



Program (Agency)	Account/Subaccount	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 POTUS Budget	HOW Coalition FY2025 Request	FY2025 House Proposal	FY2025 Senate Proposal
<b>Interior and Environment</b>						
<i>Great Lakes</i>						
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (EPA)	Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) / Geographic Programs	\$368 million <sup>i</sup>	\$368 million	\$450 million <sup>ii</sup>	\$368 million <sup>iii</sup>	\$371 million <sup>iv</sup>
Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program (EPA)	Environmental Programs and Management	\$0	No detail	\$50 million <sup>v</sup>	\$0 <sup>vi</sup>	\$0 <sup>vii</sup>
Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act (DOI/FWS)	Resource Management / Fish and Aquatic Conservation / Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation	\$3 million <sup>viii</sup>	\$0	\$8 million <sup>ix</sup>	\$3 million <sup>x</sup>	\$3 million <sup>xi</sup>
U.S. FWS Invasive Carp (DOI/FWS)	Resource Management	\$31 million <sup>xii</sup>	\$21 million	\$35 million	\$23 million <sup>xiii</sup>	\$31 million <sup>xiv</sup>
U.S.G.S. Invasive Carp (DOI/USGS)	Surveys, Investigations, and Research / Ecosystems	\$11 million <sup>xv</sup>	\$10.6 million	\$15 million	\$11 million <sup>xvi</sup>	\$11 million <sup>xvii</sup>
Great Lakes Science Center (DOI/USGS)	Surveys, Investigations, and Research / Ecosystems	\$15 million <sup>xviii</sup>	No detail	\$15 million <sup>xix</sup>	\$15 million <sup>xx</sup>	\$15 million <sup>xxi</sup>
<i>National</i>						
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance	\$1,639 million <sup>xxii</sup>	\$1,240 million	\$4,889 million <sup>xxiii</sup>	\$1,203 million <sup>xxiv</sup>	\$1,639 million <sup>xxv</sup>

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance	\$1,126 million <sup>xxvi</sup>	\$1,126 million	\$4,376 million <sup>xxvii</sup>	\$863.5 million <sup>xxviii</sup>	\$1,126 million <sup>xxix</sup>
Sec. 221 Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance	\$41 million	\$50 million	\$280 million <sup>xxx</sup>	\$41 million	\$41 million <sup>xxxi</sup>
Household Decentralized Wastewater Grant Program (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance	\$0	\$5 million	\$50 million <sup>xxxii</sup>	\$0	\$0
Small and Disadvantaged Communities (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance Grants	\$28.5 million	\$30.2 million	\$120 million <sup>xxxiii</sup>	\$27.5 million	\$28.5 million
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance Grants	\$22 million	\$64.5 million	\$200 million	\$22 million	\$22 million <sup>xxxiv</sup>
Lead Inventorying Utilization Grant Pilot Program	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance Grants	\$0	No detail	\$10 million <sup>xxxv</sup>	\$0	\$0
Water Infrastructure Workforce Development (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance Grants	\$5.4 million	\$6 million	\$20 million	\$5 million	\$5.4 million
Sec. 106 Clean Water State Grants (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Categorical Grants	\$225.7 million	\$288.7 million	\$500 million	\$225.7 million	\$225.7 million
Sec. 319 Non-Point Pollution (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Categorical Grants	\$174.5 million <sup>xxxvi</sup>	\$189 million	\$200 million <sup>xxxvii</sup>	\$174.5 million	\$175.5 million <sup>xxxviii</sup>
Public Water System Supervision Grants (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Categorical Grants	\$116 million <sup>xxxix</sup>	\$132.6 million	\$250 million	\$116 million	\$117 million <sup>xl</sup>

Energy and Water						
Brandon Road Lock & Dam, Aquatic Nuisance Species Barrier (U.S. ACE)	Investigation	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000 <sup>xli</sup>
Great Lakes Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration Program (U.S. ACE)	Construction	No detail	No detail	\$15 million	No detail	No detail
Great Lakes Tributary Model (U.S. ACE)	Operations and Maintenance/Regional Sediment Management Program	Sub-account: \$10 million <sup>xliixliii</sup>	Sub-account: \$2.9 million	\$600,000	Sub-account: \$7.7 million <sup>xliv</sup>	Sub-account: \$3.5 million <sup>xlv</sup>
Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal Barrier (U.S. ACE)	Operations and Maintenance	\$13.7 million	\$17.979 million	\$17.979 million	\$17.979 million	\$17.979 million
Great Lakes Coastal Resiliency Study (U.S. ACE)	Investigations	\$3 million	\$3 million	\$4.5 million	\$3 million	\$3 million
Commerce, Justice, Science						
<i>Great Lakes</i>						
Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab (NOAA)	Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research / Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research / Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	Sub-account: \$39.5 million	Sub-account: \$37.2 million	Sub-account: \$40 million	Sub-account: \$39.5 million	Sub-account: \$41 million
Great Lakes Observing System (NOAA)	National Ocean Service / Navigation, Observations, and Positioning / Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	Sub-account: \$42.5 million	Sub-account: \$10 million	Sub-account: \$80.5 million	Sub-account: \$56 million <sup>xlvi</sup>	Sub-account: \$43.5 million <sup>xlvii</sup>

<i>National</i>						
Sea Grant (NOAA)	Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research / National Sea Grant College Program	\$80 million	\$72.4 million	\$148 million	\$80 million	\$82 million <sup>xlvi</sup>
Coastal Zone Management Grants (NOAA)	National Ocean Service / Ocean and Coast Management and Services	\$81.5 million	\$81.5 million	\$110 million	\$80 million	\$83 million <sup>xlix</sup>
Marine Debris Program (NOAA)	National Ocean Service / Office of Response and Restoration	\$10.5 million <sup>i</sup>	No detail	\$20 million	\$15 million <sup>li</sup>	No detail <sup>lii</sup>
Harmful Algal Blooms (NOAA)	National Ocean Service / Coastal Science and Assessment / Competitive Research	\$14 million <sup>liii</sup>	Sub-account: \$5 million	Sub-account: \$42 million	Sub-account: \$22.7 million	\$14 million <sup>liv</sup>
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas (NOAA)	National Ocean Service/Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	\$67 million	\$86.2 million	\$87 million	\$40 million	\$68 million <sup>lv</sup>
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund (NOAA)	National Ocean Service/Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	\$32 million	\$0	\$40 million	\$15 million	\$34 million <sup>lvi</sup>
<b>State Foreign Ops</b>						
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (State Department)	International Fisheries Commission	\$50 million	\$39.5 million	\$54 million	\$50 million <sup>lvii</sup>	\$50 million <sup>lviii</sup>

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<sup>i</sup> “Great lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI).-The agreement provides funding to the GLRJ Distinct Tribal Program at no less than \$16,500,000.”

<sup>ii</sup> As authorized by the GLRI Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-294), \$450 million for FY2025.

<sup>iii</sup> “Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI).—The Committee remains concerned by the rise in harmful algal blooms (HABs) throughout the Great Lakes, including in the western Lake Erie basin, Green Bay, and Saginaw Bay, and urges the Agency to focus on HAB reduction efforts in Great Lakes regions where nutrient loading contributes the most to HABs by investing GLRI funding in innovative projects, including wetland and other natural infrastructure projects. The Committee directs the Agency to provide a briefing on its current and historical allocation of funds among the five focus areas, with a focus on Area 3 (nutrients) and Area 4 (habitat). Additionally, as the Agency distributes funds across the five focus areas, Tribal-related activities should be maintained at not less than \$15,000,000.”

<sup>iv</sup> “Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—A long-term goal of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative [GLRI] articulated in the GLRI Action Plan calls for land use, recreation, and economic activities that are managed to ensure that nearshore aquatic, wetland, and upland habitats will sustain the health and function of natural communities. The Committee is aware that metropolitan planning organizations in the region are working on site-specific land-use and economic development projects with local communities bordering the Great Lakes that can help advance this effort. The Agency is encouraged to work with these groups to advance this long-term goal as they allocate funding under the GLRI. The Committee encourages Agency funds for Great Lakes projects to be made available for projects in the historic Great Lakes Basin, which includes the Chicago River Watershed.

The Committee encourages the Agency to work with the other members of the Great Lakes Interagency Taskforce and implement projects benefiting historically underserved communities.

The Committee is encouraged by the Agency’s commitment to accelerate the clean-up of Areas of Concern. The Committee notes that there is currently no community representation standard for Areas of Concern Public Advisory Councils, which are the entities charged with increasing public awareness, representing public priorities, and ensuring project implementation. The Committee urges the Agency to brief the Committee on how communities most impacted by Areas of Concern are represented in decision-making processes, steps to enhance community engagement and local capacity building, and the Agency’s plan for engaging the Great Lakes community in the development of Action Plan IV. Finally, the Committee recommends the GLRI Distinct Tribal Program be funded at 5 percent of the annually appropriated GLRI funding level.”

<sup>v</sup> As originally authorized by the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Sec. 903(g); P.L. 115-282), \$50 million per year through FY2023.

<sup>vi</sup> “Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program.— The Committee expects the Agency to continue to use funds from the appropriate Geographic Programs to address invasive species in the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain.”

<sup>vii</sup> “Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program.— The Committee appreciates the ongoing research to combat aquatic nuisance species transported by commercial shipping and ballast water operations in order to implement the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program as authorized by the Vessel Incident Discharge Act (Public Law 115–282). The Committee directs the Agency to use funds from the appropriate Geographic Program to build on these implementation efforts to reduce the risk of introduction of invasive species into the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the details of these funding amounts with 90 days of enactment of this act.”

<sup>viii</sup> “Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.-The agreement provides \$28,613,000, which includes \$1,600,000 for Alaska Fisheries Subsistence; \$1,000,000 for Great Lakes Consent Decree; \$3,000,000 for Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act grants; and \$818,000 for the Lake Champlain Sea lamprey program.”

<sup>ix</sup> As authorized by the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Reauthorization Act of 2022 through 2028 (P.L. 117-287)), \$8 million per year.

<sup>x</sup> “Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.—The recommendation provides \$16,620,000, which includes \$1,000,000 for Great Lakes Consent Decree, \$3,000,000 for Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act grants, and \$818,000 for the Lake Champlain Sea Lamprey program.”

<sup>xi</sup> “—Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.— The Committee recommends \$29,664,000 for population assessment and cooperative management activities, an increase of \$1,051,000 to the enacted level. Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Grants are provided \$3,000,000. The program supports critical work to restore Great Lakes fisheries and inform management decisions through sound science. This includes the Great Lakes Mass Marking Program, which is essential to assessing hatchery production and supporting a robust fishery. Within funds provided, the Service is encouraged to support these important efforts.”

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<sup>xii</sup> “Aquatic Invasive Species.-The agreement includes \$50,143,000 for aquatic invasive species programs, of which \$5,038,000 is to implement subsection 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act; \$2,749,000 is for Prevention; \$31,000,000 is for invasive carp as outlined in Senate Report 118-83 including not less than \$4,000,000 for contract fishing; \$2,834,000 for National Invasive Species Act of 1996 (NISA) State Plans and \$1,566,000 for NISA implementation which help control the spread of invasive carp; \$3,500,000 is to prevent the spread of quagga and zebra mussels allocated per the enacted levels; \$1,500,000 is for research on hydrilla, eel, and milfoil invasive grasses; and \$1,011,000 is for Great Lakes Sea Lamprey administration costs.”

<sup>xiii</sup> “Aquatic Invasive Species.—The recommendation includes \$48,605,000... Recognizing the importance of the work conducted by the Service to combat the serious threat of invasive carp, the Committee recommendation includes \$23,000,000 is for invasive carp and not less than \$3,000,000 for contract fishing, as requested. The Committee continues to support the Service in working to prevent invasive carp from entering the Great Lakes, and to control and eradicate them from the Mississippi River, its six sub-basins, the Upper Mississippi River, Missouri River, Arkansas-Red White River, Lower Mississippi River, Tennessee Cumberland River, and Ohio River including Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley.”

<sup>xiv</sup> “Invasive Carp.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work conducted by the Service to combat the serious threat of invasive carp and recommends \$31,000,000 for invasive carp activities, across invasive carp and Contract Fishing subaccounts. Overall, this funding is aimed at protecting and enhancing activities in the Great Lakes to prevent invasive carp from entering and establishing in the Great Lakes. Funding provided should also be used to control invasive carp in the Mississippi River and its Sub-basins, including the Upper Mississippi River Sub-basin; Missouri River Sub-basin; Arkansas-Red-White River Sub-basin; Lower Mississippi River Sub-basin; Tennessee Cumberland Sub-basin; and Ohio River Sub-basin, including in Kentucky Lake, Lake Barkley, and the Ohio River. The Service should consider the utility of creating a dedicated funding source to increase the intensity and geographic scope of efforts to prevent entry into the Great Lakes and control in areas where invasive carp are currently located. The Service is directed to continue to work with those States with existing cooperative agreements, including non-profits, to develop and implement innovative solutions to reduce invasive carp populations.

The Committee encourages the Service to focus on invasive species removal as it relates to the eradication efforts for invasive Carp. While the Committee recognizes the importance of studying and understanding invasive carp patterns, the Service is encouraged to take action on a strategy that increases the focus on biomass removal.

Additionally, \$4,400,000 is provided for implementation of State Aquatic Nuisance Species management plans to help control the spread of invasive carp.”

<sup>xv</sup> “Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.-The agreement provides \$44,500,000, including funding for research on European Green Crab, Coral Disease, phytoplankton changes in the Great Lakes, and Chronic Wasting Disease at the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The Committees maintain \$11,000,000 for research of invasive carp, of which \$3,000,000 is for research on containing or eradicating grass carp.”

<sup>xvi</sup> “Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.—The recommendation includes \$44,500,000 for the Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program, including to support research on European Green Crab, Coral Disease, phytoplankton changes in the Great Lakes, and Chronic Wasting Disease. The recommendation includes \$11,000,000 for invasive carp research, including to prevent the spread into the Great Lakes, of which \$3,000,000 is for research on containing or eradicating grass carp.”

<sup>xvii</sup> “Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.—The bill provides \$46,085,000 for the Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program. The bill provides \$11,000,000 to address Invasive Carp issues in the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi River Basin. In order to effectively control the spread of Invasive Carp, the Committee expects all six sub-basins of the Mississippi River Basin will be included in funding opportunities.”

<sup>xviii</sup> “Great Lakes Science.- Funding for the Great Lakes Science Center is maintained at the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.”

<sup>xix</sup> As authorized by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (Sec. 201; P.L. 116-94), \$15 million per year through FY2025.

<sup>xx</sup> “Great Lakes Science Center.—Funding for the Great Lakes Science Center is provided at no less than \$15,000,000. These resources will ensure acquisition of information necessary for fishery management decisions and to support the Center’s large vessels. The Committee supports the Center’s partnerships to operate proven, commercially available, long-endurance uncrewed surface vehicles (USVs) to collect operational fisheries survey data.”

<sup>xxi</sup> “Great Lakes Science Center.—The Committee supports the Great Lakes Science Center’s collaboration with the broader Great Lakes Partnership to implement priority science. These resources will ensure delivery of information needed for Great Lakes management decisions. The Committee expects this work to continue at no less than the enacted level.”

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- xxii “Community Project Funding Items/Congressionally Directed Spending Items.-From within funds provided for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the agreement provides \$787,652,267 from the Clean Water SRF and \$631,659,905 from the Drinking Water SRF for Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending grants for the construction of drinking water, wastewater, and storm water infrastructure and for water quality protection.”
- xxiii As authorized by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Sec. 50210 & Division J, Title VI, Sec. 614; P.L. 117-58), \$4.889 billion for FY2025.
- xxiv “Community Project Funding (CPF) Grants.—From within funds provided for capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF), the Committee recommends \$553,936,004 from the Clean Water SRF...for the construction of drinking water, wastewater, and storm water infrastructure and for water quality protection.”
- xxv “State Revolving Funds.—The bill provides \$2,764,962,000 for State Revolving Funds [SRFs] to support drinking and clean water infrastructure. These funds provide support for critical investments in water infrastructure in communities across the country. The Committee notes that a supplemental amount of \$9,231,000,000 was appropriated for fiscal year 2025 for the State Revolving Funds in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117– 58).”  
“From within funds provided for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the Committee recommends \$362,500,000 from the Clean Water SRF and \$242,391,000 from the Drinking Water SRF be for Congressionally Directed Spending grants for the construction of drinking water, wastewater, and storm-water infrastructure and for water quality protection. Each project shall provide not less than 20 percent matching funds from non-Federal sources, unless approved for a waiver.”
- xxvi “Community Project Funding Items/Congressionally Directed Spending Items.-From within funds provided for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the agreement provides \$787,652,267 from the Clean Water SRF and \$631,659,905 from the Drinking Water SRF for Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending grants for the construction of drinking water, wastewater, and storm water infrastructure and for water quality protection.”
- xxvii As authorized by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Sec. 50102 & Division J, Title VI, Sec. 614; P.L. 117-58), \$4.376 billion for FY2025.
- xxviii “Community Project Funding (CPF) Grants.—From within funds provided for capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF), the Committee recommends...\$479,541,446 from the Drinking Water SRF for special project grants for the construction of drinking water, wastewater, and storm water infrastructure and for water quality protection.”
- xxix ““State Revolving Funds.—The bill provides \$2,764,962,000 for State Revolving Funds [SRFs] to support drinking and clean water infrastructure. These funds provide support for critical investments in water infrastructure in communities across the country. The Committee notes that a supplemental amount of \$9,231,000,000 was appropriated for fiscal year 2025 for the State Revolving Funds in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117– 58).”  
“From within funds provided for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the Committee recommends \$362,500,000 from the Clean Water SRF and \$242,391,000 from the Drinking Water SRF be for Congressionally Directed Spending grants for the construction of drinking water, wastewater, and storm-water infrastructure and for water quality protection. Each project shall provide not less than 20 percent matching funds from non-Federal sources, unless approved for a waiver.”
- xxx As authorized by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Sec. 50204; P.L. 117-58), \$280 million per year through FY2026.
- xxxi “Sewer Overflow Control Grants.—The Committee recommends \$41,000,000 to continue a grant program to control and treat sewer overflows and stormwater, as authorized in section 4106 of Public Law 115–270.”
- xxxii As authorized by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Sec. 50208; P.L. 117-58), \$50 million per year through FY2026.
- xxxiii As authorized by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Sec. 50104; P.L. 117-58), \$120 million for FY2025.
- xxxiv “Reducing Lead in Drinking Water.—The Committee encourages these funds to be prioritized and distributed to assist the communities most burdened by lead service lines in meeting the Administration’s 10-year goal as outlined in the Lead Pipe and Paint Plan.”
- xxxv As authorized by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Sec. 50105; P.L. 117-58), \$10 million authorized to carry out the pilot program.
- xxxvi “Categorical Grants: Nonpoint Source Section 319. - The Committees expect the Agency to examine the allocation formula to ensure that resources are spent in areas with the most pressing need.”

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xxxvii As authorized by Sec. 8502 by the James M. Inhofe National Defense Reauthorization Act of 2023 (P.L. 117-263) at \$200 million through 2027.

xxxviii “Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319).—The bill provides \$175,500,000. The Committee expects the Agency to examine the allocation formula to ensure that resources are spent in areas with the most pressing need.”

xxxix “Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision.—Of the funds provided, \$12,000,000 is to further support States, Territories, and Tribes in addressing PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern as they carry out their Public Water System Supervision programs.”

xl “Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision.—The bill provides \$116,990,000 in Public Water System Supervision Grants. Of the funds provided, \$13,000,000 is to further support States, Territories, and Tribes in addressing PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern as they carry out their Public Water System Supervision programs.”

xli “Brandon Road.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of progress on the Brandon Road Project, a critically important initiative to maintain navigation of the Illinois River while protecting the Great Lakes from an invasive species that threatens our Nation’s largest bodies of fresh water. Additionally, the Committee is concerned about the lack of timely communication with project sponsors, stakeholders, and Congressional offices. In order to ensure the project remains on schedule, the Corps is directed to provide a quarterly report to the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress on the status of the project, including any significant changes in cost.”

xliv “Regional Sediment Management.—The agreement includes \$6,000,000 to develop integrated tools that build coastal resilience across navigation, flood risk management, and ecosystem projects within the program.”

xlvi “Of the additional funding provided in this account for other authorized project purposes, \$2,600,000 shall be for cooperation and coordination with the Great Lakes States to develop sediment transport models for Great Lakes tributaries that discharge to federal navigation channels and for water control manual updates for non-Corps owned high hazard dams where: (1) the Corps has a responsibility for flood control operations under section 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1944; (2) the dam requires coordination of water releases with one or more other high-hazard dams for flood control purposes; and (3) the dam owner is actively investigating the feasibility of applying forecast-informed reservoir operations.”

xlvii “Regional Sediment Management Program, Integrated Tools.—Within available funds, \$4,000,000 shall be to continue development of integrated tools that build coastal resilience across navigation, flood risk management, and ecosystem projects within the program, to include continued progress on the Regional Sediment Management Decision Support Tool.”

“Regional Sediment Management, Modeling.—Within available funds, \$3,400,000 shall be to support ongoing research into geochemical, geophysical, and sedimentological analysis and modeling which will help the Corps assess strategies to mitigate related changes and to detect and prevent adverse consequences of engineering solutions. It is understood that this effort will be completed in 2027.”

xlviii “Regional Sediment Management.—Additional funding is recommended for cooperation and coordination with the Great Lakes States to develop sediment transport models for Great Lakes tributaries that discharge to Federal navigation channels.”

xlvi “Integrated Ocean Observing System.—The Committee notes the importance of the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) network and includes \$56,000,000 to strategically grow the system based upon the highest priority needs of each region to support disaster response, weather forecasting and hurricane prediction, forecasting of freshwater and marine water quality, detection of harmful algal blooms (HABs), and safe maritime operations.”

xlvi “Integrated Ocean Observing System [IOOS].—The Committee notes the importance of the IOOS network that provides marine information used in disaster response, weather forecasting and hurricane prediction, water quality forecasting, detection of harmful algal blooms [HABs], and safe maritime operations. IOOS observations can also play an important role in ocean planning efforts, including proper siting of offshore wind projects. The Committee provides \$43,500,000 for IOOS, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee also supports the use of supplementary funds previously provided to the agency to recapitalize observing system infrastructure based upon the highest priority needs of each region. The Committee encourages the IOOS regional associations to consider leveraging existing capabilities of the commercial sector, including uncrewed systems, to meet observational needs through commercial data buys.

The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to continue the IOOS HAB pilot programs and to support the HAB monitoring and detection test bed in the Gulf of Mexico.”



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<sup>xlvi</sup> “National Sea Grant College Program.—The Committee wholeheartedly rejects the administration’s ill-advised proposed cuts to the Sea Grant program, which plays a vital role to enhance the practical use and conservation of coastal, marine, and Great Lakes resources to create a sustainable economy and environment, while simultaneously providing invaluable educational opportunities to students. The Committee provides \$82,000,000 for the Sea Grant program, which is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.”

<sup>xlvi</sup> “Coastal Management Grants.—The Committee provides \$83,000,000 for Coastal Zone Management Grants, an increase of \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. To the extent practicable, NOAA is encouraged to work with States to ensure that the program supports Tribal projects and objectives.”

<sup>i</sup> “Marine Debris.—The agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for the Marine Debris Program. In addition, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) (Public Law 117-58) provides \$150,000,000 over five years for marine debris assessment, prevention, mitigation, and removal, including \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 2024.”

<sup>ii</sup> “Marine Debris.—Reducing, preventing, and researching marine debris is critical to the goal of protecting and preserving the integrity of our marine ecosystems and the communities and wildlife that depend on them. The Committee recognizes the Marine Debris Program’s critical work to support grants, partnerships, and contracts to address marine debris, particularly plastic waste pollution. The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 to support the program’s evaluation, tracking, and cleaning up of marine debris.”

<sup>iii</sup> “Marine Debris.—Within the funding provided, NOAA shall support competitive extramural funding programs and the programs authorized in the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224). NOAA is encouraged to pilot a marine debris innovation program focused on processing and reuse of marine and coastal plastic waste including workforce training and industry partners.

The Committee also recognizes the risks abandoned and derelict vessels [ADV] pose to public health, the environment, and navigation. NOAA is encouraged to pilot a marine debris program to inventory ADV within State and Federal waterways and to assess the environmental damage cause by ADV.

The Committee notes that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA] (Public Law 117-58) provides \$150,000,000 over 5 years for marine debris assessment, prevention, mitigation, and removal, including \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 2025.”

<sup>liii</sup> “Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).—Within funding for Competitive Research, the agreement provides up to \$14,000,000 to accelerate deployment of effective methods of intervention and mitigation to reduce the frequency, severity, and impact of HAB events in marine and freshwater systems. Due to concern with duplication, incompatibility, and separation of data related to the causes and effects of HABs, NOAA is directed to submit a report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, that includes a survey of all existing large freshwater body HAB-related data. NOAA is encouraged to include recommendations for streamlining access to this data, creating a centralized, all-in-one access point, and cost effective synthesis and hosting of disparate data sets.”

<sup>liii</sup> “Harmful Algal Blooms.—Within funding for Competitive Research, the Committee provides up to \$14,000,000 to accelerate deployment of effective methods of intervention and mitigation to reduce the frequency, severity, and impact of HAB events in marine and freshwater systems. Of this amount, up to \$2,000,000 shall be used to explore innovative methods to increase monitoring and detection of HABs in freshwater systems by partnering with academic institutions with expertise in uncrewed systems.

Given the high economic cost related to HAB events relative to the current research investment in the Gulf of Mexico, the Committee encourages NOAA to fund long-term HAB research in the Gulf of Mexico and supports the continuance of the annual Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia Mapping Cruise.

<sup>iv</sup> “Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.—The Committee recognizes the importance of Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas to preserve regions for conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, scientific, cultural, archeological, and educational purposes and supports the expansion of the network. This includes the conservation and long-term preservation of U.S. Civil War heritage such as the U.S.S. Monitor. The Committee provides \$68,000,000 for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.”

<sup>vi</sup> “National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund [NOCSF].—The Committee again rejects the administration’s disappointing proposal to eliminate the NOCSF, also known as the National Coastal Resilience Fund, and provides \$34,000,000. Of the amount provided, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be for project planning and design. In selecting the areas of focus for the NOCSF, NOAA and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation should consider proposals that enhance ocean and coastal management, bolster coastal infrastructure and resilience, support regional collaborative efforts and partnerships, and help coastal communities adapt to changing ocean conditions.

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In addition, the IIJA provides \$492,000,000 over 5 years for the NOCSF, including \$98,400,000 in fiscal year 2025.”

<sup>lvii</sup> “The Committee directs \$50,000,000 be made available for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC), of which not less than \$39,500,000 is for operations, sea lamprey control requirements, and fishery research for the Great Lakes. The recommendation also includes not less than \$1,000,000 to address grass carp in the Great Lakes. The Committee intends that the funds made available for the GLFC be prioritized for meeting the United States obligations under the 1954 Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries.”

<sup>lviii</sup> “Great Lakes Fishery Commission.—The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission [GFLC], including funds for the Commission to address risks to its programs, fund its infrastructure strategy, control the invasive sea lamprey, conduct science and research to aid cross-border fishery management, and control grass carp in the Great Lakes. The amount also includes \$10,000,000 for the Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog basins, \$1,000,000 for the Lake Memphremagog fishery, and \$500,000 to address grass carp in the Great Lakes. The Committee also supports the efforts of the GLFC to combat other invasive carp species outside of the Great Lakes Basin.”