



Program (Agency)	Account/Subaccount	FY2020 Enacted	FY2021 Enacted	HOW Coalition FY2022 Request
Interior and Environment				
<i>Great Lakes</i>				
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative ⁱ (EPA)	Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) / Geographic Programs	\$320 million	\$330 million ⁱⁱ	\$375 million ⁱⁱⁱ
Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program (EPA)	Environmental Programs and Management	No detail	No detail ^{iv}	\$50 million ^v
Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act (DOI/FWS)	Resource Management / Fish and Aquatic Conservation / Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation	\$1.68 million	\$1.89 million	\$8 million
U.S. FWS Asian Carp (DOI/FWS)	Resource Management	\$25 million	\$25million ^{vi}	\$25 million
U.S.G.S. Asian Carp (DOI/USGS)	Surveys, Investigations, and Research / Ecosystems	\$10.62 million	\$10.62 million ^{vii}	\$11 million
Great Lakes Science Center (DOI/USGS)	Surveys, Investigations, and Research / Ecosystems	\$11.6 million	\$13 million	\$15 million ^{viii}
<i>National</i>				
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance	\$1,639 million	\$1,639 million ^{ix}	\$10,000 million
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance	\$1,126 million	\$1,126 million ^x	\$10,000 million
Sec. 221 Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$28 million	\$40 million ^{xi}	\$400 million
Small and Disadvantaged Communities (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance Grants	\$25.4 million	\$26.4 million ^{xii}	\$60 million

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Infrastructure Assistance Grants	\$19.5 million	\$21.5 million	\$4,500 million
Sec. 106 Clean Water State Grants (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Categorical Grants	\$223.29 million	\$230 million	\$500 million
Sec. 319 Non-Point Pollution (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Categorical Grants	\$172.35 million	\$177 million ^{xiii}	\$200 million ^{xiv}
Public Water System Supervision Grants (EPA)	State and Tribal Assistance Grants / Categorical Grants	\$106.25 million	\$112 million ^{xv}	\$250 million
Energy and Water				
Great Lakes Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration Program (U.S. ACE)	Construction	\$0	No detail	\$15 million
Great Lakes Tributary Model (U.S. ACE)	Operations and Maintenance	\$0	No detail	\$600,000
GLMRIS Brandon Road Study – Preconstruction Engineering and Design (U.S. ACE)	Investigations	\$50,000	\$50,000 ^{xvi}	\$5 million ^{xvii}
Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal Barrier (U.S. ACE)	Operations and Maintenance	\$13.94 million	\$14.3 million ^{xviii}	\$16.7 million
Great Lakes Coastal Resiliency Study (U.S. ACE)	Investigations	No detail	No detail ^{xix}	\$1.2 million
Commerce, Justice, Science				
<i>Great Lakes</i>				
Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab ^{xx} (NOAA)	Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research / Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research / Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	No detail (Sub-account: \$35.5 million)	No detail (Sub-account: \$36.5 million)	GLERL: \$10 million (Sub-account: \$40 million ^{xxi})
Great Lakes Observing System ^{xxii} (NOAA)	National Ocean Service / Navigation, Observations, and Positioning / Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	No detail (Sub-account: \$39 million)	No detail (Sub-account: \$40.5 million ^{xxiii})	Sub-account: \$56.5 million

<i>National</i>				
Sea Grant (NOAA)	Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research / National Sea Grant College Program	\$67 million	\$75 million ^{xxiv}	\$107.9 million
Marine Debris Program (NOAA)	National Ocean Service / Office of Response and Restoration	\$1 million above FY2019	\$9 million ^{xxv}	\$15 million ^{xxvi}
Coastal Zone Management Grants (NOAA)	National Ocean Service / Ocean and Coast Management and Services	\$77 million	\$78.5 million	\$78.5 million
Harmful Algal Blooms (NOAA)	National Ocean Service / Coastal Science and Assessment	\$19 million	\$21 million ^{xxvii}	\$25 million
State Foreign Ops				
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (State Department)	International Fisheries Commission	\$47.06 million	\$47 million ^{xxviii}	\$47.5 million

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* Due to delays in the FY22 budget process, some numbers may change after evaluation of the President's final budget released later this year. The Coalition will update requests accordingly.

ⁱ GLRI funds EPA's Great Lakes Legacy Act and Great Lakes National Program Office. Supplements other Federal programs.

ⁱⁱ "Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.-The agreement provides \$330,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, and the Agency is directed to follow the guidance in House Report 116-448. The Committees also encourage agency funds to be made available to expand breakwaters and advance local shoreline mitigation measures, which provide much needed protection for Great Lakes shorelines threatened by rising lake levels."

ⁱⁱⁱ Consistent with the recently passed Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Act, H.R. 4031, that reauthorized the program at \$375 million in FY2022.

^{iv} "Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program.-The Committees look forward to reviewing the plan directed in Public Law 116-94 on the Agency's expected actions in fiscal year 2020 to implement the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program (GLLCISP) as authorized by the Vessel Incident Discharge Act (Public Law 115-282). In fiscal year 2021, the Committees direct the Agency 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 include details of this program as part of the Agency's operating plan and to submit a GLLCISP implementation plan for fiscal year 2021 within 180 days of enactment of this Act."

^v The Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Sec. 903(g); P.L. 115-282) authorized \$50 million per year through FY2023.

^{vi} "...\$25,000,000 is for Asian carp as outlined in House Report 116-448 and Senate Report 116-123 including not less than \$3,000,000 for contract fishing..."

^{vii} "...\$10,620,000 for Asian carp research, of which \$3,000,000 is for research on grass carp. The direction found in Senate Report 116-123 is continued for white nose syndrome, Asian carp, Coral disease, and invasive species research, detection, and response efforts."

^{viii} As authorized by the Great Lakes Fishery Research Authorization Act in 12/2019, included in H.R. 1865 the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 .

^{ix} “Infrastructure Assistance.-The bill provides \$3,214,501,000 for infrastructure assistance. The Committees are aware that the Agency requires a certified operator in order to release funds for certain water and sanitation funding; however, some communities do not have a community system for either, or access to a certified operator. Therefore, the Committees direct the Agency to work with the Indian Health Service and those communities that lack water and sanitation systems, as well as a certified operator, to prevent the potential loss of funding and develop a training plan for operator certification.”

^x “Infrastructure Assistance.-The bill provides \$3,214,501,000 for infrastructure assistance. The Committees are aware that the Agency requires a certified operator in order to release funds for certain water and sanitation funding; however, some communities do not have a community system for either, or access to a certified operator. Therefore, the Committees direct the Agency to work with the Indian Health Service and those communities that lack water and sanitation systems, as well as a certified operator, to prevent the potential loss of funding and develop a training plan for operator certification.”

^{xi} “Combined Sewer Overflow Grants.-The agreement provides \$40,000,000 for Combined Sewer Overflow Grants. The Committees are aware that the Agency published a proposed state allocation formula in the Federal Register on August 4, 2020. The Committees urge the Agency to expeditiously finalize its allocation scheme so that states may begin awarding grants to projects that manage, reduce, or capture stormwater, or that otherwise improve municipal wastewater systems, thereby reducing flood risk, protecting public health, and enhancing the economic vitality of the community.”

^{xii} “Assistance to Small and Disadvantaged Communities.-The agreement provides \$26,408,000. The Agency is directed to follow the guidance in Senate Report 116-123.”

^{xiii} “Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319) .-The agreement provides \$177,000,000 for Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319) Grants. The Committees expect the Agency to examine the allocation formula to ensure that resources are spent in areas with the most pressing need”

^{xiv} Funding level consistent with S. 29, the Local Water Protection Act. Similar legislation, H.R. 1331, passed the House in 4/2019.

^{xv} “Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision.-The agreement provides \$112,000,000 in Public Water System Supervision Grants, and of the funds provided, \$10,000,000 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.”

^{xvi} “Asian Carp.— ...As the Corps prioritizes projects, it shall consider critical projects to prevent the spread of invasive species. The Corps is reminded that the GLMRIS Brandon Road project is eligible to compete for additional funding within the Investigations account for Pre-construction Engineering and Design (PED). The agreement notes that the Corps is finalizing an agreement with the State of Illinois to be the lead non-federal sponsor of the project and that the states of Illinois and Michigan have provided funding to allow PED to move forward. The Corps shall expeditiously work with the non-federal sponsor to execute a design agreement....The Corps is directed to provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress starting not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act quarterly updates on the progress and status of efforts to prevent the further spread of Asian carp, including the status of completing the upgrades to and testing of the CSSC Fish Barrier; of the design agreement; of implementing the Brandon Road Recommended Plan; the location and density of carp populations; the use of emergency procedures previously authorized by the Congress; and the development, consideration, and implementation of new technological and structural countermeasures, including beneficial navigational protocols.

^{xvii} Federal share for pre-construction engineering and design of Brandon Road Lock and Dam Tentatively Selected Plan (Chief’s report finalized spring 2019).

^{xviii} “Asian Carp. —...The agreement also notes that the Corps has invested significant resources in building and maintaining a permanent electric barrier on the Chicago waterway system, the CSSC Fish Barrier. There is concern that the administration has not allocated funds to enable the Corps and the U.S. Coast Guard to complete safety assessments necessary to ensure that upgrades to the electric barrier are operational. The Corps is reminded that this project may compete for additional funding needed to complete the second electrode array, which would improve the effectiveness of the barrier system and provide operational redundancy. A complete CSSC Fish Barrier will ensure that the barrier can operate at its designed capacity...The Corps is directed to provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress starting not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act quarterly updates on the progress and status of efforts to prevent the further spread of Asian carp, including the status of completing the upgrades to and testing of the CSSC Fish Barrier; of the design agreement; of implementing the Brandon Road Recommended Plan; the location and density of carp populations; the use of emergency procedures previously authorized by the Congress; and the development,

consideration, and implementation of new technological and structural countermeasures, including beneficial navigational protocols.”

^{xix} “Great Lakes Coastal Resiliency Study.-The Corps is reminded that the Great Lakes Coastal Resiliency study is eligible to compete for a new start as provided in this Act.”

^{xx} GLERL receives a portion of funding provided to NOAA’s Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research/Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research/Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes account/subaccount.

^{xxi} Proposed language under NOAA: Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research/Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes: “The agreement includes \$10,000,000 to maintain funding for the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory.”

^{xxii} GLOS is 1 of 11 regional observation systems that receives funding from the National Ocean Service Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations subaccount. Funding is not distributed equitably between the 11 regions.

^{xxiii} “Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS).-The agreement includes \$40,500,000 for IOOS Regional Observations and directs NOS to expand the regional underwater profiling gliders program consistent with House direction as well as for disaster response and the forecasting of freshwater and marine water quality.”

^{xxiv} “National Sea Grant College Program.-The agreement provides \$75,000,000 for the National Sea Grant College Program, including an increase of \$2,500,000 as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for the base program that funds universities in States around the country.”

^{xxv} “Marine Debris Program.-The agreement provides no less than \$9,000,000 for the Marine Debris program and adopts House language on the topic. NOS is encouraged to prioritize funding for projects in urban communities that support waterway cleanup efforts to remove any and all forms of marine debris, projects in rural and remote communities that lack infrastructure to address their marine debris problems, and projects that address the impact of marine debris in fresh water systems that are a source of drinking water.”

^{xxvi} Consistent with the recently passed S. 1982, Save our Seas 2.0 Act, that authorized the program at \$15 million in FY2022.

^{xxvii} “Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).-Across NOS, the recommendation includes an additional \$5,500,000 for HABs work as compared to fiscal year 2020. House direction and an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level is adopted for NCCOS’s HABs work. The agreement also adopts House direction and provides \$2,500,000 to continue and expand the JOOS-sponsored pilot programs launched in fiscal year 2020 to enhance the monitoring and detection of HABs. In addition, the agreement provides up to \$1,000,000, from within funds allocated to the IOOS-sponsored pilot programs, for IOOS to establish an initial HABs monitoring and detection test bed in the Gulf of Mexico. The agreement expects that the test bed will deploy, operate, and test a range of technologies and also determine the data management and dissemination needs for operating and maintaining a complete end-to-end HABs detection and monitoring system. The agreement encourages the testbed to be established in an area that has experienced HABs in recent years and which has existing expertise, infrastructure, and collaboration between IOOS, an IOOS regional association, and academic and State partners that can be readily leveraged.

The agreement provides \$21,000,000 for Competitive Research, including not less than \$13,000,000 for HABs research, and adopts House direction for these funds. From within these funds, the agreement also provides up to \$2,000,000 to explore innovative methods to increase monitoring and detection of HABs in freshwater systems by partnering with a consortium of academic institutions with expertise in unmanned aircraft systems.”

^{xxviii} Great Lakes Fishery Commission is provided \$47,060,000; \$9 million is for Lake Champlain Basin, \$1 million for Grass Carp, and \$550,000 for Lake Memphremagog Fishery.