—

(1) SECURED LOANS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Using funds provided under subsection (e)(2)(A), the Administrator may make a secured loan under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) to—

(i) an eligible State to carry out a project eligible under paragraphs (2) through (9) of section 5026 of that Act (33 U.S.C. 3905) to address lead or other contaminants in drinking water in an eligible system, including repair and replacement of public and private drinking water infrastructure; and

(ii) any eligible entity under section 5025 of that Act (33 U.S.C. 3904) for a project eligible under paragraphs (2) through (9) of section 5026 of that Act (33 U.S.C. 3905).

(B) AMOUNT.—Notwithstanding section 5029(b)(2) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3908(b)(2)), the amount of a secured loan provided under subparagraph (A)(i) may be equal to not more than 80 percent of the reasonably anticipated costs of the projects.

(2) FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT.—Notwithstanding section 5029(b)(9) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3908(b)(9)), any costs for a project to address lead or other contaminants in drinking water in an eligible system that are not covered by a secured loan under paragraph (1) may be covered using amounts in the State revolving loan fund under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).

(d) NONDUPLICATION OF WORK.—An activity carried out pursuant to this section shall not duplicate the work or activity of any other Federal or State department or agency.

(e) FUNDING.—

(1) ADDITIONAL DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND CAPITALIZATION GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Administrator a total of $100,000,000 to provide additional grants to eligible States pursuant to section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12), to be available for a period of 18 months beginning on the date on which the funds are made available, for the purposes described in subsection (b)(2), and after the end of the 18-month period, until expended for the purposes described in subparagraph (C).

(B) SUPPLEMENTED INTENDED USE PLANS.—From funds made available under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall obligate to an eligible State such amounts as are necessary to meet the needs identified in a supplemented intended use plan by not later than 30 days after the date on which the eligible State submits to the Administrator a supplemented intended use plan under section 1452(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(b)) that includes preapplication information regarding projects to be funded using the additional assistance, including, with respect to each such project—

(i) a description of the project;

(ii) an explanation of the means by which the project will address a situation causing a declared emergency in the eligible State;

(iii) the estimated cost of the project; and

(iv) the projected start date for construction of the project.

(C) UNOBLIGATED AMOUNTS.—Of any amounts made available to the Administrator under subparagraph (A) that are unobligated on the date that is 18 months after the date on which the amounts are made available—

(i) 50 percent shall be available to provide additional grants under section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (as added by section 7106); and

(ii) 50 percent shall be available to provide additional grants under section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (as added by section 7107).

(D) APPLICABILITY.—Section 1452(b)(1) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(b)(1)) shall not apply to a supplement to an intended use plan under subparagraph (B).

(2) WIFIA FUNDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Administrator $70,000,000 to provide credit subsidies, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management

and Budget, for secured loans under subsection (c)(1)(A) with a goal of providing secured loans totaling at least $700,000,000.

(B) USE.—Secured loans provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be available to carry out activities described in subsection (c)(1)(A).

(C) EXCLUSION.—Of the amounts made available under subparagraph (A), $20,000,000 shall not be used to provide assistance for a project that is financed (directly or indirectly), in whole or in part, with proceeds of any obligation issued after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) the interest of which is exempt from the tax imposed under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

(ii) with respect to which credit is allowable under subpart I or J of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—Unless explicitly waived, all requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) shall apply to funding provided under this subsection.

(f) HEALTH EFFECTS EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to section 104(i)(1)(E) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(1)(E)), and on receipt of a request of an appropriate State or local health official of an eligible State, the Director of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry of the National Center for Environmental Health shall in coordination with other agencies, as appropriate, conduct voluntary surveillance activities to evaluate any adverse health effects on individuals exposed to lead from drinking water in the affected communities.

(2) CONSULTATIONS.—Pursuant to section 104(i)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(4)), and on receipt of a request of an appropriate State or local health official of an eligible State, the Director of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry of the National Center for Environmental Health shall provide consultations regarding health issues described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 7402. LOAN FORGIVENESS.

The matter under the heading ''STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS'' under the heading ''ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'' in title II of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113), is amended in paragraph (1), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting the following: ''or, if a Federal or State emergency declaration has been issued due to a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in a municipal drinking water supply, before the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That in a State in which such an emergency declaration has been issued, the State may use more than 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to the State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients;''.

SEC. 7403. REGISTRY FOR LEAD EXPOSURE AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term ''City'' means a city exposed to lead contamination in the local drinking water system.

(2) COMMITTEE.—The term ''Committee'' means the Advisory Committee established under subsection (c).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(b) LEAD EXPOSURE REGISTRY.—The Secretary shall establish within the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry or another relevant agency at the discretion of the Secretary, or establish through a grant award or contract, a lead exposure registry to collect data on the lead exposure of residents of a City on a voluntary basis.

(c) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an Advisory Committee in coordination with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other relevant agencies as determined by the Secretary consisting of Federal members and non-Federal members, and which shall include—

(i) an epidemiologist;

(ii) a toxicologist;

(iii) a mental health professional;

(iv) a pediatrician;

(v) an early childhood education expert;

(vi) a special education expert;

(vii) a dietician; and

(viii) an environmental health expert.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Membership in the Committee shall not exceed 15 members and not less than ½ of the members shall be Federal members.

(2) CHAIR.—The Secretary shall designate a chair from among the Federal members appointed to the Committee.

(3) TERMS.—Members of the Committee shall serve for a term of not more than 3 years and the Secretary may reappoint members for consecutive terms.

(4) APPLICATION OF FACA.—The Committee shall be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

(5) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Committee shall, at a minimum—

(A) review the Federal programs and services available to individuals and communities exposed to lead;

(B) review current research on lead poisoning to identify additional research needs;

(C) review and identify best practices, or the need for best practices, regarding lead screening and the prevention of lead poisoning;

(D) identify effective services, including services relating to healthcare, education, and nutrition for individuals and communities affected by lead exposure and lead poisoning, including in consultation with, as appropriate, the lead exposure registry as established in subsection (b); and

(E) undertake any other review or activities that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(6) REPORT.—Annually for 5 years and thereafter as determined necessary by the Secretary or as required by Congress, the Committee shall submit to the Secretary, the Committees on Finance, Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, and Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(A) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Federal programs and services available to individuals and communities exposed to lead;

(B) an evaluation of additional lead poisoning research needs;

(C) an assessment of any effective screening methods or best practices used or developed to prevent or screen for lead poisoning;

(D) input and recommendations for improved access to effective services relating to healthcare, education, or nutrition for individuals and communities impacted by lead exposure; and

(E) any other recommendations for communities affected by lead exposure, as appropriate.

(d) MANDATORY FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary, to be available during the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2020—

(A) $17,500,000 to carry out subsection (b); and

(B) $2,500,000 to carry out subsection (c).

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out subsections (b) and (c) the funds transferred under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), respectively, without further appropriation.

SEC. 7404. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR CERTAIN CHILDHOOD HEALTH PROGRAMS.

(a) CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to be available during the period of fiscal years 2017 and 2018, $10,000,000 for the childhood lead poisoning prevention program authorized under section 317A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–1).

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out the childhood lead poisoning prevention program authorized under section 317A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–1) the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

(b) HEALTHY HOMES PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to be available during the period of fiscal years 2017 and 2018, $10,000,000 to carry out the Healthy Homes Initiative of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out the Healthy Homes Initiative of the Department of Housing and Urban Development the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

(c) HEALTHY START PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, to be available during the period of fiscal years 2017 and 2018, $10,000,000 to carry out the Healthy Start Initiative under section 330H of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–8).

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out the Healthy Start Initiative under section 330H of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–8) the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

SEC. 7405. REVIEW AND REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, Environment and Public Works, and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations, Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Government Reform of the House

of Representatives a report on the status of any ongoing investigations into the Federal and State response to the contamination of the drinking water supply of the City of Flint, Michigan.

(b) REVIEW.—Not later than 30 days after the completion of the investigations described in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall commence a review of issues that are not addressed by the investigations and relating to—

(1) the adequacy of the response by the State of Michigan and the City of Flint to the drinking water crisis in Flint, Michigan, including the timeliness and transparency of the response, as well as the capacity of the State and City to manage the drinking water system; and

(2) the adequacy of the response by Region 5 of the Environmental Protection Agency to the drinking water crisis in Flint, Michigan, including the timeliness and transparency of the response.

(c) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after commencing each review under subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) a statement of the principal findings of the review; and

(2) recommendations for Congress and the President to take any actions to prevent a similar situation in the future and to protect public health.

Subtitle E—Report on Groundwater Contamination

SEC. 7501. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY.—The term ''comprehensive strategy'' means a plan for—

(A) the remediation of the plume under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); or

(B) corrective action under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

(2) GROUNDWATER.—The term ''groundwater'' means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

(3) PLUME.—The term ''plume'' means any hazardous waste (as defined in section 1004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6903)) or hazardous substance (as defined in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601)) found in the groundwater supply.

(4) SITE.—The term ''site'' means the site located at 830 South Oyster Bay Road, Bethpage, New York, 11714 (Environmental Protection Agency identification number NYD002047967).

SEC. 7502. REPORT ON GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to Congress a report on the groundwater contamination from the site that includes—

(1) a description of the status of the groundwater contaminants that are leaving the site and migrating to a location within a 10-mile radius of the site, including—

(A) detailed mapping of the movement of the plume over time; and

(B) projected migration rates of the plume;

(2) an analysis of the current and future impact of the movement of the plume on drinking water facilities; and

(3) a comprehensive strategy to prevent the groundwater contaminants from the site from contaminating drinking water wells that, as of the date of the submission of the report, have not been affected by the migration of the plume.

Subtitle F—Restoration

PART I—GREAT LAKES RESTORATION INITIATIVE

SEC. 7611. GREAT LAKES RESTORATION INITIATIVE.

Section 118(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1268(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

''(7) GREAT LAKES RESTORATION INITIATIVE.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Agency a Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (referred to in this paragraph as the 'Initiative') to carry out programs and projects for Great Lakes protection and restoration.

''(B) FOCUS AREAS.—Each fiscal year under a 5-year Initiative Action Plan, the Initiative shall prioritize programs and projects, carried out in coordination with non-Federal partners, that address priority areas, such as—

''(i) the remediation of toxic substances and areas of concern;

''(ii) the prevention and control of invasive species and the impacts of invasive species;

''(iii) the protection and restoration of nearshore health and the prevention and mitigation of nonpoint source pollution;

''(iv) habitat and wildlife protection and restoration, including wetlands restoration and preservation; and

''(v) accountability, monitoring, evaluation, communication, and partnership activities.

''(C) PROJECTS.—Under the Initiative, the Agency shall collaborate with Federal partners, including the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force, to select the best combination of programs and projects for Great Lakes protection and restoration using appropriate principles and criteria, including whether a program or project provides—

''(i) the ability to achieve strategic and measurable environmental outcomes that implement the Great Lakes Action Plan and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement;

''(ii) the feasibility of—

''(I) prompt implementation;

''(II) timely achievement of results; and

''(III) resource leveraging; and

''(iii) the opportunity to improve interagency and inter-organizational coordination and collaboration to reduce duplication and streamline efforts.

''(D) IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (G)(ii), funds made available to carry out the Initiative shall be used to strategically implement—

''(I) Federal projects; and

''(II) projects carried out in coordination with States, Indian tribes, municipalities, institutions of higher education, and other organizations.

''(ii) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—With amounts made available for the Initiative each fiscal year, the Administrator may—

''(I) transfer not more than $300,000,000 to the head of any Federal department or agency, with the concurrence of the department or agency head, to carry out activities to support the Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement;

''(II) enter into an interagency agreement with the head of any Federal department or agency to carry out activities described in subclause (I); and

''(III) make grants to governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, institutions, and individuals for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation of projects in furtherance of the Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

''(E) SCOPE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Projects shall be carried out under the Initiative on multiple levels, including—

''(I) Great Lakes-wide; and

''(II) Great Lakes basin-wide.

''(ii) LIMITATION.—No funds made available to carry out the Initiative may be used for any water infrastructure activity (other than a green infrastructure project that improves habitat and other ecosystem functions in the Great Lakes) for which amounts are made available from—

''(I) a State water pollution control revolving fund established under title VI; or

''(II) a State drinking water revolving loan fund established under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).

''(F) ACTIVITIES BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Each relevant Federal department or agency shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

''(i) maintain the base level of funding for the Great Lakes activities of that department or agency without regard to funding under the Initiative; and

''(ii) identify new activities and projects to support the environmental goals of the Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

''(G) FUNDING.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this paragraph $300,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.

''(ii) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this paragraph creates, expands, or amends the authority of the Administrator to implement programs or projects under—

''(I) this section;

''(II) the Initiative Action Plan; or

''(III) the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.''.

PART II—LAKE TAHOE RESTORATION

SEC. 7621. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended by striking section 2 and inserting the following:

''SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

''(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

''(1) Lake Tahoe—

''(A) is one of the largest, deepest, and clearest lakes in the world;

''(B) has a cobalt blue color, a biologically diverse alpine setting, and remarkable water clarity; and

''(C) is recognized nationally and worldwide as a natural resource of special significance;

''(2) in addition to being a scenic and ecological treasure, the Lake Tahoe Basin is one of the outstanding recreational resources of the United States, which—

''(A) offers skiing, water sports, biking, camping, and hiking to millions of visitors each year; and

''(B) contributes significantly to the economies of California, Nevada, and the United States;

''(3) the economy in the Lake Tahoe Basin is dependent on the conservation and restoration of the natural beauty and recreation opportunities in the area;

''(4) the ecological health of the Lake Tahoe Basin continues to be challenged by the impacts of land use and transportation patterns developed in the last century;

''(5) the alteration of wetland, wet meadows, and stream zone habitat have compromised the capacity of the watershed to filter sediment, nutrients, and pollutants before reaching Lake Tahoe;

''(6) forests in the Lake Tahoe Basin suffer from over a century of fire damage and periodic drought, which have resulted in—

''(A) high tree density and mortality;

''(B) the loss of biological diversity; and

''(C) a large quantity of combustible forest fuels, which significantly increases the threat of catastrophic fire and insect infestation;

''(7) the establishment of several aquatic and terrestrial invasive species (including perennial pepperweed, milfoil, and Asian clam) threatens the ecosystem of the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(8) there is an ongoing threat to the economy and ecosystem of the Lake Tahoe Basin of the introduction and establishment of other invasive species (such as yellow starthistle, New Zealand mud snail, Zebra mussel, and quagga mussel);

''(9) 78 percent of the land in the Lake Tahoe Basin is administered by the Federal Government, which makes it a Federal responsibility to restore ecological health to the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(10) the Federal Government has a long history of environmental stewardship at Lake Tahoe, including—

''(A) congressional consent to the establishment of the Planning Agency with—

''(i) the enactment in 1969 of Public Law 91–148 (83 Stat. 360); and

''(ii) the enactment in 1980 of Public Law 96–551 (94 Stat. 3233);

''(B) the establishment of the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit in 1973;

''(C) the enactment of Public Law 96–586 (94 Stat. 3381) in 1980 to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive land and erosion control grants in the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(D) the enactment of sections 341 and 342 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108–108; 117 Stat. 1317), which amended the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–263; 112 Stat. 2346) to provide payments for the environmental restoration programs under this Act; and

''(E) the enactment of section 382 of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3045), which amended the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–263; 112 Stat. 2346) to authorize development and implementation of a comprehensive 10-year hazardous fuels and fire prevention plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(11) the Assistant Secretary was an original signatory in 1997 to the Agreement of Federal Departments on Protection of the Environment and Economic Health of the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(12) the Chief of Engineers, under direction from the Assistant Secretary, has continued to be a significant contributor to Lake Tahoe Basin restoration, including—

''(A) stream and wetland restoration; and

''(B) programmatic technical assistance;

''(13) at the Lake Tahoe Presidential Forum in 1997, the President renewed the commitment of the Federal Government to Lake Tahoe by—

''(A) committing to increased Federal resources for ecological restoration at Lake Tahoe; and

''(B) establishing the Federal Interagency Partnership and Federal Advisory Committee to consult on natural resources issues concerning the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(14) at the 2011 and 2012 Lake Tahoe Forums, Senator Reid, Senator Feinstein, Senator Heller, Senator Ensign, Governor Gibbons, Governor Sandoval, and Governor Brown—

''(A) renewed their commitment to Lake Tahoe; and

''(B) expressed their desire to fund the Federal and State shares of the Environmental Improvement Program through 2022;

''(15) since 1997, the Federal Government, the States of California and Nevada, units of local government, and the private sector have contributed more than $1,955,500,000 to the Lake Tahoe Basin, including—

''(A) $635,400,000 from the Federal Government;

''(B) $758,600,000 from the State of California;

''(C) $123,700,000 from the State of Nevada;

''(D) $98,900,000 from units of local government; and

''(E) $338,900,000 from private interests;

''(16) significant additional investment from Federal, State, local, and private sources is necessary—

''(A) to restore and sustain the ecological health of the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(B) to adapt to the impacts of fluctuating water temperature and precipitation; and

''(C) to prevent the introduction and establishment of invasive species in the Lake Tahoe Basin; and

''(17) the Secretary has indicated that the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit has the capacity for at least $10,000,000 annually for the Fire Risk Reduction and Forest Management Program.

''(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

''(1) to enable the Chief of the Forest Service, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Administrator, in cooperation with the Planning Agency and the States of California and Nevada, to fund, plan, and implement significant new environmental restoration activities and forest management activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(2) to ensure that Federal, State, local, regional, tribal, and private entities continue to work together to manage land in the Lake Tahoe Basin;

''(3) to support local governments in efforts related to environmental restoration, stormwater pollution control, fire risk reduction, and forest management activities; and

''(4) to ensure that agency and science community representatives in the Lake Tahoe Basin work together—

''(A) to develop and implement a plan for integrated monitoring, assessment, and applied research to evaluate the effectiveness of the Environmental Improvement Program; and

''(B) to provide objective information as a basis for ongoing decisionmaking, with an emphasis on decisionmaking relating to resource management in the Lake Tahoe Basin.''.

SEC. 7622. DEFINITIONS.

The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended by striking section 3 and inserting the following:

''SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

''In this Act:

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

''(2) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term 'Assistant Secretary' means the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

''(3) CHAIR.—The term 'Chair' means the Chair of the Federal Partnership.

''(4) COMPACT.—The term 'Compact' means the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact included in the first section of Public Law 96–551 (94 Stat. 3233).

''(5) DIRECTORS.—The term 'Directors' means—

''(A) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

''(B) the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

''(6) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—The term 'Environmental Improvement Program' means—

''(A) the Environmental Improvement Program adopted by the Planning Agency; and

''(B) any amendments to the Program.

''(7) ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD CARRYING CAPACITY.—The term 'environmental threshold carrying capacity' has the meaning given the term in Article II of the Compact.

''(8) FEDERAL PARTNERSHIP.—The term 'Federal Partnership' means the Lake Tahoe Federal Interagency Partnership established by Executive Order 13057 (62 Fed. Reg. 41249) (or a successor Executive order).

''(9) FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY.—The term 'forest management activity' includes—

''(A) prescribed burning for ecosystem health and hazardous fuels reduction;

''(B) mechanical and minimum tool treatment;

''(C) stream environment zone restoration and other watershed and wildlife habitat enhancements;

''(D) nonnative invasive species management; and

''(E) other activities consistent with Forest Service practices, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

''(10) MAPS.—The term 'Maps' means the maps—

''(A) entitled—

''(i) 'LTRA USFS-CA Land Exchange/North Shore';

''(ii) 'LTRA USFS-CA Land Exchange/West Shore'; and

''(iii) 'LTRA USFS-CA Land Exchange/South Shore'; and

''(B) dated January 4, 2016, and on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of—

''(i) the Forest Service;

''(ii) the California Tahoe Conservancy; and

''(iii) the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

''(11) NATIONAL WILDLAND FIRE CODE.—The term 'national wildland fire code' means—

''(A) the most recent publication of the National Fire Protection Association codes numbered 1141, 1142, 1143, and 1144;

''(B) the most recent publication of the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code of the International Code Council; or

''(C) any other code that the Secretary determines provides the same, or better, standards for protection against wildland fire as a code described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

''(12) PLANNING AGENCY.—The term 'Planning Agency' means the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency established under Public Law 91–148 (83 Stat. 360) and Public Law 96–551 (94 Stat. 3233).

''(13) PRIORITY LIST.—The term 'Priority List' means the environmental restoration priority list developed under section 5(b).

''(14) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

''(15) STREAM ENVIRONMENT ZONE.—The term 'Stream Environment Zone' means an area that generally owes the biological and physical characteristics of the area to the presence of surface water or groundwater.

''(16) TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD.—The term 'total maximum daily load' means the total maximum daily load allocations adopted under section 303(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1313(d)).

''(17) WATERCRAFT.—The term 'watercraft' means motorized and non-motorized watercraft, including boats, seaplanes, personal watercraft, kayaks, and canoes.''.

SEC. 7623. IMPROVED ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAKE TAHOE BASIN MANAGEMENT UNIT.

Section 4 of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2353) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''basin'' and inserting ''Basin''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) COORDINATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In conducting forest management activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, the Secretary shall, as appropriate, coordinate with the Administrator and State and local agencies and organizations, including local fire departments and volunteer groups.

''(B) GOALS.—The coordination of activities under subparagraph (A) should aim to increase efficiencies and maximize the compatibility of management practices across public property boundaries.

''(2) MULTIPLE BENEFITS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In conducting forest management activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, the Secretary shall conduct the activities in a manner that—

''(i) except as provided in subparagraph (B), attains multiple ecosystem benefits, including—

''(I) reducing forest fuels;

''(II) maintaining biological diversity;

''(III) improving wetland and water quality, including in Stream Environment Zones; and

''(IV) increasing resilience to changing water temperature and precipitation; and

''(ii) helps achieve and maintain the environmental threshold carrying capacities established by the Planning Agency.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A)(i), the attainment of multiple ecosystem benefits shall not be required if the Secretary determines that management for multiple ecosystem benefits would excessively increase the cost of a program in relation to the additional ecosystem benefits gained from the management activity.

''(3) GROUND DISTURBANCE.—Consistent with applicable Federal law and Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit land and resource management plan direction, the Secretary shall—

''(A) establish post-program ground condition criteria for ground disturbance caused by forest management activities; and

''(B) provide for monitoring to ascertain the attainment of the post-program conditions.

''(d) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and paragraph (2), the Federal land located in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit is withdrawn from—

''(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

''(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

''(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—A conveyance of land shall be exempt from withdrawal under this subsection if carried out under—

''(A) this Act; or

''(B) Public Law 96–586 (94 Stat. 3381) (commonly known as the 'Santini-Burton Act').

''(e) ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD CARRYING CAPACITY.—The Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit shall support the attainment of the environmental threshold carrying capacities.

''(f) COOPERATIVE AUTHORITIES.—During the 4 fiscal years following the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, the Secretary, in conjunction with land adjustment programs, may enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with States, units of local government, and other public and private entities to provide for fuel reduction, erosion control, reforestation, Stream Environment Zone restoration, and similar management activities on Federal land and non-Federal land within the programs.''.

SEC. 7624. AUTHORIZED PROGRAMS.

The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended by striking section 5 and inserting the following:

''SEC. 5. AUTHORIZED PROGRAMS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, the Directors, and the Administrator, in coordination with the Planning Agency and the States of California and Nevada, may carry out or provide financial assistance to any program that—

''(1) is described in subsection (d);

''(2) is included in the Priority List under subsection (b); and

''(3) furthers the purposes of the Environmental Improvement Program if the program has been subject to environmental review and approval, respectively, as required under Federal law, Article VII of the Compact, and State law, as applicable.

''(b) PRIORITY LIST.—

''(1) DEADLINE.—Not later than March 15 of the year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, the Chair, in consultation with the Secretary, the Administrator, the Directors, the Planning Agency, the States of California and Nevada, the Federal Partnership, the Washoe Tribe, the Lake Tahoe Federal Advisory Committee, and the Tahoe Science Consortium (or a successor organization) shall submit to Congress a prioritized Environmental Improvement Program list for the Lake Tahoe Basin for the program categories described in subsection (d).

''(2) CRITERIA.—The ranking of the Priority List shall be based on the best available science and the following criteria:

''(A) The 4-year threshold carrying capacity evaluation.

''(B) The ability to measure progress or success of the program.

''(C) The potential to significantly contribute to the achievement and maintenance of the environmental threshold carrying capacities identified in Article II of the Compact.

''(D) The ability of a program to provide multiple benefits.

''(E) The ability of a program to leverage non-Federal contributions.

''(F) Stakeholder support for the program.

''(G) The justification of Federal interest.

''(H) Agency priority.

''(I) Agency capacity.

''(J) Cost-effectiveness.

''(K) Federal funding history.

''(3) REVISIONS.—The Priority List submitted under paragraph (1) shall be revised every 2 years.

''(4) FUNDING.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), $80,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out projects listed on the Priority List.

''(c) RESTRICTION.—The Administrator shall use not more than 3 percent of the funds provided under subsection (a) for administering the programs described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (d).

''(d) DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) FIRE RISK REDUCTION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), $150,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out, including by making grants, the following programs:

''(i) Programs identified as part of the Lake Tahoe Basin Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy 10-Year Plan.

''(ii) Competitive grants for fuels work to be awarded by the Secretary to communities that have adopted national wildland fire codes to implement the applicable portion of the 10-year plan described in clause (i).

''(iii) Biomass programs, including feasibility assessments.

''(iv) Angora Fire Restoration under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

''(v) Washoe Tribe programs on tribal lands within the Lake Tahoe Basin.

''(vi) Development of an updated Lake Tahoe Basin multijurisdictional fuel reduction and wildfire prevention strategy, consistent with section 4(c).

''(vii) Development of updated community wildfire protection plans by local fire districts.

''(viii) Municipal water infrastructure that significantly improves the firefighting capability of local government within the Lake Tahoe Basin.

''(ix) Stewardship end result contracting projects carried out under section 604 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591c).

''(B) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available to the Secretary to carry out subparagraph (A), at least $100,000,000 shall be used by the Secretary for programs under subparagraph (A)(i).

''(C) PRIORITY.—Units of local government that have dedicated funding for inspections and enforcement of defensible space regulations shall be given priority for amounts provided under this paragraph.

''(D) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—As a condition on the receipt of funds, communities or local fire districts that receive funds under this paragraph shall provide a 25-percent match.

''(ii) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share required under clause (i) may be in the form of cash contributions or in-kind contributions, including providing labor, equipment, supplies, space, and other operational needs.

''(II) CREDIT FOR CERTAIN DEDICATED FUNDING.—There shall be credited toward the non-Federal share required under clause (i) any dedicated funding of the communities or local fire districts for a fuels reduction management program, defensible space inspections, or dooryard chipping.

''(III) DOCUMENTATION.—Communities and local fire districts shall—

''(aa) maintain a record of in-kind contributions that describes—

''(AA) the monetary value of the in-kind contributions; and

''(BB) the manner in which the in-kind contributions assist in accomplishing program goals and objectives; and

''(bb) document in all requests for Federal funding, and include in the total program budget, evidence of the commitment to provide the non-Federal share through in-kind contributions.

''(2) INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), $45,000,000 shall be made available to the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the Aquatic Invasive Species Program and the watercraft inspections described in subparagraph (B).

''(B) DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary, the Planning Agency, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Nevada Department of Wildlife, shall deploy strategies consistent with the Lake Tahoe Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan to prevent the introduction or spread of aquatic invasive species in the Lake Tahoe region.

''(C) CRITERIA.—The strategies referred to in subparagraph (B) shall provide that—

''(i) combined inspection and decontamination stations be established and operated at

not less than 2 locations in the Lake Tahoe region; and

''(ii) watercraft not be allowed to launch in waters of the Lake Tahoe region if the watercraft has not been inspected in accordance with the Lake Tahoe Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan.

''(D) CERTIFICATION.—The Planning Agency may certify State and local agencies to perform the decontamination activities described in subparagraph (C)(i) at locations outside the Lake Tahoe Basin if standards at the sites meet or exceed standards for similar sites in the Lake Tahoe Basin established under this paragraph.

''(E) APPLICABILITY.—The strategies and criteria developed under this paragraph shall apply to all watercraft to be launched on water within the Lake Tahoe region.

''(F) FEES.—The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service may collect and spend fees for decontamination only at a level sufficient to cover the costs of operation of inspection and decontamination stations under this paragraph.

''(G) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person that launches, attempts to launch, or facilitates launching of watercraft not in compliance with strategies deployed under this paragraph shall be liable for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed $1,000 per violation.

''(ii) OTHER AUTHORITIES.—Any penalties assessed under this subparagraph shall be separate from penalties assessed under any other authority.

''(H) LIMITATION.—The strategies and criteria under subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively, may be modified if the Secretary of the Interior, in a nondelegable capacity and in consultation with the Planning Agency and State governments, issues a determination that alternative measures will be no less effective at preventing introduction of aquatic invasive species into Lake Tahoe than the strategies and criteria developed under subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively.

''(I) SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY.—The authority under this paragraph is supplemental to all actions taken by non-Federal regulatory authorities.

''(J) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this title restricts, affects, or amends any other law or the authority of any department, instrumentality, or agency of the United States, or any State or political subdivision thereof, respecting the control of invasive species.

''(3) STORMWATER MANAGEMENT, EROSION CONTROL, AND TOTAL WATERSHED RESTORATION.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), $113,000,000 shall be made available—

''(A) to the Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary, or the Administrator for the Federal share of stormwater management and related programs consistent with the adopted Total Maximum Daily Load and near-shore water quality goals;

''(B) for grants by the Secretary and the Administrator to carry out the programs described in subparagraph (A);

''(C) to the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary for the Federal share of the Upper Truckee River restoration programs and other watershed restoration programs identified in the Priority List established under section 5(b); and

''(D) for grants by the Administrator to carry out the programs described in subparagraph (C).

''(4) SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES MANAGEMENT.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), $20,000,000 shall be made available to the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Recovery Program.''.

SEC. 7625. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended by striking section 6 and inserting the following:

''SEC. 6. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

''(a) PROGRAM PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a), not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out this section.

''(2) PLANNING AGENCY.—Of the amounts described in paragraph (1), not less than 50 percent shall be made available to the Planning Agency to carry out the program oversight and coordination activities established under subsection (d).

''(b) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this Act, the Secretary, the Administrator, and the Directors shall, as appropriate and in a timely manner, consult with the heads of the Washoe Tribe, applicable Federal, State, regional, and local governmental agencies, and the Lake Tahoe Federal Advisory Committee.

''(c) CORPS OF ENGINEERS; INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary may enter into interagency agreements with non-Federal interests in the Lake Tahoe Basin to use Lake Tahoe Partnership-Miscellaneous General Investigations funds to provide programmatic technical assistance for the Environmental Improvement Program.

''(2) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Before providing technical assistance under this section, the Assistant Secretary shall enter into a local cooperation agreement with a non-Federal interest to provide for the technical assistance.

''(B) COMPONENTS.—The agreement entered into under subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) describe the nature of the technical assistance;

''(ii) describe any legal and institutional structures necessary to ensure the effective long-term viability of the end products by the non-Federal interest; and

''(iii) include cost-sharing provisions in accordance with subparagraph (C).

''(C) FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of program costs under each local cooperation agreement under this paragraph shall be 65 percent.

''(ii) FORM.—The Federal share may be in the form of reimbursements of program costs.

''(iii) CREDIT.—The non-Federal interest may receive credit toward the non-Federal share for the reasonable costs of related technical activities completed by the non-Federal interest before entering into a local cooperation agreement with the Assistant Secretary under this paragraph.

''(d) EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION AND MONITORING.—In carrying out this Act, the Secretary, the Administrator, and the Directors, in coordination with the Planning Agency and the States of California and Nevada, shall—

''(1) develop and implement a plan for integrated monitoring, assessment, and applied research to evaluate the effectiveness of the Environmental Improvement Program;

''(2) include funds in each program funded under this section for monitoring and assessment of results at the program level; and

''(3) use the integrated multiagency performance measures established under this section.

''(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than March 15 of each year, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Chair, the Administrator, the Directors, the Planning Agency, and the States of California and Nevada, consistent with subsection (a), shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

''(1) the status of all Federal, State, local, and private programs authorized under this Act, including to the maximum extent practicable, for programs that will receive Federal funds under this Act during the current or subsequent fiscal year—

''(A) the program scope;

''(B) the budget for the program; and

''(C) the justification for the program, consistent with the criteria established in section 5(b)(2);

''(2) Federal, State, local, and private expenditures in the preceding fiscal year to implement the Environmental Improvement Program;

''(3) accomplishments in the preceding fiscal year in implementing this Act in accordance with the performance measures and other monitoring and assessment activities; and

''(4) public education and outreach efforts undertaken to implement programs authorized under this Act.

''(f) ANNUAL BUDGET PLAN.—As part of the annual budget of the President, the President shall submit information regarding each Federal agency involved in the Environmental Improvement Program (including the Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Geological Survey, and the Corps of Engineers), including—

''(1) an interagency crosscut budget that displays the proposed budget for use by each Federal agency in carrying out restoration activities relating to the Environmental Improvement Program for the following fiscal year;

''(2) a detailed accounting of all amounts received and obligated by Federal agencies to achieve the goals of the Environmental Improvement Program during the preceding fiscal year; and

''(3) a description of the Federal role in the Environmental Improvement Program, including the specific role of each agency involved in the restoration of the Lake Tahoe Basin.''.

SEC. 7626. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS; UPDATES TO RELATED LAWS.

(a) LAKE TAHOE RESTORATION ACT.—The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended—

(1) by striking sections 8 and 9;

(2) by redesignating sections 10, 11, and 12 as sections 8, 9, and 10, respectively; and

(3) in section 9 (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) by inserting '', Director, or Administrator'' after ''Secretary''.

(b) TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING COMPACT.—Subsection (c) of Article V of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact (Public Law 96–551; 94 Stat. 3240) is amended in the third sentence by inserting ''and, in so doing, shall ensure that the regional plan reflects changing economic conditions and the economic effect of regulation on commerce'' after ''maintain the regional plan''.

(c) TREATMENT UNDER TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 5303(r)(2)(C) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''and 25 square miles of land area'' after ''145,000''; and

(2) by inserting ''and 12 square miles of land area'' after ''65,000''.

SEC. 7627. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) is amended by striking section 10 (as redesignated by section 7626(a)(2)) and inserting the following:

''SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act $415,000,000 for a period of 10 fiscal years beginning the first fiscal year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016.

''(b) EFFECT ON OTHER FUNDS.—Amounts authorized under this section and any amendments made by this Act—

''(1) shall be in addition to any other amounts made available to the Secretary, the Administrator, or the Directors for expenditure in the Lake Tahoe Basin; and

''(2) shall not reduce allocations for other Regions of the Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

''(c) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (d) and section 5(d)(1)(D), funds for activities carried out under section 5 shall be available for obligation on a 1-to-1 basis with funding of restoration activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin by the States of California and Nevada.

''(d) RELOCATION COSTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Secretary shall provide to local utility districts ⅔ of the costs of relocating facilities in connection with—

''(1) environmental restoration programs under sections 5 and 6; and

''(2) erosion control programs under section 2 of Public Law 96–586 (94 Stat. 3381).

''(e) SIGNAGE.—To the maximum extent practicable, a program provided assistance under this Act shall include appropriate signage at the program site that—

''(1) provides information to the public on—

''(A) the amount of Federal funds being provided to the program; and

''(B) this Act; and

''(2) displays the visual identity mark of the Environmental Improvement Program.''.

SEC. 7628. LAND TRANSFERS TO IMPROVE MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCIES OF FEDERAL AND STATE LAND.

Section 3(b) of Public Law 96–586 (94 Stat. 3384) (commonly known as the ''Santini-Burton Act'') is amended—

(1) by striking ''(b) Lands'' and inserting the following:

''(b) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Land''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) CALIFORNIA CONVEYANCES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the State of California (acting through the California Tahoe Conservancy and the California Department of Parks and Recreation) offers to donate to the United States the non-Federal land described in subparagraph (B)(i), the Secretary—

''(i) may accept the offer; and

''(ii) convey to the State of California, subject to valid existing rights and for no consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

''(B) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—

''(i) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The non-Federal land referred to in subparagraph (A) includes—

''(I) the approximately 1,936 acres of land administered by the California Tahoe Conservancy and identified on the Maps as 'Tahoe Conservancy to the USFS'; and

''(II) the approximately 183 acres of land administered by California State Parks and identified on the Maps as 'Total USFS to California'.

''(ii) FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land referred to in subparagraph (A) includes the approximately 1,995 acres of Forest Service land identified on the Maps as 'U.S. Forest Service to Conservancy and State Parks'.

''(C) CONDITIONS.—Any land conveyed under this paragraph shall—

''(i) be for the purpose of consolidating Federal and State ownerships and improving management efficiencies;

''(ii) not result in any significant changes in the uses of the land; and

''(iii) be subject to the condition that the applicable deed include such terms, restrictions, covenants, conditions, and reservations as the Secretary determines necessary—

''(I) to ensure compliance with this Act; and

''(II) to ensure that the transfer of development rights associated with the conveyed parcels shall not be recognized or available for transfer under chapter 51 of the Code of Ordinances for the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency.

''(D) CONTINUATION OF SPECIAL USE PERMITS.—The land conveyance under this paragraph shall be subject to the condition that the State of California accept all special use permits applicable, as of the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, to the land described in subparagraph (B)(ii) for the duration of the special use permits, and subject to the terms and conditions of the special use permits.

''(3) NEVADA CONVEYANCES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this section and on request by the Governor of Nevada, the Secretary may transfer the land or interests in land described in subparagraph (B) to the State of Nevada without consideration, subject to appropriate deed restrictions to protect the environmental quality and public recreational use of the land transferred.

''(B) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subparagraph (A) includes—

''(i) the approximately 38.68 acres of Forest Service land identified on the map entitled 'State of Nevada Conveyances' as 'Van Sickle Unit USFS Inholding'; and

''(ii) the approximately 92.28 acres of Forest Service land identified on the map entitled 'State of Nevada Conveyances' as 'Lake Tahoe Nevada State Park USFS Inholding'.

''(C) CONDITIONS.—Any land conveyed under this paragraph shall—

''(i) be for the purpose of consolidating Federal and State ownerships and improving management efficiencies;

''(ii) not result in any significant changes in the uses of the land; and

''(iii) be subject to the condition that the applicable deed include such terms, restrictions, covenants, conditions, and reservations as the Secretary determines necessary—

''(I) to ensure compliance with this Act; and

''(II) to ensure that the development rights associated with the conveyed parcels shall not be recognized or available for transfer under section 90.2 of the Code of Ordinances for the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency.

''(D) CONTINUATION OF SPECIAL USE PERMITS.—The land conveyance under this paragraph shall be subject to the condition that the State of Nevada accept all special use permits applicable, as of the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, to the land described in subparagraph (B)(ii) for the duration of the special use permits, and subject to the terms and conditions of the special use permits.

''(4) AUTHORIZATION FOR CONVEYANCE OF FOREST SERVICE URBAN LOTS.—

''(A) CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—Except in the case of land described in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary of Agriculture may convey any urban lot within the Lake Tahoe Basin under the administrative jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

''(B) CONSIDERATION.—A conveyance under subparagraph (A) shall require consideration in an amount equal to the fair market value of the conveyed lot.

''(C) AVAILABILITY AND USE.—The proceeds from a conveyance under subparagraph (A) shall be retained by the Secretary of Agriculture and used for—

''(i) purchasing inholdings throughout the Lake Tahoe Basin; or

''(ii) providing additional funds to carry out the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351) in excess of amounts made available under section 10 of that Act.

''(D) OBLIGATION LIMIT.—The obligation and expenditure of proceeds retained under this paragraph shall be subject to such fiscal year limitation as may be specified in an Act making appropriations for the Forest Service for a fiscal year.

''(5) REVERSION.—If a parcel of land transferred under paragraph (2) or (3) is used in a manner that is inconsistent with the use described for the parcel of land in paragraph (2) or (3), respectively, the parcel of land, shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

''(6) FUNDING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under section 10(a) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506; 114 Stat. 2351), $2,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the activities under paragraphs (2), (3), and (4).

''(B) OTHER FUNDS.—Of the amounts available to the Secretary under paragraph (1), not less than 50 percent shall be provided to the California Tahoe Conservancy to facilitate the conveyance of land described in paragraphs (2) and (3).''.

PART III—LONG ISLAND SOUND RESTORATION

SEC. 7631. RESTORATION AND STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMS.

(a) LONG ISLAND SOUND RESTORATION PROGRAM.—Section 119 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1269) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Office shall'' and inserting the following:

''(b) OFFICE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall—

''(A) continue to carry out the conference study; and

''(B) establish an office, to be located on or near Long Island Sound.

''(2) ADMINISTRATION AND STAFFING.—The Office shall'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Management Conference of the Long Island Sound Study'' and inserting ''conference study'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in each of subparagraphs (A) through (G), by striking the commas at the end of the subparagraphs and inserting semicolons;

(ii) in subparagraph (H), by striking '', and'' and inserting a semicolon;

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

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(J) environmental impacts on the Long Island Sound watershed, including—

''(i) the identification and assessment of vulnerabilities in the watershed;

''(ii) the development and implementation of adaptation strategies to reduce those vulnerabilities; and

''(iii) the identification and assessment of the impacts of sea level rise on water quality, habitat, and infrastructure; and

''(K) planning initiatives for Long Island Sound that identify the areas that are most

suitable for various types or classes of activities in order to reduce conflicts among uses, reduce adverse environmental impacts, facilitate compatible uses, or preserve critical ecosystem services to meet economic, environmental, security, or social objectives;'';

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

''(4) develop and implement strategies to increase public education and awareness with respect to the ecological health and water quality conditions of Long Island Sound;'';

(D) in paragraph (5), by inserting ''study'' after ''conference'';

(E) in paragraph (6)—

(i) by inserting ''(including on the Internet)'' after ''the public''; and

(ii) by inserting ''study'' after ''conference''; and

(F) by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

''(7) monitor the progress made toward meeting the identified goals, actions, and schedules of the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, including through the implementation and support of a monitoring system for the ecological health and water quality conditions of Long Island Sound; and'';

(3) in subsection (d)(3), in the second sentence, by striking ''50 per centum'' and inserting ''60 percent'';

(4) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (i); and

(5) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) REPORT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, and biennially thereafter, the Director of the Office, in consultation with the Governor of each Long Island Sound State, shall submit to Congress a report that—

''(A) summarizes and assesses the progress made by the Office and the Long Island Sound States in implementing the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, including an assessment of the progress made toward meeting the performance goals and milestones contained in the Plan;

''(B) assesses the key ecological attributes that reflect the health of the ecosystem of the Long Island Sound watershed;

''(C) describes any substantive modifications to the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan made during the 2-year period preceding the date of submission of the report;

''(D) provides specific recommendations to improve progress in restoring and protecting the Long Island Sound watershed, including, as appropriate, proposed modifications to the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan;

''(E) identifies priority actions for implementation of the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the 2-year period following the date of submission of the report; and

''(F) describes the means by which Federal funding and actions will be coordinated with the actions of the Long Island Sound States and other entities.

''(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Administrator shall make the report described in paragraph (1) available to the public, including on the Internet.

''(g) ANNUAL BUDGET PLAN.—The President shall submit, together with the annual budget of the United States Government submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, information regarding each Federal department and agency involved in the protection and restoration of the Long Island Sound watershed, including—

''(1) an interagency crosscut budget that displays for each department and agency—

''(A) the amount obligated during the preceding fiscal year for protection and restoration projects and studies relating to the watershed;

''(B) the estimated budget for the current fiscal year for protection and restoration projects and studies relating to the watershed; and

''(C) the proposed budget for succeeding fiscal years for protection and restoration projects and studies relating to the watershed; and

''(2) a summary of any proposed modifications to the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the following fiscal year.

''(h) FEDERAL ENTITIES.—

''(1) COORDINATION.—The Administrator shall coordinate the actions of all Federal departments and agencies that impact water quality in the Long Island Sound watershed in order to improve the water quality and living resources of the watershed.

''(2) METHODS.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator, acting through the Director of the Office, may—

''(A) enter into interagency agreements; and

''(B) make intergovernmental personnel appointments.

''(3) FEDERAL PARTICIPATION IN WATERSHED PLANNING.—A Federal department or agency that owns or occupies real property, or carries out activities, within the Long Island Sound watershed shall participate in regional and subwatershed planning, protection, and restoration activities with respect to the watershed.

''(4) CONSISTENCY WITH COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN.—To the maximum extent practicable, the head of each Federal department and agency that owns or occupies real property, or carries out activities, within the Long Island Sound watershed shall ensure that the property and all activities carried out by the department or agency are consistent with the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (including any related subsequent agreements and plans).''.

(b) LONG ISLAND SOUND STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) LONG ISLAND SOUND STEWARDSHIP ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 8 of the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2006 (33 U.S.C. 1269 note; Public Law 109–359) is amended—

(A) in subsection (g), by striking ''2011'' and inserting ''2021''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(h) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to—

''(1) the Advisory Committee; or

''(2) any board, committee, or other group established under this Act.''.

(2) REPORTS.—Section 9(b)(1) of the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2006 (33 U.S.C. 1269 note; Public Law 109–359) is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking ''2011'' and inserting ''2021''.

(3) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 11 of the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2006 (33 U.S.C. 1269 note; Public Law 109–359) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (a);

(B) by redesignating subsections (b) through (d) as subsections (a) through (c), respectively; and

(C) in subsection (a) (as so redesignated), by striking ''under this section each'' and inserting ''to carry out this Act for a''.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection take effect on October 1, 2011.

SEC. 7632. REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator such sums as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021 for the implementation of—

(1) section 119 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1269), other than subsection (d) of that section; and

(2) the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2006 (33 U.S.C. 1269 note; Public Law 109–359).

(b) LONG ISLAND SOUND GRANTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out section 119(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1269(d)) $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.

(c) LONG ISLAND SOUND STEWARDSHIP GRANTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2006 (33 U.S.C. 1269 note; Public Law 109–359) $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.

PART IV—DELAWARE RIVER BASIN CONSERVATION

SEC. 7641. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Delaware River Basin is a national treasure of great cultural, environmental, ecological, and economic importance;

(2) the Basin contains over 12,500 square miles of land in the States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, including nearly 800 square miles of bay and more than 2,000 tributary rivers and streams;

(3) the Basin is home to more than 8,000,000 people who depend on the Delaware River and the Delaware Bay as an economic engine, a place of recreation, and a vital habitat for fish and wildlife;

(4) the Basin provides clean drinking water to more than 15,000,000 people, including New York City, which relies on the Basin for approximately half of the drinking water supply of the city, and Philadelphia, whose most significant threat to the drinking water supply of the city is loss of forests and other natural cover in the Upper Basin, according to a study conducted by the Philadelphia Water Department;

(5) the Basin contributes $25,000,000,000 annually in economic activity, provides $21,000,000,000 in ecosystem goods and services per year, and is directly or indirectly responsible for 600,000 jobs with $10,000,000,000 in annual wages;

(6) almost 180 species of fish and wildlife are considered special status species in the Basin due to habitat loss and degradation, particularly sturgeon, eastern oyster, horseshoe crabs, and red knots, which have been identified as unique species in need of habitat improvement;

(7) the Basin provides habitat for over 200 resident and migrant fish species, includes significant recreational fisheries, and is an important source of eastern oyster, blue crab, and the largest population of the American horseshoe crab;

(8) the annual dockside value of commercial eastern oyster fishery landings for the Delaware Estuary is nearly $4,000,000, making it the fourth most lucrative fishery in the Delaware River Basin watershed, and proven management strategies are available to increase oyster habitat, abundance, and harvest;

(9) the Delaware Bay has the second largest concentration of shorebirds in North America and is designated as one of the 4 most important shorebird migration sites in the world;

(10) the Basin, 50 percent of which is forested, also has over 700,000 acres of wetland,

more than 126,000 acres of which are recognized as internationally important, resulting in a landscape that provides essential ecosystem services, including recreation, commercial, and water quality benefits;

(11) much of the remaining exemplary natural landscape in the Basin is vulnerable to further degradation, as the Basin gains approximately 10 square miles of developed land annually, and with new development, urban watersheds are increasingly covered by impervious surfaces, amplifying the quantity of polluted runoff into rivers and streams;

(12) the Delaware River is the longest undammed river east of the Mississippi; a critical component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in the Northeast, with more than 400 miles designated; home to one of the most heavily visited National Park units in the United States, the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; and the location of 6 National Wildlife Refuges;

(13) the Delaware River supports an internationally renowned cold water fishery in more than 80 miles of its northern headwaters that attracts tens of thousands of visitors each year and generates over $21,000,000 in annual revenue through tourism and recreational activities;

(14) management of water volume in the Basin is critical to flood mitigation and habitat for fish and wildlife, and following 3 major floods along the Delaware River since 2004, the Governors of the States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania have called for natural flood damage reduction measures to combat the problem, including restoring the function of riparian corridors;

(15) the Delaware River Port Complex (including docking facilities in the States of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) is one of the largest freshwater ports in the world, the Port of Philadelphia handles the largest volume of international tonnage and 70 percent of the oil shipped to the East Coast, and the Port of Wilmington, a full-service deepwater port and marine terminal supporting more than 12,000 jobs, is the busiest terminal on the Delaware River, handling more than 400 vessels per year with an annual import/export cargo tonnage of more than 4,000,000 tons;

(16) the Delaware Estuary, where freshwater from the Delaware River mixes with saltwater from the Atlantic Ocean, is one of the largest and most complex of the 28 estuaries in the National Estuary Program, and the Partnership for the Delaware Estuary works to improve the environmental health of the Delaware Estuary;

(17) the Delaware River Basin Commission is a Federal-interstate compact government agency charged with overseeing a unified approach to managing the river system and implementing important water resources management projects and activities throughout the Basin that are in the national interest;

(18) restoration activities in the Basin are supported through several Federal and State agency programs, and funding for those important programs should continue and complement the establishment of the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program, which is intended to build on and help coordinate restoration and protection funding mechanisms at the Federal, State, regional, and local levels; and

(19) the existing and ongoing voluntary conservation efforts in the Delaware River Basin necessitate improved efficiency and cost effectiveness, as well as increased private-sector investments and coordination of Federal and non-Federal resources.

SEC. 7642. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) BASIN.—The term ''Basin'' means the 4-State Delaware Basin region, including all of Delaware Bay and portions of the States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania located in the Delaware River watershed.

(2) BASIN STATE.—The term ''Basin State'' means each of the States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(4) FOUNDATION.—The term ''Foundation'' means the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a congressionally chartered foundation established by section 2 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701).

(5) GRANT PROGRAM.—The term ''grant program'' means the voluntary Delaware River Basin Restoration Grant Program established under section 7644.

(6) PROGRAM.—The term ''program'' means the nonregulatory Delaware River Basin restoration program established under section 7643.

(7) RESTORATION AND PROTECTION.—The term ''restoration and protection'' means the conservation, stewardship, and enhancement of habitat for fish and wildlife to preserve and improve ecosystems and ecological processes on which they depend, and for use and enjoyment by the public.

(8) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director.

(9) SERVICE.—The term ''Service'' means the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

SEC. 7643. PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a nonregulatory program to be known as the ''Delaware River Basin restoration program''.

(b) DUTIES.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall—

(1) draw on existing and new management plans for the Basin, or portions of the Basin, and work in consultation with applicable management entities, including representatives of the Partnership for the Delaware Estuary, the Delaware River Basin Commission, the Federal Government, and other State and local governments, and regional and nonprofit organizations, as appropriate, to identify, prioritize, and implement restoration and protection activities within the Basin;

(2) adopt a Basinwide strategy that—

(A) supports the implementation of a shared set of science-based restoration and protection activities developed in accordance with paragraph (1);

(B) targets cost-effective projects with measurable results; and

(C) maximizes conservation outcomes with no net gain of Federal full-time equivalent employees; and

(3) establish the voluntary grant and technical assistance programs in accordance with section 7644.

(c) COORDINATION.—In establishing the program, the Secretary shall consult, as appropriate, with—

(1) the heads of Federal agencies, including—

(A) the Administrator;

(B) the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(C) the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service;

(D) the Chief of Engineers; and

(E) the head of any other applicable agency;

(2) the Governors of the Basin States;

(3) the Partnership for the Delaware Estuary;

(4) the Delaware River Basin Commission;

(5) fish and wildlife joint venture partnerships; and

(6) other public agencies and organizations with authority for the planning and implementation of conservation strategies in the Basin.

(d) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the program include—

(1) coordinating restoration and protection activities among Federal, State, local, and regional entities and conservation partners throughout the Basin; and

(2) carrying out coordinated restoration and protection activities, and providing for technical assistance throughout the Basin and Basin States—

(A) to sustain and enhance fish and wildlife habitat restoration and protection activities;

(B) to improve and maintain water quality to support fish and wildlife, as well as the habitats of fish and wildlife, and drinking water for people;

(C) to sustain and enhance water management for volume and flood damage mitigation improvements to benefit fish and wildlife habitat;

(D) to improve opportunities for public access and recreation in the Basin consistent with the ecological needs of fish and wildlife habitat;

(E) to facilitate strategic planning to maximize the resilience of natural systems and habitats under changing watershed conditions;

(F) to engage the public through outreach, education, and citizen involvement, to increase capacity and support for coordinated restoration and protection activities in the Basin;

(G) to increase scientific capacity to support the planning, monitoring, and research activities necessary to carry out coordinated restoration and protection activities; and

(H) to provide technical assistance to carry out restoration and protection activities in the Basin.

SEC. 7644. GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE.

(a) DELAWARE RIVER BASIN RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM.—To the extent that funds are available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall establish a voluntary grant and technical assistance program to be known as the ''Delaware River Basin Restoration Grant Program'' to provide competitive matching grants of varying amounts to State and local governments, nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and other eligible entities to carry out activities described in section 7643(d).

(b) CRITERIA.—The Secretary, in consultation with the organizations described in section 7643(c), shall develop criteria for the grant program to help ensure that activities funded under this section accomplish one or more of the purposes identified in section 7643(d)(2) and advance the implementation of priority actions or needs identified in the Basinwide strategy adopted under section 7643(b)(2).

(c) COST SHARING.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of a project funded under the grant program shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the activity, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project funded under the grant program may be provided in cash or in the form of an in-kind contribution of services or materials.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement to manage the grant program with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation or a similar organization that offers grant management services.

(2) FUNDING.—If the Secretary enters into an agreement under paragraph (1), the organization selected shall—

(A) for each fiscal year, receive amounts to carry out this section in an advance payment of the entire amount on October 1, or as soon as practicable thereafter, of that fiscal year;

(B) invest and reinvest those amounts for the benefit of the grant program; and

(C) otherwise administer the grant program to support partnerships between the public and private sectors in accordance with this part.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—If the Secretary enters into an agreement with the Foundation under paragraph (1), any amounts received by the Foundation under this section shall be subject to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.), excluding section 10(a) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 3709(a)).

SEC. 7645. ANNUAL REPORTS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of this part, including a description of each project that has received funding under this part.

SEC. 7646. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this part $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2022.

(b) USE.—Of any amount made available under this section for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall use at least 75 percent to carry out the grant program under section 7644 and to provide, or provide for, technical assistance under that program.

Subtitle G—Offset

SEC. 7701. OFFSET.

None of the funds available to the Secretary of Energy to provide any credit subsidy under subsection (d) of section 136 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17013) as of the date of enactment of this Act shall be obligated for new loan commitments under that subsection on or after October 1, 2020.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 8001. APPROVAL OF STATE PROGRAMS FOR CONTROL OF COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS.

Section 4005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) STATE PROGRAMS FOR CONTROL OF COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS.—

''(1) APPROVAL BY ADMINISTRATOR.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State may submit to the Administrator, in such form as the Administrator may establish, evidence of a permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions under State law for regulation by the State of coal combustion residual units that are located in the State in lieu of a Federal program under this subsection.

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a State submits the evidence described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall approve, in whole or in part, a permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions submitted under subparagraph (A) if the Administrator determines that the program or other system requires each coal combustion residual unit located in the State to achieve compliance with—

''(i) the applicable criteria for coal combustion residual units under part 257 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), promulgated pursuant to sections 1008(a)(3) and 4004(a); or

''(ii) such other State criteria that the Administrator, after consultation with the State, determines to be at least as protective as the criteria described in clause (i).

''(C) PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator may approve under subparagraph (B)(ii) a State permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions that allows a State to include technical standards for individual permits or conditions of approval that differ from the technical standards under part 257 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), if, based on site-specific conditions, the technical standards established pursuant to an approved State program or other system are at least as protective as the technical standards under that part.

''(D) WITHDRAWAL OF APPROVAL.—

''(i) PROGRAM REVIEW.—The Administrator shall review programs or other systems approved under subparagraph (B)—

''(I) from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 5 years; or

''(II) on request of any State.

''(ii) NOTIFICATION AND OPPORTUNITY FOR A PUBLIC HEARING.—The Administrator shall provide to the relevant State notice and an opportunity for a public hearing if the Administrator determines that—

''(I) a revision or correction to the permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions of the State is required for the State to achieve compliance with the requirements of subparagraph (B);

''(II) the State has not adopted and implemented an adequate permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions for each coal combustion residual unit located in the State to ensure compliance with the requirements of subparagraph (B); or

''(III) the State has, at any time, approved or failed to revoke a permit under this subsection that would lead to the violation of a law to protect human health or the environment of any other State.

''(iii) WITHDRAWAL.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall withdraw approval of a State permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions if, after the Administrator provides notice and an opportunity for a public hearing to the relevant State under clause (ii), the Administrator determines that the State has not corrected the deficiency.

''(II) REINSTATEMENT OF STATE APPROVAL.—Any withdrawal of approval under subclause (I) shall cease to be effective on the date on which the Administrator makes a determination that the State permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions complies with the requirements of subparagraph (B).

''(2) NONPARTICIPATING STATES.—

''(A) DEFINITION OF NONPARTICIPATING STATE.—In this paragraph, the term 'nonparticipating State' means a State—

''(i) for which the Administrator has not approved a State permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions under paragraph (1)(B);

''(ii) the Governor of which has not submitted to the Administrator for approval evidence to operate a State permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions under paragraph (1)(A);

''(iii) the Governor of which has provided notice to the Administrator that, not fewer than 90 days after the date on which the Governor provides notice to the Administrator, the State relinquishes an approval under paragraph (1)(B) to operate a permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions; or

''(iv) for which the Administrator has withdrawn approval for a permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions under paragraph (1)(D)(iii).

''(B) PERMIT PROGRAM.—In the case of a nonparticipating State for which the Administrator makes a determination that the nonparticipating State lacks the capacity to implement a permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator may implement a permit program to require each coal combustion residual unit located in the nonparticipating State to achieve compliance with applicable criteria established by the Administrator under part 257 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

''(3) APPLICABILITY OF CRITERIA.—The applicable criteria for coal combustion residual units under part 257 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), promulgated pursuant to sections 1008(a)(3) and 4004(a), shall apply to each coal combustion residual unit in a State unless—

''(A) a permit under a State permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions approved by the Administrator under paragraph (1)(B) is in effect; or

''(B) a permit issued by the Administrator in a State in which the Administrator is implementing a permit program under paragraph (2)(B) is in effect.

''(4) PROHIBITION ON OPEN DUMPING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B)(i) and subject to subparagraph (B)(ii), the Administrator may use the authority provided by sections 3007 and 3008 to enforce the prohibition against open dumping contained in subsection (a) with respect to a coal combustion residual unit.

''(B) FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT IN APPROVED STATE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a coal combustion residual unit located in a State that is approved to operate a permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions under paragraph (1)(B), the Administrator may commence an administrative or judicial enforcement action under section 3008 if—

''(I) the State requests that the Administrator provide assistance in the performance of the enforcement action; or

''(II) after consideration of any other administrative or judicial enforcement action involving the coal combustion residual unit, the Administrator determines that an enforcement action is likely to be necessary to ensure that the coal combustion residual unit is operating in accordance with the criteria established under the permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions.

''(ii) NOTIFICATION.—In the case of an enforcement action by the Administrator under clause (i)(II), before issuing an order or commencing a civil action, the Administrator shall notify the State in which the coal combustion residual unit is located.

''(iii) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than December 31, 2017, and December 31 of each year thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes any enforcement action commenced under clause (i)(II), including a description of the basis for the enforcement action.

''(5) INDIAN COUNTRY.—The Administrator may establish and carry out a permit program, in accordance with this subsection, for coal combustion residual units in Indian country (as defined in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code) to require each coal combustion residual unit located in Indian country to achieve compliance with the applicable criteria established by the Administrator under part 257 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

''(6) TREATMENT OF COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUAL UNITS.—A coal combustion residual unit

shall be considered to be a sanitary landfill for purposes of subsection (a) only if the coal combustion residual unit is operating in accordance with—

''(A) the requirements established pursuant to a program for which an approval is provided by—

''(i) the State in accordance with a program or system approved under paragraph (1)(B); or

''(ii) the Administrator pursuant to paragraph (2)(B) or paragraph (5); or

''(B) the applicable criteria for coal combustion residual units under part 257 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), promulgated pursuant to sections 1008(a)(3) and 4004(a).

''(7) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection affects any authority, regulatory determination, other law, or legal obligation in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016.''.

SEC. 8002. CHOCTAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA AND THE CHICKASAW NATION WATER SETTLEMENT.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to permanently resolve and settle those claims to Settlement Area Waters of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and the Chickasaw Nation as set forth in the Settlement Agreement and this section, including all claims or defenses in and to Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation v. Fallin et al., CIV 11–927 (W.D. Ok.), OWRB v. United States, et al. CIV 12–275 (W.D. Ok.), or any future stream adjudication;

(2) to approve, ratify, and confirm the Settlement Agreement;

(3) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute the Settlement Agreement and to perform all obligations of the Secretary of the Interior under the Settlement Agreement and this section;

(4) to approve, ratify, and confirm the amended storage contract among the State, the City and the Trust;

(5) to authorize and direct the Secretary to approve the amended storage contract and obligations for the Corps of Engineers to perform all obligations under the 1974 storage contract, the amended storage contract, and this section; and

(6) to authorize all actions necessary for the United States to meet its obligations under the Settlement Agreement, the amended storage contract, and this section.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) 1974 STORAGE CONTRACT.—The term ''1974 storage contract'' means the contract entered into on February 16, 1974, between the Secretary and the Water Conservation Storage Commission of the State of Oklahoma pursuant to section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b), and other applicable Federal law.

(2) 2010 AGREEMENT.—The term ''2010 agreement'' means the agreement entered into among the OWRB and the Trust, dated June 15, 2010, relating to the assignment by the State of the 1974 storage contract and transfer of rights, title, interests, and obligations under that contract to the Trust, including the interests of the State in the conservation storage capacity and associated repayment obligations to the United States.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE SET-ASIDE SUBCONTRACTS.—The term ''administrative set-aside subcontracts'' means the subcontracts the City shall issue for the use of Conservation Storage Capacity in Sardis Lake as provided by the amended storage contract and the Settlement Agreement.

(4) ALLOTMENT.—The term ''allotment'' means the land within the Settlement Area held by an allottee subject to a statutory restriction on alienation or held by the United States in trust for the benefit of an allottee.

(5) ALLOTTEE.—The term ''allottee'' means an enrolled member of the Choctaw Nation or citizen of the Chickasaw Nation who, or whose estate, holds an interest in an allotment.

(6) AMENDED PERMIT APPLICATION.—The term ''amended permit application'' means the permit application of the City to the OWRB, No. 2007–17, as amended as provided by the Settlement Agreement.

(7) AMENDED STORAGE CONTRACT TRANSFER AGREEMENT; AMENDED STORAGE CONTRACT .—The terms ''amended storage contract transfer agreement'' and ''amended storage contract'' mean the 2010 Agreement between the City, the Trust, and the OWRB, as amended, as provided by the Settlement Agreement and this section.

(8) ATOKA AND SARDIS CONSERVATION PROJECTS FUND.—The term ''Atoka and Sardis Conservation Projects Fund'' means the Atoka and Sardis Conservation Projects Fund established, funded, and managed in accordance with the Settlement Agreement.

(9) CITY.—The term ''City'' means the City of Oklahoma City, or the City and the Trust acting jointly, as applicable.

(10) CITY PERMIT.—The term ''City permit'' means any permit issued to the City by the OWRB pursuant to the amended permit application and consistent with the Settlement Agreement.

(11) CONSERVATION STORAGE CAPACITY.—The term ''conservation storage capacity'' means the total storage space as stated in the 1974 storage contract in Sardis Lake between elevations 599.0 feet above mean sea level and 542.0 feet above mean sea level, which is estimated to contain 297,200 acre-feet of water after adjustment for sediment deposits, and which may be used for municipal and industrial water supply, fish and wildlife, and recreation.

(12) ENFORCEABILITY DATE .—The term ''enforceability date'' means the date on which the Secretary of the Interior publishes in the Federal Register a notice certifying that the conditions of subsection (i) have been satisfied.

(13) FUTURE USE STORAGE.—The term ''future use storage'' means that portion of the conservation storage capacity that was designated by the 1974 Contract to be utilized for future water use storage and was estimated to contain 155,500 acre feet of water after adjustment for sediment deposits, or 52.322 percent of the conservation storage capacity.

(14) NATIONS.—The term ''Nations'' means the Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation.

(15) OWRB.—The term ''OWRB'' means the Oklahoma Water Resources Board.

(16) SARDIS LAKE.—The term ''Sardis Lake'' means the reservoir, formerly known as Clayton Lake, whose dam is located in Section 19, Township 2 North, Range 19 East of the Indian Meridian, Pushmataha County, Oklahoma, the construction, operation, and maintenance of which was authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–874; 76 Stat. 1187).

(17) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Settlement Agreement'' means the settlement agreement as approved by the Nations, the State, the City, and the Trust effective August 22, 2016, as revised to conform with this section, as applicable.

(18) SETTLEMENT AREA.—The term ''settlement area'' means—

(A) the area lying between—

(i) the South Canadian River and Arkansas River to the north;

(ii) the Red River to the south;

(iii) the Oklahoma–Arkansas State line to the east; and

(iv) the 98th Meridian to the west; and

(B) the area depicted in Exhibit 1 to the Settlement Agreement and generally including the following counties, or portions of, in the State:

(i) Atoka.
(ii) Bryan.
(iii) Carter.
(iv) Choctaw.
(v) Coal.
(vi) Garvin.
(vii) Grady.
(viii) McClain.
(ix) Murray.
(x) Haskell.
(xi) Hughes.
(xii) Jefferson.
(xiii) Johnston.
(xiv) Latimer.
(xv) LeFlore.
(xvi) Love.
(xvii) Marshall.
(xviii) McCurtain.
(xix) Pittsburgh.
(xx) Pontotoc.
(xxi) Pushmataha.
(xxii) Stephens.

(19) SETTLEMENT AREA WATERS.—The term ''settlement area waters'' means the waters located—

(A) within the settlement area; and

(B) within a basin depicted in Exhibit 10 to the Settlement Agreement, including any of the following basins as denominated in the 2012 Update of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan:

(i) Beaver Creek (24, 25, and 26).
(ii) Blue (11 and 12).
(iii) Clear Boggy (9).
(iv) Kiamichi (5 and 6).
(v) Lower Arkansas (46 and 47).
(vi) Lower Canadian (48, 56, 57, and 58).
(vii) Lower Little (2).
(viii) Lower Washita (14).
(ix) Mountain Fork (4).
(x) Middle Washita (15 and 16).
(xi) Mud Creek (23).
(xii) Muddy Boggy (7 and 8).
(xiii) Poteau (44 and 45).
(xiv) Red River Mainstem (1, 10, 13, and 21)
(xv) Upper Little (3).
(xvi) Walnut Bayou (22).

(20) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Oklahoma.

(21) TRUST.—The term ''Trust'' means the Oklahoma City Water Utilities Trust, formerly known as the Oklahoma City Municipal Improvement Authority.

(c) APPROVAL OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—

(1) RATIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as modified by this section, and to the extent the Settlement Agreement does not conflict with this section, the Settlement Agreement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(B) AMENDMENTS.—If an amendment is executed to make the Settlement Agreement consistent with this section, the amendment is also authorized, ratified and confirmed to the extent the amendment is consistent with this section.

(2) EXECUTION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To the extent the Settlement Agreement does not conflict with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall promptly execute the Settlement Agreement, including all exhibits to or parts of the Settlement Agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary of the Interior and any amendments necessary to make the Settlement Agreement consistent with this section.

(B) NOT A MAJOR FEDERAL ACTION.—Execution of the Settlement Agreement by the Secretary of the Interior under this subsection shall not constitute a major Federal

action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(d) APPROVAL OF THE AMENDED STORAGE CONTRACT AND 1974 STORAGE CONTRACT.—

(1) RATIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent any provision of the amended storage contract conflicts with any provision of this section, the amended storage contract is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(B) 1974 STORAGE CONTRACT.—To the extent the amended storage contract, as authorized, ratified, and confirmed, modifies or amends the 1974 storage contract, the modification or amendment to the 1974 storage contract is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(C) AMENDMENTS.—To the extent an amendment is executed to make the amended storage contract consistent with this section, the amendment is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—After the State and the City execute the amended storage contract, the Secretary shall approve the amended storage contract.

(3) MODIFICATION OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2009, ORDER IN UNITED STATES V. OKLAHOMA WATER RESOURCES BOARD, CIV 98–00521 (N.D. OK).—The Secretary, through counsel, shall cooperate and work with the State to file any motion and proposed order to modify or amend the order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma dated September 11, 2009, necessary to conform the order to the amended storage contract transfer agreement, the Settlement Agreement, and this section.

(4) CONSERVATION STORAGE CAPACITY.—The allocation of the use of the conservation storage capacity in Sardis Lake for administrative set-aside subcontracts, City water supply, and fish and wildlife and recreation as provided by the amended storage contract is authorized, ratified and approved.

(5) ACTIVATION; WAIVER.—

(A) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(i) the earliest possible activation of any increment of future use storage in Sardis Lake will not occur until after 2050; and

(ii) the obligation to make annual payments for the Sardis future use storage operation, maintenance and replacement costs, capital costs, or interest attributable to Sardis future use storage only arises if, and only to the extent, that an increment of Sardis future use storage is activated by withdrawal or release of water from the future use storage that is authorized by the user for a consumptive use of water.

(B) WAIVER OF OBLIGATIONS FOR STORAGE THAT IS NOT ACTIVATED.—Notwithstanding section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b), section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–874; 76 Stat. 1187), the 1974 storage contract, or any other provision of law, effective as of January 1, 2050—

(i) the entirety of any repayment obligations (including interest), relating to that portion of conservation storage capacity allocated by the 1974 storage contract to future use storage in Sardis Lake is waived and shall be considered nonreimbursable; and

(ii) any obligation of the State and, on execution and approval of the amended storage contract, of the City and the Trust, under the 1974 storage contract regarding capital costs and any operation, maintenance, and replacement costs and interest otherwise attributable to future use storage in Sardis Lake is waived and shall be nonreimbursable, if the right to future use storage is not exercised by January 1, 2050.

(6) CONSISTENT WITH AUTHORIZED PURPOSES; NO MAJOR OPERATIONAL CHANGE.—

(A) CONSISTENT WITH AUTHORIZED PURPOSE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The amended storage contract, the approval of the Secretary of the amended storage contract, and the waiver of future use storage under paragraph (5)—

(I) are consistent with the authorized purposes for Sardis Lake and do not affect the authorized purposes for the project under section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–874; 76 Stat. 1187) and section 301(e) of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b(e)); and

(II) shall not constitute a reallocation of storage.

(ii) CHANGES AND MODIFICATIONS.—To the extent subclause (I) or (II) of clause (i) could be construed otherwise, any necessary changes or modifications are authorized, ratified, and approved.

(B) NO MAJOR OPERATIONAL CHANGE.—The amended storage contract, the approval of the Secretary of the amended storage contract, and the waiver of future use storage under paragraph (5) shall not constitute a major operational change under section 301(e) of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b(e)), and to the extent those documents and actions could be so construed, any necessary change is authorized, ratified and approved without any further action by the Corps of Engineers.

(7) NO FURTHER AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED.—This section shall be considered sufficient and complete authorization, without further study or analysis, for—

(A) the Secretary to approve the amended storage contract; and

(B) after approval under subparagraph (A), the Corps of Engineers to manage storage in Sardis Lake pursuant to and in accordance with the 1974 storage contract, the amended storage contract, and the Settlement Agreement.

(e) SETTLEMENT AREA WATERS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) pursuant to the Atoka Agreement as ratified by section 29 of the Act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. 505, chapter 517) (as modified by the Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 641, chapter 1362)), the Nations issued patents to their respective tribal members and citizens and thereby conveyed to individual Choctaws and Chickasaws, all right, title, and interest in and to land that was possessed by the Nations, other than certain mineral rights; and

(B) when title passed from the Nations to their respective tribal members and citizens, the Nations did not convey and those individuals did not receive any right of regulatory or sovereign authority, including with respect to water.

(2) PERMITTING, ALLOCATION, AND ADMINISTRATION OF SETTLEMENT AREA WATERS PURSUANT TO THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—Beginning on the enforceability date, settlement area waters shall be permitted, allocated, and administered by the OWRB in accordance with the Settlement Agreement and this section.

(3) CHOCTAW NATION AND CHICKASAW NATION.—Beginning on the enforceability date, the Nations shall have the right to use and to develop the right to use settlement area waters only in accordance with the Settlement Agreement and this section.

(4) WAIVER AND DELEGATION BY NATIONS.—In addition to the waivers under subsection (h), the Nations, on their own behalf, shall permanently delegate to the State any regulatory authority each Nation may possess over water rights on allotments, which the State shall exercise in accordance with the Settlement Agreement and this subsection.

(5) RIGHT TO USE WATER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An allottee may use water on an allotment in accordance with the Settlement Agreement and this subsection.

(B) SURFACE WATER USE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An allottee may divert and use, on the allotment of the allottee, 6 acre-feet per year of surface water per 160 acres, to be used solely for domestic uses on an allotment that constitutes riparian land under applicable State law as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) EFFECT OF STATE LAW.—The use of surface water described in clause (i) shall be subject to all rights and protections of State law, as of the date of enactment of this Act, including all protections against loss for nonuse.

(iii) NO PERMIT REQUIRED.—An allottee may divert water under this subsection without a permit or any other authorization from the OWRB.

(C) GROUNDWATER USE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An allottee may drill wells on the allotment of the allottee to take and use for domestic uses the greater of—

(I) 5 acre-feet per year; or

(II) any greater quantity allowed under State law.

(ii) EFFECT OF STATE LAW.—The groundwater use described in clause (i) shall be subject to all rights and protections of State law, as of the date of enactment of this Act, including all protections against loss for nonuse.

(iii) NO PERMIT REQUIRED.—An allottee may drill wells and use water under this subsection without a permit or any other authorization from the OWRB.

(D) FUTURE CHANGES IN STATE LAW.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If State law changes to limit use of water to a quantity that is less than the applicable quantity specified in subparagraph (B) or (C), as applicable, an allottee shall retain the right to use water in accord with those subparagraphs, subject to paragraphs (6)(B)(iv) and (7).

(ii) OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD.—Prior to taking any action to limit the use of water by an individual, the OWRB shall provide to the individual an opportunity to demonstrate that the individual is—

(I) an allottee; and

(II) using water on the allotment pursuant to and in accordance with the Settlement Agreement and this section.

(6) ALLOTTEE OPTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WATER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To use a quantity of water in excess of the quantities provided under paragraph (5), an allottee shall—

(i) file an action under subparagraph (B); or

(ii) apply to the OWRB for a permit pursuant to, and in accordance with, State law.

(B) DETERMINATION IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In lieu of applying to the OWRB for a permit to use more water than is allowed under paragraph (5), an allottee may, after written notice to the OWRB, file an action in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma for determination of the right to water of the allottee.

(ii) JURISDICTION.—For purposes of this subsection—

(I) the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma shall have jurisdiction; and

(II) the waivers of immunity under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (j)(2) shall apply.

(iii) REQUIREMENTS.—An allottee filing an action pursuant to this subparagraph shall—

(I) join the OWRB as a party; and

(II) publish notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the Settlement Area Hydrologic Basin for 2 consecutive weeks, with the first publication appearing not later than 30 days after the date on which the action is filed.

(iv) DETERMINATION FINAL.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), if an allottee elects to have the rights of the allottee determined pursuant to this subparagraph, the determination shall be final as to any rights under Federal law and in lieu of any rights to use water on an allotment as provided in paragraph (5).

(II) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—Subclause (I) shall not preclude an allottee from—

(aa) applying to the OWRB for water rights pursuant to State law; or

(bb) using any rights allowed by State law that do not require a permit from the OWRB.

(7) OWRB ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If an allottee exercises any right under paragraph (5) or has rights determined under paragraph (6)(B), the OWRB shall have jurisdiction to administer those rights.

(B) CHALLENGES.—An allottee may challenge OWRB administration of rights determined under this paragraph, in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma.

(8) PRIOR EXISTING STATE LAW RIGHTS.—Water rights held by an allottee as of the enforceability date pursuant to a permit issued by the OWRB shall be governed by the terms of that permit and applicable State law (including regulations).

(f) CITY PERMIT FOR APPROPRIATION OF STREAM WATER FROM THE KIAMICHI RIVER.—The City permit shall be processed, evaluated, issued, and administered consistent with and in accordance with the Settlement Agreement and this section.

(g) SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Settlement Commission.

(2) MEMBERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Settlement Commission shall be comprised of 5 members, appointed as follows:

(i) 1 by the Governor of the State.

(ii) 1 by the Attorney General of the State.

(iii) 1 by the Chief of the Choctaw Nation.

(iv) 1 by the Governor of the Chickasaw Nation.

(v) 1 by agreement of the members described in clauses (i) through (iv).

(B) JOINTLY APPOINTED MEMBER.—If the members described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A) do not agree on a member appointed pursuant to subparagraph (A)(v)—

(i) the members shall submit to the Chief Judge for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, a list of not less than 3 persons; and

(ii) from the list under clause (i), the Chief Judge shall make the appointment.

(C) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The initial appointments to the Settlement Commission shall be made not later than 90 days after the enforceability date.

(3) MEMBER TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each Settlement Commission member shall serve at the pleasure of appointing authority.

(B) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Settlement Commission shall serve without compensation, but an appointing authority may reimburse the member appointed by the entity for costs associated with service on the Settlement Commission.

(C) VACANCIES.—If a member of the Settlement Commission is removed or resigns, the appointing authority shall appoint the replacement member.

(D) JOINTLY APPOINTED MEMBER.—The member of the Settlement Commission described in paragraph (2)(A)(v) may be removed or replaced by a majority vote of the Settlement Commission based on a failure of the member to carry out the duties of the member.

(4) DUTIES.—The duties and authority of the Settlement Commission shall be set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and the Settlement Commission shall not possess or exercise any duty or authority not stated in the Settlement Agreement.

(h) WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS.—

(1) CLAIMS BY THE NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES AS TRUSTEE FOR THE NATIONS.—Subject to the retention of rights and claims provided in paragraph (2) and except to the extent that rights are recognized in the Settlement Agreement or this section, the Nations and the United States, acting as a trustee for the Nations, shall execute a waiver and release of—

(A) all claims asserted or which could have been asserted in any proceeding filed or that could have been filed during the period ending on the enforceability date, including Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation v. Fallin et al., CIV 11–927 (W.D. Ok.), OWRB v. United States, et al. CIV 12–275 (W.D. Ok.), or any general stream adjudication, including—

(i) claims to the ownership of water in the State;

(ii) claims to water rights and rights to use water diverted or taken from a location within the State;

(iii) claims to authority over the allocation and management of water and administration of water rights, including authority over third-party ownership of or rights to use water diverted or taken from a location within the State and ownership or use of water on allotments by allottees or any other person using water on an allotment with the permission of an allottee;

(iv) claims that the State lacks authority over the allocation and management of water and administration of water rights, including authority over the ownership of or rights to use water diverted or taken from a location within the State;

(v) any other claim relating to the ownership of water, regulation of water, or authorized diversion, storage, or use of water diverted or taken from a location within the State, if the claim is based on the status of the Chickasaw Nation or the Choctaw Nation as a federally recognized Indian tribe; and

(vi) claims or defenses asserted in Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation v. Fallin et al., CIV 11–927 (W.D. Ok.), OWRB v. United States, et al. CIV 12–275 (W.D. Ok.), or any general stream adjudication;

(B) all claims for damages, losses or injuries to water rights or water, or claims of interference with, diversion, storage, taking, or use of water (including claims for injury to land resulting from the damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, storage, taking, or use of water) attributable to any action by the State, the OWRB, or any water user authorized pursuant to State law to take or use water in the State, including the City, that accrued during the period ending on the enforceability date;

(C) all claims and objections relating to the amended permit application, and the City permit, including—

(i) all claims regarding regulatory control over or OWRB jurisdiction relating to the permit application and permit; and

(ii) all claims for damages, losses or injuries to water rights or rights to use water, or claims of interference with, diversion, storage, taking, or use of water (including claims for injury to land resulting from the damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, storage, taking, or use of water) attributable to the issuance and lawful exercise of the City permit;

(D) all claims to regulatory control over the Permit Numbers P80–48 and 54–613 of the City for water rights from the Muddy Boggy River for Atoka Reservoir and P73–282D for water rights from the Muddy Boggy River, including McGee Creek, for the McGee Creek Reservoir;

(E) all claims that the State lacks regulatory authority over or OWRB jurisdiction relating to Permit Numbers P80–48 and 54–613 for water rights from the Muddy Boggy River for Atoka Reservoir and P73–282D for water rights from the Muddy Boggy River, including McGee Creek, for the McGee Creek Reservoir;

(F) all claims to damages, losses or injuries to water rights or water, or claims of interference with, diversion, storage, taking, or use of water (including claims for injury to land resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, storage, taking, or use of water) attributable to the lawful exercise of Permit Numbers P80–48 and 54–613 for water rights from the Muddy Boggy River for Atoka Reservoir and P73–282D for water rights from the Muddy Boggy River, including McGee Creek, for the McGee Creek Reservoir, that accrued during the period ending on the enforceability date; and

(G) all claims and objections relating to the approval by the Secretary of the assignment of the 1974 storage contract pursuant to the amended storage contract.

(2) RETENTION AND RESERVATION OF CLAIMS.—

(A) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS BY NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the waiver and releases of claims authorized under paragraph (1), the Nations and the United States, acting as trustee, shall retain—

(I) all claims for enforcement of the Settlement Agreement and this section;

(II) all rights to use and protect any water right of the Nations recognized by or established pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, including the right to assert claims for injuries relating to the rights and the right to participate in any general stream adjudication, including any inter se proceeding;

(III) all claims relating to activities affecting the quality of water that are not waived under paragraph (1)(A)(v), including any claims the Nations may have under—

(aa) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), including for damages to natural resources;

(bb) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

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

(dd) any regulations implementing the Acts described in items (aa) through (cc);

(IV) all claims relating to damage, loss, or injury resulting from an unauthorized diversion, use, or storage of water, including damages, losses, or injuries to land or nonwater natural resources associated with any hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural right; and

(V) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, and powers not specifically waived and released pursuant to this section or the Settlement Agreement.

(ii) AGREEMENT.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—As provided in the Settlement Agreement, the Chickasaw Nation shall convey an easement to the City, which easement shall be as described and depicted in Exhibit 15 to the Settlement Agreement.

(II) APPLICATION.—The Chickasaw Nation and the City shall cooperate and coordinate on the submission of an application for approval by the Secretary of the Interior of the conveyance under subclause (I), in accordance with applicable Federal law.

(III) RECORDING.—On approval by the Secretary of the Interior of the conveyance of the easement under this clause, the City shall record the easement.

(IV) CONSIDERATION.—In exchange for conveyance of the easement under clause (ii), the City shall pay to the Chickasaw Nation the value of past unauthorized use and consideration for future use of the land burdened by the easement, based on an appraisal secured by the City and Nations and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

(B) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS BY NATIONS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases of claims authorized under paragraph (1), each Nation shall retain—

(i) all claims for enforcement of the Settlement Agreement and this section;

(ii) all rights to use and protect any water rights of the Nations recognized by or established pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and this section, including the right to assert claims for injuries relating to the rights and the right to participate in any stream adjudication, including any inter se proceeding;

(iii) all claims relating to activities affecting the quality of water that are not waived under paragraph (1), including any claims the Nations may have under—

(I) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), including for damages to natural resources;

(II) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

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

(IV) any regulations implementing the Acts described in subclauses (I) through (III);

(iv) all claims relating to damage, loss, or injury resulting from the unauthorized diversion, use, or storage of water by a person, including damages, losses, or injuries to land or nonwater natural resources associated with any hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural right; and

(v) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, and powers not specifically waived and released pursuant to this section.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE OF WAIVER AND RELEASES.—The waivers and releases under this subsection take effect on the enforceability date.

(i) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Settlement Agreement shall take effect and be enforceable on the date on which the Secretary of the Interior publishes in the Federal Register a certification that—

(A) to the extent the Settlement Agreement conflicts with this section, the Settlement Agreement has been amended to conform with this section;

(B) the Settlement Agreement, as amended, has been executed by the Secretary of the Interior, the Nations, the Governor of the State, the OWRB, the City, and the Trust;

(C) to the extent the amended storage contract conflicts with this section, the amended storage contract has been amended to conform with this section;

(D) the amended storage contract, as amended to conform with this section, has been—

(i) executed by the State, the City, and the Trust; and

(ii) approved by the Secretary;

(E) an order has been entered in United States v. Oklahoma Water Resources Board, Civ. 98–C–521–E with any modifications to the order dated September 11, 2009, as provided in the Settlement Agreement;

(F) orders of dismissal have been entered in Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation v. Fallin et al., Civ 11–297 (W.D. Ok.) and OWRB v. United States, et al. Civ 12–275 (W.D. Ok.) as provided in the Settlement Agreement;

(G) the OWRB has issued the City Permit;

(H) the final documentation of the Kiamichi Basin hydrologic model is on file at the Oklahoma City offices of the OWRB; and

(I) the Atoka and Sardis Conservation Projects Fund has been funded as provided in the Settlement Agreement.

(2) EXPIRATION DATE.—If the Secretary of the Interior fails to publish a statement of findings under paragraph (1) by not later than September 30, 2020, or such alternative later date as is agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior, the Nations, the State, the City, and the Trust under paragraph (4), the following shall apply:

(A) This section, except for this subsection and any provisions of this section that are necessary to carry out this subsection (but only for purposes of carrying out this subsection) are not effective beginning on September 30, 2020, or the alternative date.

(B) The waivers and release of claims, and the limited waivers of sovereign immunity, shall not become effective.

(C) The Settlement Agreement shall be null and void, except for this paragraph and any provisions of the Settlement Agreement that are necessary to carry out this paragraph.

(D) Except with respect to this paragraph, the State, the Nations, the City, the Trust, and the United States shall not be bound by any obligations or benefit from any rights recognized under the Settlement Agreement.

(E) If the City permit has been issued, the permit shall be null and void, except that the City may resubmit to the OWRB, and the OWRB shall be considered to have accepted, OWRB permit application No. 2007–017 without having waived the original application priority date and appropriative quantities.

(F) If the amended storage contract has been executed or approved, the contract shall be null and void, and the 2010 agreement shall be considered to be in force and effect as between the State and the Trust.

(G) If the Atoka and Sardis Conservation Projects Fund has been established and funded, the funds shall be returned to the respective funding parties with any accrued interest.

(3) NO PREJUDICE.—The occurrence of the expiration date under paragraph (2) shall not in any way prejudice—

(A) any argument or suit that the Nations may bring to contest—

(i) the pursuit by the City of OWRB permit application No. 2007–017, or a modified version; or

(ii) the 2010 agreement;

(B) any argument, defense, or suit the State may bring or assert with regard to the claims of the Nations to water or over water in the settlement area; or

(C) any argument, defense or suit the City may bring or assert—

(i) with regard to the claims of the Nations to water or over water in the settlement area relating to OWRB permit application No. 2007–017, or a modified version; or

(ii) to contest the 2010 agreement.

(4) EXTENSION.—The expiration date under paragraph (2) may be extended in writing if the Nations, the State, the OWRB, the United States, and the City agree that an extension is warranted.

(j) JURISDICTION, WAIVERS OF IMMUNITY FOR INTERPRETATION AND ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) JURISDICTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

(i) EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION.—The United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma shall have exclusive jurisdiction for all purposes and for all causes of action relating to the interpretation and enforcement of the Settlement Agreement, the amended storage contract, or interpretation or enforcement of this section, including all actions filed by an allottee pursuant to subsection (e)(4)(B).

(ii) RIGHT TO BRING ACTION.—The Choctaw Nation, the Chickasaw Nation, the State, the City, the Trust, and the United States shall each have the right to bring an action pursuant to this section.

(iii) NO ACTION IN OTHER COURTS.—No action may be brought in any other Federal, Tribal, or State court or administrative forum for any purpose relating to the Settlement Agreement, amended storage contract, or this section.

(iv) NO MONETARY JUDGMENT.—Nothing in this section authorizes any money judgment or otherwise allows the payment of funds by the United States, the Nations, the State (including the OWRB), the City, or the Trust.

(B) NOTICE AND CONFERENCE.—An entity seeking to interpret or enforce the Settlement Agreement shall comply with the following:

(i) Any party asserting noncompliance or seeking interpretation of the Settlement Agreement or this section shall first serve written notice on the party alleged to be in breach of the Settlement Agreement or violation of this section.

(ii) The notice under clause (i) shall identify the specific provision of the Settlement Agreement or this section alleged to have been violated or in dispute and shall specify in detail the contention of the party asserting the claim and any factual basis for the claim.

(iii) Representatives of the party alleging a breach or violation and the party alleged to be in breach or violation shall meet not later than 30 days after receipt of notice under clause (i) in an effort to resolve the dispute.

(iv) If the matter is not resolved to the satisfaction of the party alleging breach not later than 90 days after the original notice under clause (i), the party may take any appropriate enforcement action consistent with the Settlement Agreement and this subsection.

(2) LIMITED WAIVERS OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The United States and the Nations may be joined in an action filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma.

(B) UNITED STATES IMMUNITY.—Any claim by the United States to sovereign immunity from suit is irrevocably waived for any action brought by the State, the Chickasaw Nation, the Choctaw Nation, the City, the Trust, or (solely for purposes of actions brought pursuant to subsection (e)) an allottee in the Western District of Oklahoma relating to interpretation or enforcement of the Settlement Agreement or this section, including of the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit and the Supreme Court of the United States.

(C) CHICKASAW NATION IMMUNITY.—For the exclusive benefit of the State (including the OWRB), the City, the Trust, the Choctaw Nation, and the United States, the sovereign immunity of the Chickasaw Nation from suit is waived solely for any action brought in the Western District of Oklahoma relating to interpretation or enforcement of the Settlement Agreement or this section, if the action is brought by the State or the OWRB, the City, the Trust, the Choctaw Nation, or the United States, including the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit and the Supreme Court of the United States.

(D) CHOCTAW NATION IMMUNITY.—For the exclusive benefit of the State (including of the OWRB), the City, the Trust, the Chickasaw Nation, and the United States, the Choctaw Nation shall expressly and irrevocably consent to a suit and waive sovereign immunity from a suit solely for any action

brought in the Western District of Oklahoma relating to interpretation or enforcement of the Settlement Agreement or this section, if the action is brought by the State, the OWRB, the City, the Trust, the Chickasaw Nation, or the United States, including the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit and the Supreme Court of the United States.

(k) DISCLAIMER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Settlement Agreement applies only to the claims and rights of the Nations.

(2) NO PRECEDENT.—Nothing in this section or the Settlement Agreement shall be construed in any way to quantify, establish, or serve as precedent regarding the land and water rights, claims, or entitlements to water of any American Indian Tribe other than the Nations, including any other American Indian Tribe in the State.

SA 4980. Mr. INHOFE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4979 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 2848, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike section 6002 and insert the following:

SEC. 6002. AUTHORIZATION OF PROJECT MODIFICATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE SECRETARY.

The following project modifications for water resources development and conservation and other purposes are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Director of Civil Works, as specified in the reports referred to in this section:

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Director's Report	D. Updated Authorization Project Costs
1. KS, MO	Turkey Creek Basin	November 4, 2015	Estimated Federal: $97,067,750 Estimated Non-Federal: $55,465,250 Total: $152,533,000
2. MO	Blue River Basin	November 6, 2015	Estimated Federal: $34,860,000 Estimated Non-Federal: $11,620,000 Total: $46,480,000
3. FL	Picayune Strand	March 9, 2016	Estimated Federal: $308,983,000 Estimated Non-Federal: $308,983,000 Total: $617,967,000
4. KY	Ohio River Shoreline	March 11, 2016	Estimated Federal: $20,309,900 Estimated Non-Federal: $10,936,100 Total: $31,246,000
5. TX	Houston Ship Channel	May 13, 2016	Estimated Federal: $381,032,000 Estimated Non-Federal: $127,178,000 Total: $508,210,000
6. AZ	Rio de Flag, Flagstaff	June 22, 2016	Estimated Federal: $65,514,650 Estimated Non-Federal: $35,322,350 Total: $100,837,000
7. MO	Swope Park Industrial Area, Blue River	April 21, 2016	Estimated Federal: $20,205,250 Estimated Non-Federal: $10,879,750 Total: $31,085,000

SA 4981. Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2848, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. RURAL WESTERN WATER.

Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–53; 113 Stat. 383; 128 Stat. 1316) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i);

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

''(h) ELIGIBILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Assistance under this section shall be made available to all eligible States and locales described in subsection (b) consistent with program priorities determined by the Secretary in accordance with criteria developed by the Secretary to establish the program priorities, with priority given to projects in any applicable State that—

''(A) execute new or amended project cooperation agreements; and

''(B) commence promptly after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016.

''(2) RURAL PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall consider a rural project authorized under this section and environmental infrastructure projects authorized under section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–580; 106 Stat. 4835) for new starts on the same basis as any other program funded from the construction account.''; and

(3) in subsection (i) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking ''which shall—,'' and all that follows through ''remain'' and inserting ''to remain''.

SA 4982. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2848, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 2004.

SA 4983. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4979 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 2848, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2004, strike ''applicable State water quality standards'' and insert ''the State water quality standards of the State in which the disposal occurs, as''.

SA 4984. Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4979 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 2848, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 5001, add the following:

(i) HANNIBAL SMALL BOAT HARBOR, HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.—The project for navigation at Hannibal Small Boat Harbor on the Mississippi River, Hannibal, Missouri, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–516; 64 Stat. 166,

chapter 188), is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, and any maintenance requirements associated with the project are terminated.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 7, 2016, at 10 a.m. to conduct a hearing entitled ''The Administration's Proposal for a UN Resolution on the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 7, 2016, in room SD–628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 7, 2016, at 10 a.m., in room SD–226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Nominations.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 7, 2016, at 2:30 p.m., in room SR–418 of the Russell Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''VHA Best Practices: Exploring the Diffusion of Excellence Initiative.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 7, 2016, at 2:30 p.m., in room SD–562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing entitled ''Securing America's Retirement Future: Examining the Bipartisan Policy Center's Recommendations to Boost Savings.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 3296 AND S. 3297

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3296) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption to the individual mandate to maintain health coverage for individuals residing in counties with fewer than 2 health insurance issuers offering plans on an Exchange.

A bill (S. 3297) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption to the individual mandate to maintain health coverage for certain individuals whose premium has increased by more than 10 percent, and for other purposes.

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, I now ask for a second reading, and I object to my own request, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bills will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 2016

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m., Thursday, September 8; that following the prayer and pledge, the Senate observe a moment of silence in remembrance of the lives lost in the attacks of September 11, 2001; further, that the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; finally, that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of S. 2848.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:53 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, September 8, 2016, at 9:30 a.m.