

Federal Update

Neal McMillin

DOTD Director of Federal Affairs

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Record Breaking GOMESA Disbursements

- Dept. of Interior disbursed a record \$460.9M in FY2025 GOMESA to TX, LA, MS, & AL.
- Budget sequestration removed ~\$27M.
- The Land & Water Conservation Fund disbursements also increased proportionally.
- The GOMESA cap was reached for the fourth consecutive year, even with the raised level.

State/Account	Total Received	Yearly Increase	Recipient
Texas	\$124.5M	+ \$28.9M	TX GLO
Louisiana	\$203.7M	+ \$47.4M	LA CPRA
Mississippi	\$67.7M	+ \$15.7M	MS DMR
Alabama	\$64.9M	+ \$15.1M	AL DCNR
LWCF	~\$153.5M	+ \$33.2M	National Program

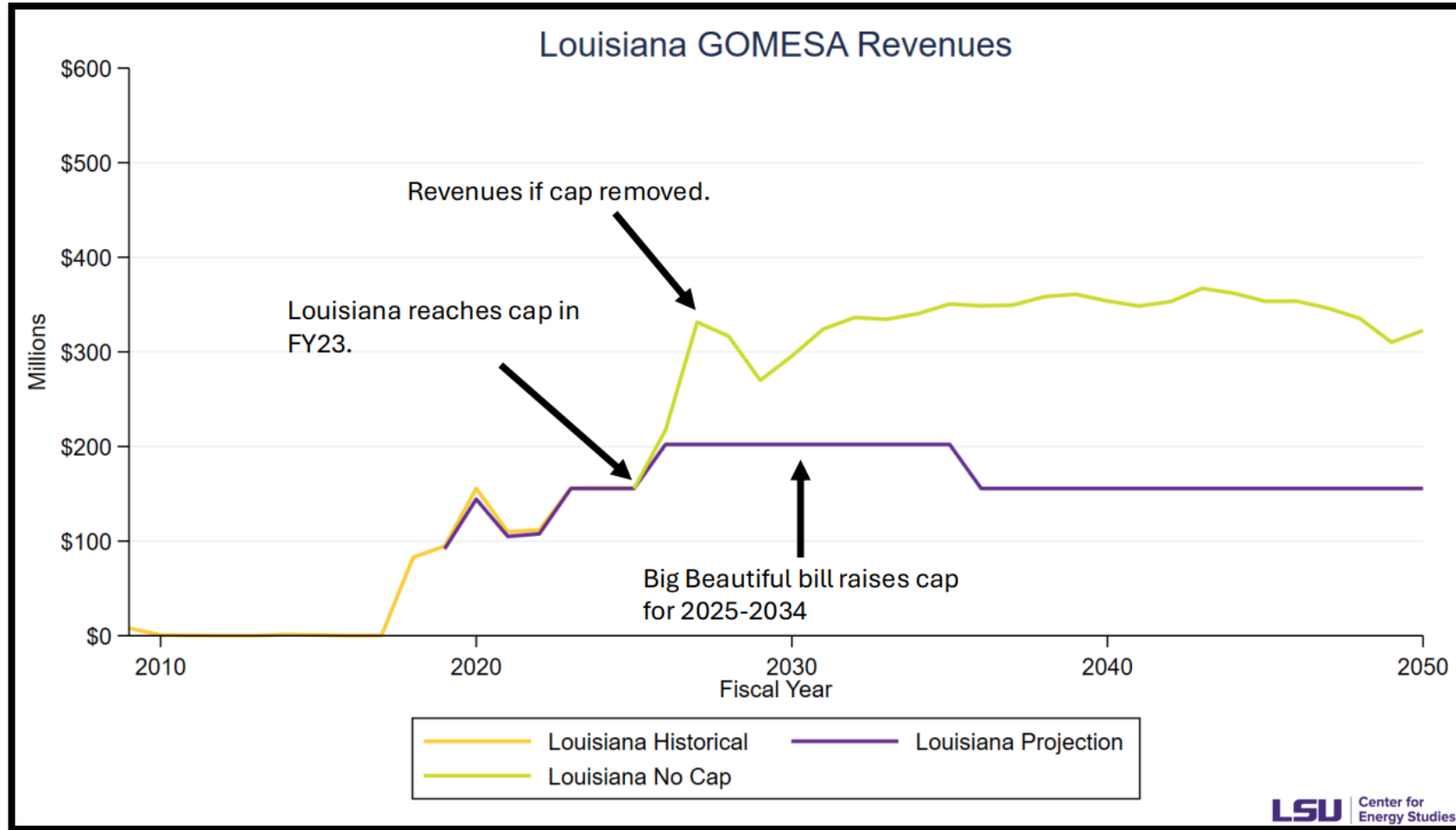


Breakdown of FY25 GOMESA for LA

- 80% of GOMESA funds go to the state.
- CPRA received the FY2025 state share of \$162,989,700.89.
- 20% of GOMESA funds go to the Coastal Political Subdivisions.
- Formula is based on proximity to production (50%), coastline (25%), and population (25%).

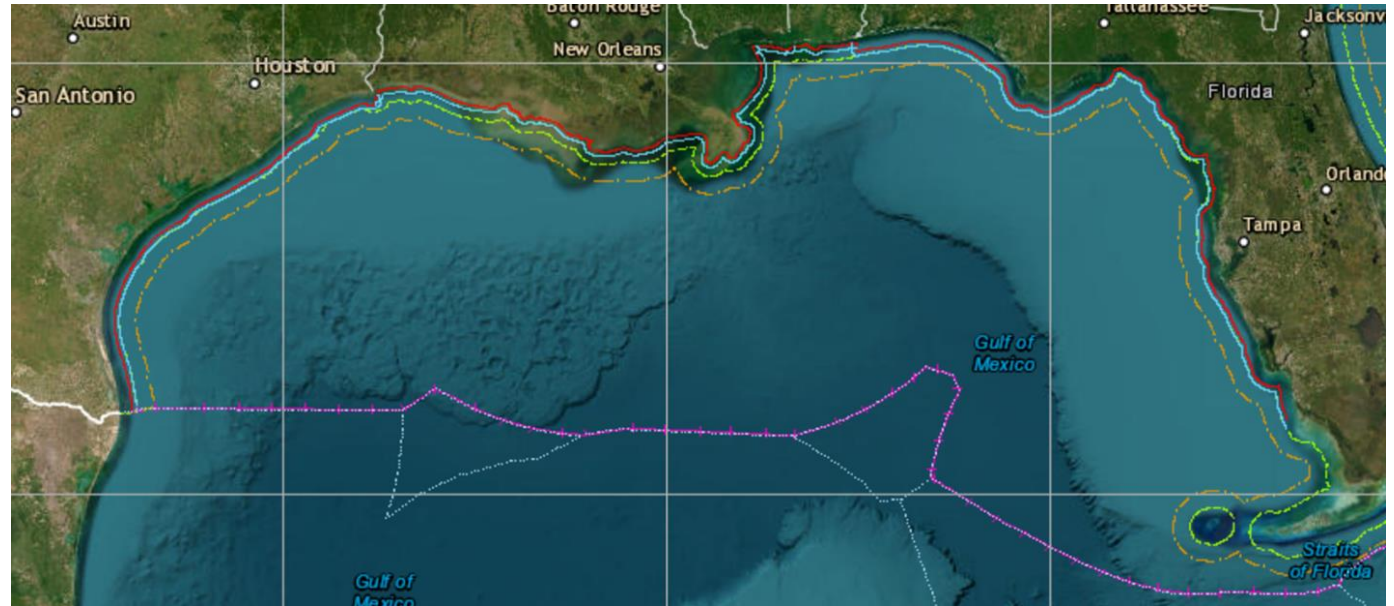
Parish	Amount	Parish	Amount
Plaquemines	\$3,981,524.40	St. Bernard	\$1,945,900.30
Jefferson	\$3,308,234.73	St. Mary	\$1,747,773.68
Terrebonne	\$3,073,801.57	Livingston	\$1,726,908.11
Orleans	\$2,897,544.96	Tangipahoa	\$1,655,189.76
Cameron	\$2,730,987.49	St. Martin	\$1,503,086.07
St. Tammany	\$2,307,706.26	St. Charles	\$1,432,490.19
Calcasieu	\$2,204,702.91	St. John the Baptist	\$1,337,070.73
Iberia	\$2,107,679.60	Assumption	\$1,336,619.58
Lafourche	\$2,101,385.70	St. James	\$1,248,382.39

Louisiana GOMESA Revenues Cap or No Cap



Offshore Parity Act, H.R. 8542

- On April 28, Rep. Mike Ezell (R-MS) introduced the Offshore Parity Act to establish equal offshore boundaries for LA, MS, and AL.
- The bill was cosponsored by Rep. Troy Carter, Rep. Clay Higgins, and Rep. Shomari Figures (D-AL).
- Bill would extend state jurisdiction over fisheries and minerals/energy to 9 nautical miles (3 marine leagues) based on the extent of the coastline the day before the bill passes.
- Texas and Florida already have 9 nautical miles jurisdiction, based on their claims prior to joining the Union.
- The Submerged Lands Act of 1953 granted the state waters ownership.



Three Supreme Court of the United States cases determined the maritime boundaries for state waters for Louisiana:

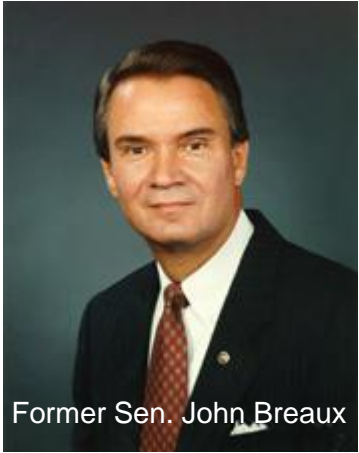
- *U.S. vs. Louisiana, 363 U.S. 1 (1960)*
 - Rejected three league boundary request
- *U.S. vs Louisiana, 394 U.S. 11 (1969)*
 - Clarified coastline is low water of coast contacting sea
- *U.S. vs Louisiana, 422 U.S. 13 (1975)*
 - Identified specific coastline to measure jurisdiction from

Offshore Parity Act, H.R. 8542

Delegation of Management of Oil, Gas, and Other Energy Activities

- Within five years of enactment, states must request in writing the delegation of authorities to manage the existing leases fully within the expanded submerged land of the State and future leases.
- States must demonstrate the following to receive the delegation:
 - Resources to manage authorities
 - Ability to administer rule and regulations that DOI requires
 - No undue burden on lessees
- Revenue impacts
 - No impact to the revenues from existing leases. These revenues would continue to go to the U.S. Treasury, or as directed such as to GOMESA.
 - Revenues from new leases would be state funds. These revenues would not go to the U.S. Treasury or filter into the GOMESA revenue sharing program.
 - Revenues from 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act would be largely unaffected. These could be used to pay DOI if there is any final ruling indicating a taking or breach of contract. 8(g) funds take 27% of any federal revenues from leases within 3 nautical miles. Louisiana dedicates the 8(g) funds to education.

CWPPRA “The Breaux Act” Reauthorization



- In 1990, Sen. John Breaux and Sen. J. Bennett Johnston persuaded Congress to enact the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA), P.L. 101-646.
- This was the first federally mandated restoration program for Louisiana’s coast and the first program with recurring funds to address coastal restoration.
- CWPPRA funds planning, design, construction, maintenance, and monitoring of coastal wetland projects.
- CWPPRA is implemented through a task force comprised of Louisiana and 5 federal agencies.
- The restoration techniques include freshwater reintroduction, outfall management, diversions, dredged material marsh creation, hydraulic restoration, barrier island restoration, and vegetative planting.

CWPPRA Managing Agencies

CWPPRA represents a collaborative effort and is managed by a Task Force comprised of five federal agencies and the State of Louisiana. The interagency model ensures that multiple perspectives and priorities are brought to the table to develop diverse projects with broad support.



State of Louisiana



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Environmental Protection Agency



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



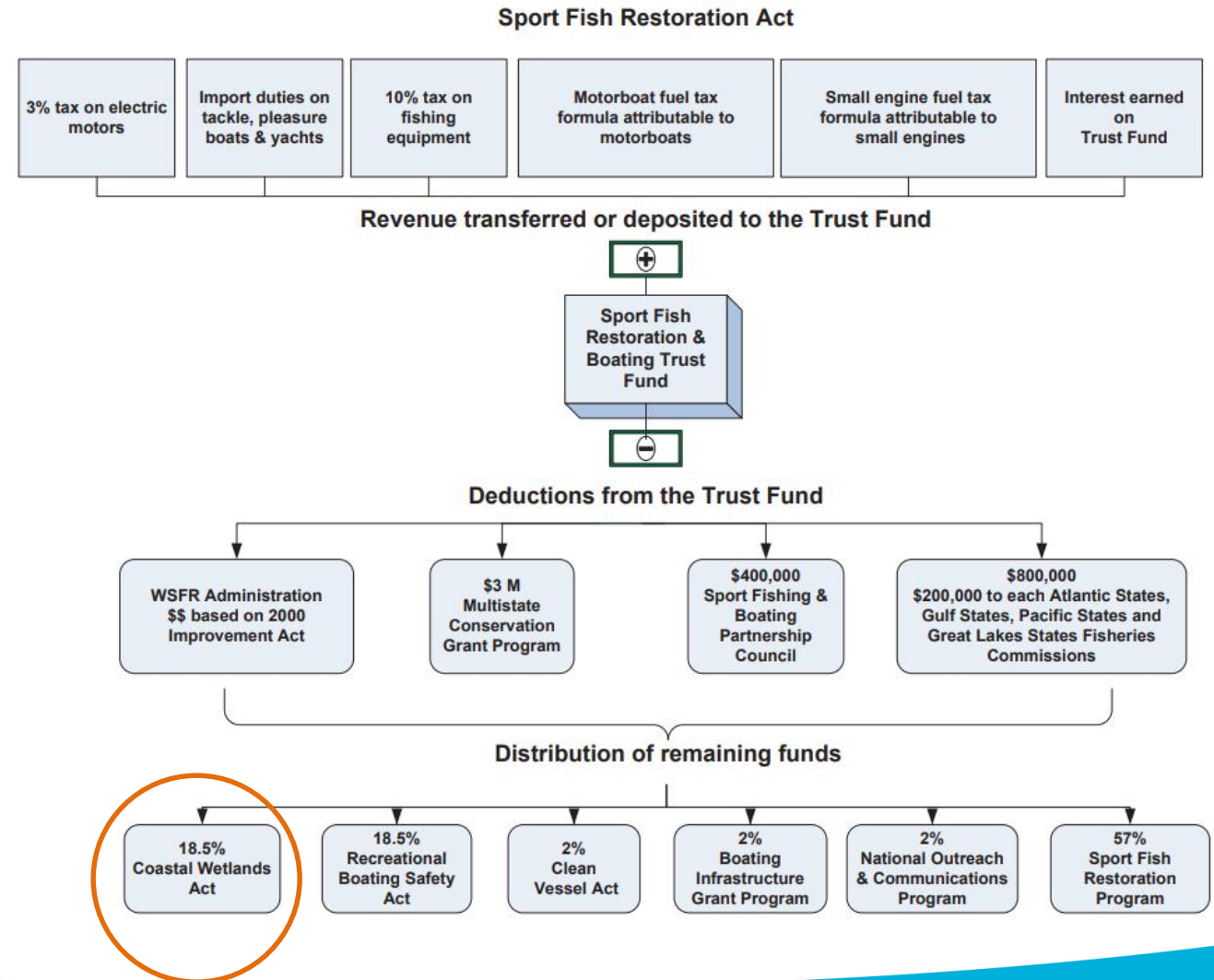
U.S. Department of Agriculture



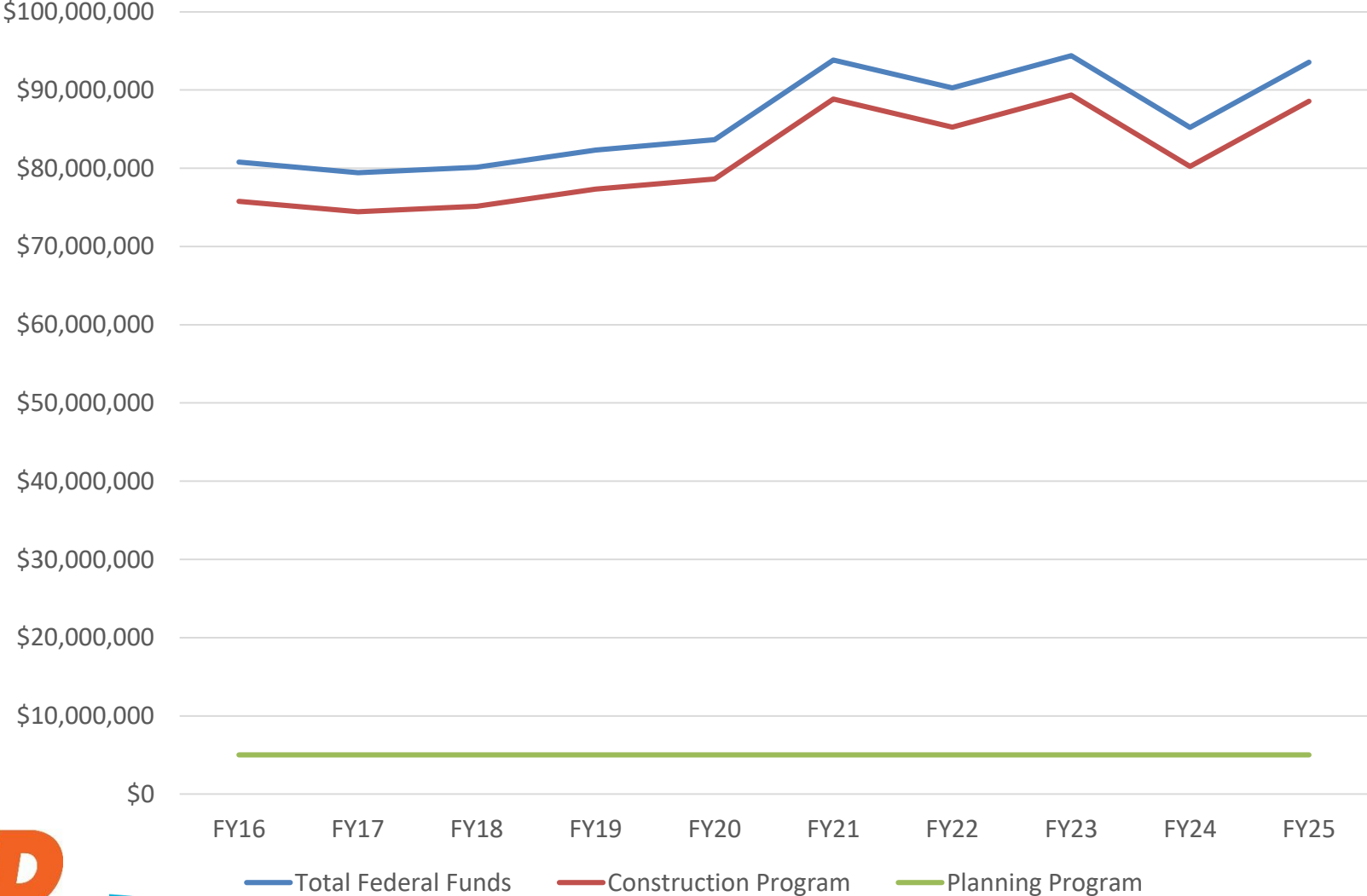
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

CWPPRA Funding

- Funding comes from a portion of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund.
- Total federal funds deployed for coastal restoration via CWPPRA through FY25 - **\$2.311 billion**.
- CWPPRA is anticipated to receive approximately \$98M for FY2026.
- The State of Louisiana provides a 15% match, bringing the total funds to **\$2.657 billion**.
- CWPPRA has 245 authorized projects, 99 active projects (17 in E&D, 18 in Construction, 58 in O&M/monitoring, and 6 in program support), and 73 completed projects.



FY16 – FY25 CWPPRA Funding



CWPPRA Reauthorization

- CWPPRA takes a portion of funds (~17%) from federal excise taxes on fishing equipment, boat fuel tax, and import duties to go to coastal restoration in Louisiana.
- The Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund has been able to be a part of surface transportation (highway bills) reauthorizations since it is funded in part through the excise tax on boat fuel, similar to other transportation fuel taxes.
- Congress last reauthorized CWPPRA through 2026 in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.
- Reauthorization could occur through the upcoming surface transportation bill this year, though an extension is likely.
- Related legislation, [H.R. 1494](#) / [S. 1649](#) the Sporting Goods Excise Tax Modernization Act, would close an online tax loophole and increase available funds. Rep. Carter has cosponsored the legislation.



CWPPRA Included in BUILD America 250 Act

- On May 17th, House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee Chairman Sam Graves (R-MO) and Ranking Member Rick Larsen (D-WA) announced their surface transportation reauthorization bill, the [BUILD America 250 Act](#).
- CWPPRA reauthorization is included in Section 9001 through the extension of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act through 2031.
- The House T&I Committee will markup the legislation on May 21.



7 **TITLE IX—SPORT FISHING AND**
8 **RECREATIONAL BOATING**
9 **SAFETY**

10 **SEC. 9001. DIVISION OF ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.**

11 Section 4 of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restora-
12 tion Act (16 U.S.C. 777c) is amended—

13 (1) in subsection (a) by striking “2026” and in-
14 serting “2031”; and








15 (2) in subsection (b)—

16 (A) in paragraph (1)(A) by striking
17 “2026” and inserting “2031”; and

18 (B) in paragraph (2)(A) by striking “of
19 fiscal years 2022 through 2026” and inserting
20 “fiscal year through 2031”.

DHS Shutdown Ends, 'Reconciliation 2.0' Begins

- After a 76 day partial shutdown, the House passed [H.R. 7147](#) by voice, which funded DHS for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2026.
- The Coast Guard, FEMA, TSA, and other components of DHS received funding.
- ICE and Border Patrol were not funded. These entities have funding available through the Republicans 2025 reconciliation bill known as the One Big Beautiful Bill.
- Given the lack of funding for ICE and Border Patrol, Republicans initiated a second budget reconciliation effort.
- The Senate and House have passed [S. Con. Res. 33](#), initiating a \$72B reconciliation process that is limited to judiciary (immigration) and homeland security measures.
- House Republicans are also considering a Reconciliation 3.0 bill to push forward in 2026, ideally by end of July. Suggested topics include permitting improvement for energy, energy efficiency standards, fraud prevention, and addressing federal grants and subsidies.

BUDGET HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE		Highlights of the Tool of Reconciliation	
Permitted Changes		Not Permitted	
Mandatory Spending Levels			Provisions without budgetary effect
Revenue Levels			Provisions outside the reporting committee's jurisdiction
The Debt Limit			Provisions increasing the deficit beyond the budget window
			Provisions affecting Social Security

FEMA Review Council Report Released

Key Recommendations

- States to lead disaster response with federal government supporting
- Realigning (increasing) criteria for federal disaster assistance, accounting for state and local capacity to respond.
- Change HMGP to state-managed program with two phases of funding: rapid mitigation & strategic mitigation
- Implement single direct payment program for individual assistance, while providing emergency housing for uninhabitable homes, not long-term housing.
- Reform Public Assistance to direct funding to states within 30 days of declaration using parametric triggers. Eight years to spend with two-phased audit proposed.
- Reform NFIP to incentivize private market, while continuing Risk Rating 2.0
- Transform FEMA while reducing administrative costs.

Key Personnel Updates

- Former Senator Markwayne Mullin was confirmed as Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security on March 24.
- President Trump nominated Cam Hamilton to lead FEMA. Hamilton previously served as a temporary leader of FEMA, but he was fired the day after he expressed opposition to eliminating the agency.

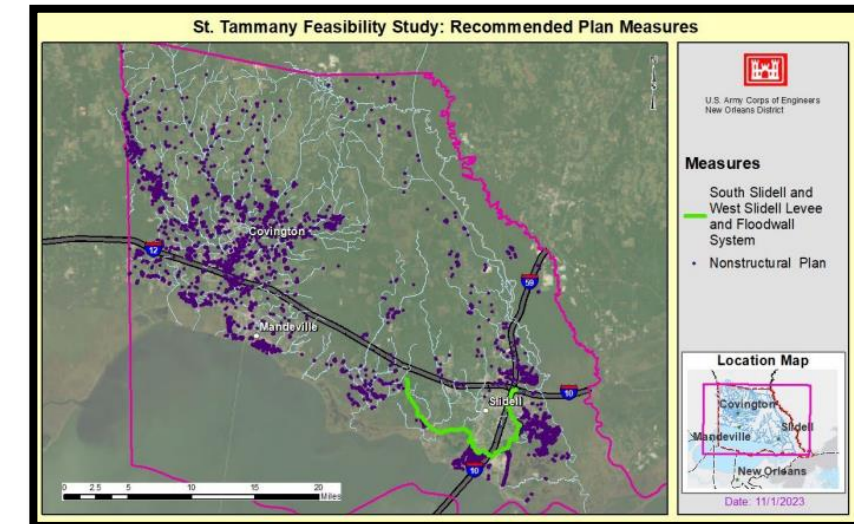
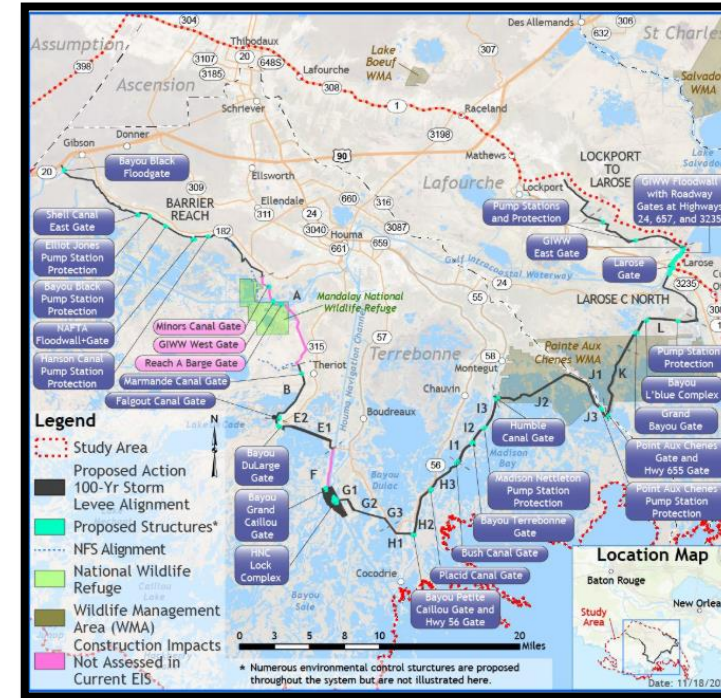
- *“FEMA is committed to getting resources directly to the communities and people who need them most. FEMA is not the first responder, but rather a force multiplier standing shoulder to shoulder with states, tribes, and local governments to ensure rapid and effective recovery.”*

DHS Secretary Markwayne Mullin on the FEMA Review Council Report



House Approps Advances FY27 Energy & Water Bill

- On May 15, the House Appropriations Energy & Water Subcommittee favorably reported the bill by voice, though there were several no's voiced by Democrats.
- Today, the full House Appropriations Committee will consider the legislation.
- \$9.775 billion in funding to Army Corps
 - \$175 million for Investigations
 - \$2.382 billion for Construction
 - \$470 million for MR&T
 - \$6.255 billion for O&M
- Represents a +\$3.112 billion increase from FY27 President's Budget
- Community Project Funding for Louisiana
 - \$162 million for Morganza to the Gulf (Scalise)
 - \$3.25 million for St. Tammany Flood Risk Management (Scalise)



Congressman Higgins Calls for Major Reform of USACE

- Congressman Higgins submitted a [white paper](#) to the White House in October 2025 outlining reforms
- Higgins cites the \$725 million in unspent funds with USACE New Orleans District as indicative of the problem.
 - Morganza to the Gulf, Vermilion River Dredging, and Southwest Coastal are highlighted in the memo.
- While the Building Infrastructure Not Paperwork Initiative incorporated these ideas and was seen as a step in the right direction, the Congressman believes further reform is still required.
- Higgins will not use his limited number of Community Project Funding requests for Army Corps projects for FY27, citing the Corps' "failing record of performance."
- Instead, he is prioritizing empowering non-federal sponsors and initiating construction with previously appropriated funds.
- Proposed solutions include: National Emergency declaration for NEPA, general permits for Sec. 404, expanded Work-in-Kind credits, use of 1043(b) & 204.
- Higgins also supports USACE's Direct Salary Initiative that separates project costs from associated employee salaries.



"The Army Corps is hoarding tens of billions of dollars that have been appropriated and allocated but remain unspent. The current model feeds study after study, while projects get delayed, construction costs increase, and navigation benefits and flood protection go undelivered. It's a broken model, and I'm committed to forcing change."

USACE Direct Salary Transparency Initiative – FY26 Work Plan

- ASA(CW) Telle’s Building Infrastructure Not Paperwork initiative includes Transparency & Accountability as a main area of effort.
- Hence the District Salary Transparency Initiative.
- In the President’s Budget and USACE Work Plan, the District salary charged to each project is broken out separately. Previously, such accounting measures was kept internal to USACE.
- See this chart for District Salary breakdown for CPRA-related coastal projects from the FY 2026 Work Plan → → →
- No coastal projects with CPRA as the Non-Federal Sponsor were in the FY27 President’s Budget.

Project	Total FY26 Allocation	District Salaries & Expenses	Percentage to District	Other Project Funding	Percentage to Project
Morganza to the Gulf	\$137.5M	\$20.63M	15%	\$116.88M	85%
West Bank & Vicinity O&M	\$43.6M	\$17.44M	40%	\$26.16M	60%
Southwest Coastal	\$20M	\$4M	20%	\$16M	80%
Pointe Celeste EI	\$5.2M	\$1.14M	~22%	\$4.06M	~78%
Lower MS River Study	\$5M	\$1.5M	30%	\$3.5M	70%
Lafitte FRM Study	\$300K	\$270K	90%	\$30K	10%
SELA study for Kenner	\$500K	\$500K	100%	0	0%

FY 2027 Coastal Earmarks Requested

Project	FY 27 Budget	FY24 Earmark Requested	Requestors
Morganza to the Gulf	\$0	\$245M Senate	Kennedy Cassidy
		\$162M House	Scalise
Upper Barataria Basin	\$0	\$57M	Kennedy
West Shore Lake Pontchartrain	\$0	\$50M	Kennedy Cassidy
Southwest Coastal	\$0	\$20M	Kennedy Cassidy
MRGO Ecosystem Restoration	\$0	\$10M	Kennedy Cassidy

Project	FY 27 Budget	FY24 Earmark Requested	Requestors
Lower MS River Comprehensive Study	\$0	\$7.5M	Cassidy
St. Tammany Flood Risk Management	\$0	\$3.25M	Kennedy Cassidy Scalise
Lake Pontchartrain & Vicinity Study	\$0	\$1M	Cassidy
Lake Pontchartrain Storm Surge	\$0	\$1M	Kennedy
Alexandria to the Gulf	\$0	\$500K	Kennedy Cassidy
SELA study for Kenner	\$0	\$500K	Kennedy

Questions?

