Brief

DATE: August 3, 2026

Water Resources Development Act of 2026

In July 2026, the House Transportation and Infrastructure (T&I) and Senate Environment and Public Works (EPW) Committees each marked up and passed their respective version of the **Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2026**, legislation Congress considers every two years focused on authorizing U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) water resource activities. On July 14, the House T&I Committee unanimously passed its version of WRDA 2026, H.R. 9497; on July 15, the Senate EPW Committee unanimously passed its version of WRDA 2026, S.4949.

T&I and EPW Committee leadership will work over the remaining months of the 119th Congress to reconcile differences between the two versions of the legislation, with consideration of a final version of WRDA 2026 by the full House and Senate very likely occurring in the lame-duck period, in November or December 2026.

This TFG Brief highlights areas of interest to TFG clients within both versions of WRDA 2026. The Senate version of WRDA 2026 notably includes numerous drinking water and clean water titles, authorizing funding at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), while the House version of WRDA 2026 does not include these.

Key Priorities Side-by-Side

Topic	Senate Bill, passed July 15	House Bill, passed July 14
Feasibility studies and construction projects. Some overlap exists, particularly in construction.	Proposed 61 feasibility studies and 15 construction projects.	Proposed 133 feasibility studies and 16 construction projects. Shoreline protections and emergency streambank protections are now required for developing feasibility studies.

Environmental infrastructure authorities. *In both the House and Senate versions of WRDA 2026, language is included allowing for the federal share of an EI project to be made in the form of a reimbursement of costs incurred by a non-federal interest.*	76 projects for new environmental infrastructure authorities and 27 projects for modifications.	194 projects for new environmental infrastructure authorities (partnering with non-federal interests) and 86 projects for modifications.
Deauthorizations. *Five projects overlap, while the House also wants to deauthorize the Newtown Creek Federal Navigation Channel, NY.*	Deauthorizes five different major projects, either partially or fully.	Six deauthorizations, either partially or fully.
High Hazard Potential Dam Program.	Reauthorizes FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam Program until FY 2031.	Reauthorizes FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam Program and removes low-head dams from the National Dam Safety Assistance Grant allocation formula. Furthermore, the Administrator of FEMA will complete a study to identify issues that prevent states from prioritizing projects that will have the greatest community benefit under the federal financial assistance to rehabilitate high hazard potential dams under Sec. 8A of then National Dam Safety Program Act.
Acequias Irrigation System.	Reauthorizes the Acequias Irrigation System at $111,500,000.	Reauthorizes the Acequias Irrigation System at $120 million.

Water resource development projects and accepting non-federal funds.	Non-federal interests can now contribute funds to an authorized water resources development project in an amount that does not exceed 10% of the maximum cost under subsection (a) of Sec. 902(b) of WRDA 1986.	The Corps may accept non-federal funds for a water resources development project that has exceeded, or is expected to exceed, its maximum cost threshold, if it does not increase the federal cost share of the project. Furthermore, at the request of non-federal interest for a water resources development project, the Secretary will now identify wildfire risks and possible wildfire mitigation plans in consultation with non-federal interests and stakeholders.
Continuing authority provisions. *House proposed two new programs, while the Senate makes procedural changes.*	Under a continuing authority program, the Corps now has a limited evaluations procedure for a decision document, including a reduced evaluation, development, or screening of alternatives.	Two new continuing authority programs are established, including flood risk management programs and drought resiliency. Project modifications under a continuing authority program must ensure that coordination occurs between federal, state, and local agencies; the non-federal interest covers and provides all land, easements, right-of-way, and relocations necessary for the project; and the federal cost share of the project is 50% without exceeding $15 million for flood risk management and 50% without exceeding $10 million for drought resiliency.
Shoreline and river protection and restoration. *Only two projects overlap.*	Sec. 212 of WRDA 1999 includes five new locations and now allows for projects within a $20 million federal cost share ceiling, instead of $15 million.	Four new locations are added to the shoreline and river protection and restoration program under Sec. 212(e) of WRDA 1999.

Levee safety.	The levee safety initiative, which includes an authorization of appropriations for federal assistance to states, tribes, and other entities, will extend through FY 2031.	Establishes a Levee Owners Board to regularly establish recommendations for levee system reliability, flood risk management projects submitted to Congress, and the Corps' levee safety program. Also aims to improve the methodology of Congress conducting risk assessments of levees.
Harmful algal blooms.	The Harmful Algal Bloom Demonstration Program's authorized funding will increase from $35 million to $45 million.	Four new locations are added to the harmful algal blooms management under Sec. 128 of WRDA 2020.
Nonstructural feature approaches *(which have strong bipartisan support).*	Adds additional eligible temporary relocation assistance pilot programs for nonstructural flood and coastal storm risk management. The sunset period for these pilot programs extends to 12 years, previously at 10 years.	An assessment of six authorized water resource development projects involving nonstructural approaches to flood risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary within six months after the enactment of WRDA 2026. Furthermore, the Corps' flood risk management and coastal storm risk management missions should give equal consideration to structural and nonstructural features.

Unique Bill Provisions

Senate Bill, passed July 15	House Bill, passed July 14
• A new EPA grant program is authorized, which would assist publicly owned water systems and treatment works in a rural area or an area of a state with critical water supply needs to design, construct, and maintain	• The geographic boundaries of the Corps will be realigned in four districts after consultation with affected state or local governments and non-federal interests.

digital infrastructure technology. The program is authorized at $15 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030 and will undergo GAO evaluation not more than 5 years after grant fund distribution.

- A new grant program is authorized to support the maintenance and participation of community water systems and treatment works in the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center through increased coordination with the EPA, who would report on the state of cybersecurity in the water sector. This program is authorized at $10 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- Expands the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRF) and the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF) programs to include addressing PFAS substances and lead service line replacements. The CWSRF is reauthorized at $3.5 billion annually for FYs 2027-2030.
- The Innovative Water Infrastructure Workforce Development Program now includes eligible spending of funds on training related to cybersecurity in the water sector, and the program is reauthorized at $15 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- The Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program is reauthorized at $25 million annually for FYs 2027-2030, with provisions to include eligibility for projects that address cybersecurity vulnerabilities and entities of institutions of higher education with cybersecurity experience.

- A pilot program is established to allow states to remove sediment from Corps-owned reservoirs to restore storage capacity. Four locations, across Kansas and Oklahoma, are prioritized for the Secretary to accept such services. Furthermore, non-federal interests can participate in a joint plan developed by the Secretary of the Army to carry out projects removing or remediating contaminated sediment.
- The Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery Program will increase its appropriations from $120 million to $150 million and the Lower Missouri River Streambank Erosion Control Evaluation and Demonstration will extend by 3 years.
- The Secretary will conduct a study on the creation of a Coastal Storm Risk Management Trust Fund.
- The Floodplain Management Services program, established in Sec. 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960, is revised to include rural communities as a priority area for technical assistance.
- Any maintenance dredging activities should be coordinated closely with non-federal interests, including notification from the Secretary with respect to changes affecting the performance of such maintenance dredging.

Senate Version Overview

During committee markup, EPW Committee Chair Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV) and Ranking Member Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) both mentioned strong bipartisan commitment for WRDA 2026 and the significant upgrades it will make for the nation’s water infrastructure.

The Senate version of WRDA 2026 (S. 4949) authorizes 61 new feasibility studies and 15 new or modified construction projects. The bill also reauthorizes the EPA's drinking water and wastewater infrastructure programs, including the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs); establish a new grant program promoting digital infrastructure technology for publicly owned water systems and treatment works; and emphasize cybersecurity in the water sector, among other areas. See Sec. 1201-1203 and Sec. 1401 of S.4949 for a full list of studies and projects that would be authorized. A section-by-section summary of S. 4949 is available here.

Bill Overview

General Provisions

- Non-federal interests can now contribute funds to an authorized water resources development project in an amount that does not exceed 10% of the maximum cost under subsection (a) of Sec. 902(b) of WRDA 1986.
- The process for a non-federal entity submitting an application for permission will improve. The review process by the Secretary of the Army now has more regulatory certainty and includes different technical reviews. See Sec. 1105 for details.
- Under a continuing authority program, the Corps now has a limited evaluations procedure for a decision document, including a reduced evaluation, development, or screening of alternatives.
- Sec. 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 now includes breachways.
- Sec. 212 of WRDA 1999, which provisions the Corps to undertake shoreline and riverine protection and restoration, includes more areas of locations and now allows for projects within a $20 million federal cost share ceiling, instead of $15 million. See Sec. 1111 for locations.
- The Secretary can award credit to non-federal interests for navigation activities of up to 20% of the total costs of construction of the general navigation features. See Sec. 1112 for reimbursement amounts.
- See Sec. 1118 for a list of eligible temporary relocation assistance pilot programs for nonstructural flood and coastal storm risk management. The sunset period for these pilot programs extends to 12 years, previously at 10 years.
- Sec. 221(a)(4) of the Floor Control Act of 1970 now allows for phased reviews by the Secretary of in-kind contributions work carried out by a non-federal interest for credit toward its non-federal share.
- Congress reinforces the need for timely completion of reports given that despite requirements in section 1150 of WRDA 2024 to issue delayed reports required under previous laws, Congress has not yet received these reports.
- Dredged material management plans are now prioritized and required to be developed for a period of not less than 20 years to ensure maximization of beneficial use, which modifies Sec. 1130 of WRDA 2024.
- Four new locations are added into Section 729(d) of WRDA 1986, which authorizes watershed and river basin assessments. See Sec. 1226.

Studies and Reports

- Sec. 1201 includes a list of authorizations for proposed feasibility studies of 47 new projects and 14 project modifications. Sec. 1202 covers approved expedited completion of feasibility studies, including those under the Tribal partnership program, while Sec. 1203 covers feasibility studies performed by non-federal interests. Sec. 1235 modifies 3 previously authorized feasibility studies.
- Sec. 1204 details the process by which the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) conducts reviews of the Corps, particularly involving contributions of non-federal interests.
- Sec. 1217 lists 3 navigation projects that require a report on the condition of their lock and dam facilities.

Deauthorizations, Modifications, and Related Provisions

- Federal cost shares of Section 219 Environmental Infrastructure (EI) projects can be provided in the form of a grant or reimbursement of project costs incurred by a non-federal interest.
- Sec. 1301 lists 76 projects for new environmental infrastructure authorities and 27 projects for modifications. Sec. 1304 deauthorizes 5 different major projects, either partially or fully. Sec. 1304 lists 5 federal lands to be analyzed for proposed conveyances to non-federal entities.
- Small water storage projects and the authorization of appropriations are extended to FY 2031.
- The Harmful Algal Bloom Demonstration Program's authorized funding is increased from $35 million to $45 million.
- The termination date of federal assistance for operation and maintenance of a flood risk reduction project in the Red River Basin of the North, Section 1238(c) of WRDA 2018, will be pushed back for another four years.
- Federal assistance for designated rural areas and economically disadvantaged communities under Sec. 595 of WRDA 1999 now includes Colorado and South Dakota. The federal cost share will be 90%.
- The Secretary will support the management of the spread of invasive species in the Lake Erie Drainage Basin and the Ohio River Basin in Ohio via a federal cost share of 65%.
- The levee safety initiative, which includes authorization of appropriations for federal assistance to states, tribes, and other entities, will extend through FY 2031. Similarly, the High Hazard Potential Dam Rehabilitation Program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will extend from FY 2026 to FY 2031.

Project Authorizations

- See Sec. 1401 for information on 15 projects authorized for construction for the Corps that have completed technical review, and a decision document has already been submitted to Congress.
- See Sec. 2301-2306 for new appropriations, reauthorizations, and funding guidelines of geographic programs related to stewardship, restorations, and national estuary programs.
- The Emergency Grant Program, previously authorized at $35 million yearly for FYs 2022-2026, is reauthorized at $30 million yearly from FY 2027-2030. The technical assistance to small public water systems program, previously authorized at $15 million yearly for FYs 2022-2026, is reauthorized at $26 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) can now be used to address PFAS contamination, lead service line replacements, improve drinking water service, and provide wildfire suppression

benefits. Furthermore, the SRF grant amounts are determined based on the total amount appropriated, including earmarks for a drinking water project that are referenced in a provision of an Act making appropriations for the EPA.

- The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) can now be used to address PFAS contamination. It is reauthorized at $3.5 billion annually for FYs 2027-2030.
- A new EPA grant program will assist publicly owned water systems and treatment works in a rural area or an area of a state with critical water supply needs to design, construct, and maintain digital infrastructure technology. The program is authorized for appropriations at $15 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030 and will undergo GAO evaluation not more than 5 years after grant fund distribution. See Sec. 2109 for details on eligible entities, grant reward prioritization, and more details.
- A new pilot program will award grants to purchase and distribute point-of-use filtrations systems certified to reduce contaminants for entities with a public water system containing contaminants above the maximum contaminant level for the contaminant. The pilot program is authorized for appropriations at $10 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030 and will undergo GAO evaluation not more than 2 years after the pilot program is established.
- A new grant program would support the maintenance and participation of community water systems and treatment works in the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center through increased coordination with the EPA, who would report on the state of cybersecurity in the water sector. This program is authorized at $10 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030. See Sec. 2401 for more information.
- The Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Communities program is reauthorized at $140 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030. The Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program is reauthorized at $25 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030, with provisions to include eligibility for projects that address cybersecurity vulnerabilities and entities of institutions of higher education with cybersecurity experience.
- EPA's Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Grant Program is reauthorized at $100 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- The Operational Sustainability of Small Public Water Systems Program is reauthorized at $50 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- The Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program is reauthorized at $40 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- The Voluntary School and Child Care Program Lead Testing and Reduction Grant Program is reauthorized at $50 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030. The maximum share of the grant the recipient may spend on administrative costs will increase from 4% to 15%.
- The Tribal Drinking Water Program is reauthorized at $75 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- A pilot program for alternate water source projects grants is reauthorized at $5 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030, previously at $25 million yearly.
- The sewer overflow and stormwater municipal grants program is reauthorized at $280 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- Grants for construction and refurbishing of individual household decentralized wastewater systems for individuals with low or moderate income are reauthorized at $50 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- The America's Water Sector Workforce Initiative of the Environmental Protection Agency is updated to focus on assisting small and rural communities. The Innovative Water Infrastructure Workforce Development Program now includes eligible spending of funds on training related to cybersecurity in the water sector, and the program is reauthorized at $15 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.

- The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (WIFIA) is reauthorized at $65 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- The Centers of Excellence for stormwater control infrastructure technologies is reauthorized at $5 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- The water resources research and technologies institutes grants, under the Water Resources Research Act of 1984, now includes references to the growing artificial intelligence industry, and is reauthorized at $16 million yearly from FY 2027-2030. These grants must use 20% of its federal cost share for research focused on water problems of an interstate nature.
- The Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge Program is reauthorized at $5 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.
- The Save Our Seas 2.0 Act, which handles the Post-Consumer Materials Management Infrastructure Grant Program, is reauthorized at $55 million yearly from FY 2027-2030. The Act also reauthorizes drinking water infrastructure grants, wastewater infrastructure grants, and Trash Free Waters grants at $10 million yearly for FYs 2027-2030.

Amendments

A manager's amendment, containing several non-controversial provisions, was agreed to by the committee chair and ranking member, which was adopted unanimously prior to adopting the final version of S. 4949.

House Version Overview

During committee markup, T&I Committee Chair Sam Graves (R-MO) and Ranking Member Rick Larsen (D-WA) expressed strong support for WRDA, urging its passage in order to maintain safe and reliable waterways, flood protection, and other water infrastructure. Chair Graves noted the bill's comprehensive flood control plan to the Missouri River and how it allows levee owners to expand work with the Corps. Many stakeholders expressed support for WRDA's passage.

On July 14, the T&I committee marked up and advanced H.R. 9497. The amended bill, containing several differences from the Senate's version, was approved unanimously.

A section-by-section summary of H.R. 9497 is available here, although it was published on July 1, prior to the markup, where several amendments were adopted.

Bill Overview

The House version of WRDA 2026 contains several notable differences from the Senate version. The Senate version would authorize 61 feasibility studies and 15 new or modified construction projects, while the House version would authorize 133 feasibility studies and 16 construction projects, with meaningful overlap among the construction authorizations. The House version does not authorize many projects the Senate version does, namely those administered by the EPA and cybersecurity programs. Both the House and the Senate versions reauthorize FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam Rehabilitation Grant Program. The House places a focus on flood resilience and dam safety, federal-local partnerships, navigation, and improving project delivery for Corps projects, including via permitting transparency.

General Provisions

- Two new continuing authority programs are established, including flood risk management programs ($50 million appropriations yearly) and drought resiliency ($50 million appropriations yearly). Project modifications under a continuing authority program must ensure that coordination occurs between federal, state, and local agencies; the non-federal interest covers and provides all land, easements, right-of-way, and relocations necessary for the project; and the federal cost share of the project is 50% without exceeding $15 million for flood risk management and 50% without exceeding $10 million for drought resiliency. See Sec. 109 for more details on cost shares for construction and other small water projects. See Sec. 138 for information on federal review procedures of minimum real estate interest within flood risk management projects that the non-federal interest must acquire.
- A pilot program will be established to allow states to remove sediment from Corps-owned reservoirs to restore storage capacity. Four locations, across Kansas and Oklahoma, are prioritized for the Secretary to accept such services. See Sec. 124 for more details.
- The Corps will use multiyear or continuing contracts to maximize the efficiency of contract actions to carry out construction of authorized water resources development projects. The GAO will assess these contracts not more than a year after WRDA passage.
- Non-federal interests can participate in a joint plan developed by the Secretary of the Army to carry out projects removing or remediating contaminated sediment. Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, the Secretary is not liable if, during the joint plan, there is a release of a hazardous substance or contaminant.
- The Corps will seek out a proposed rulemaking for “categorical permissions” to any project that modifies a project constructed by the Corps under the Corps’ Sec. 408 program. The process will solicit input from non-federal interests, including landowners, hydropower operators, and resource agencies.
- The Corps may accept non-federal funds for a water resources development project that has exceeded, or is expected to exceed, its maximum cost threshold, if it does not increase the federal cost share of the project.
- Any feasibility study that exceeds a $5 million federal cost or a 4-year timeline shall be notified to Congress that includes any proposed alternatives a non-federal interest can pursue in lieu of a feasibility study. Before this notification, the non-federal interest will collaborate with the Corps to establish appropriate deadlines.
- Any maintenance dredging activities should be coordinated closely with non-federal interests, including notification from the Secretary with respect to changes affecting the performance of such maintenance dredging.
- Funds from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund can now be used by the Secretary to pay for the operations and costs of harbors and inland harbors within the country.
- Nine new locations are added into Section 729(d) of WRDA 1986, which authorizes watershed and river basin assessments. See Sec. 119.
- The authorized funding for contracted law enforcement from state or local governments at Corps’ facilities is increased from $10 million yearly to $20 million.
- At the request of non-federal interest for a water resources development project, the Secretary will now identify wildfire risks and possible wildfire mitigation plans in consultation with non-federal interests and stakeholders. See Sec. 123 for details on what these will entail.

- Shoreline protections and emergency streambank protections are now required for developing feasibility studies under Sec. 116(b) of WRDA 2020.
- Four new locations are added to the harmful algal blooms management under Sec. 128 of WRDA 2020. See Sec. 128.
- Four new locations are added to the shoreline and river protection and restoration program under Sec. 212(e) of WRDA 1999. See Sec. 129.
- The Corps' flood risk management and coastal storm risk management missions should give equal consideration to structural and nonstructural features.
- The geographic boundaries of the Corps will be realigned in four districts after consultation with affected state or local governments and non-federal interests. See Sec. 134 for details.
- See Sec. 144 for three new pilot programs to be prioritized for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management.

Studies and Reports

- Federal cost shares of an environmental infrastructure project can be provided in the form of reimbursement of project costs incurred by a non-federal interest.
- Sec. 201 includes a list of authorizations for proposed feasibility studies of 107 new projects and 26 project modifications. Sec. 202 covers expeditions of completions of 54 approved feasibility studies, 12 study reports, 1 watershed and river basin assessment, 3 dredged materials management plans, water control manuals, issue evaluation studies, and a final report for the New York and New Jersey harbor and tributaries. Sec. 203 covers the expedited completion of certain modifications of 5 previously authorized feasibility studies. Sec. 204 covers the expedited completion of 4 feasibility studies performed by non-federal interests.
- The Corps is required to submit reports within various deadlines, including easements for hurricane and storm damage reduction projects, commercial and industrial water use impacts, maximizing the beneficial use of dredged materials, realignment of Corps divisions, and related matters. See Sec. 205 for details. Per Sec. 209, the GAO will initiate similar reports, notably on coordination with fish and wildlife agencies.
- The Secretary will conduct a study on the creation of a Coastal Storm Risk Management Trust Fund.
- The Secretary will conduct research and develop activities on natural infrastructure in dryland streams technologies in arid, semi-arid, and drought-prone areas. A written summary will become publicly available two years after WRDA's passage.
- An assessment of six authorized water resource development projects involving nonstructural approaches to flood risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary in six months after WRDA's passage.
- Three locations will be added to the post-disaster watershed assessments in New Mexico, impacted by the June 2024 and June 2025 wildfires. See Sec. 215.

Deauthorizations and Modifications

- 11 Corps programs are reauthorized, including adding six lakes to the Lakes Program under Sec. 602 of WRDA 1986; the Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery Program which will increase its appropriations from $120 million to $150 million; and extending the Lower Missouri River Streambank Erosion Control Evaluation and Demonstration by 3 years.

- Sec. 303 lists 4 federal lands to be analyzed for proposed conveyances to non-federal entities and makes general applicable provisions for conveyances.
- Six specific deauthorizations, either partially or fully, will take place across the country. See Sec. 306.
- Sec. 307 lists 194 new authorizations for environmental infrastructure projects partnering with non-federal interests and 86 projects for modifications.
- The Floodplain Management Services program, established in Sec. 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960, is revised to include rural communities as a priority area for technical assistance.

Water Resources Infrastructure

- See Sec. 401 for information on 16 projects authorized for construction for the Corps that have completed technical review. Per Sec. 402, the bill would also authorize the expedited completion of various previously authorized projects and activities.

Dam Safety

- Not more than two years after the enactment of WRDA 2026, with the reauthorization of FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam Program through 2031, the Administrator of FEMA will complete a study to identify issues that prevent states from prioritizing projects that will have the greatest community benefit under the federal financial assistance to rehabilitate high hazard potential dams under Sec. 8A of then National Dam Safety Program Act (NDSPA).
- Low-head dams and other related non-state regulated dams are removed from formulas related to the NDSPA.

Amendments

The following 2 amendments to the bill were adopted by the T&I Committee:

- Manager's Amendment: Offered by Chair Graves, which comprises all changes. Adopted by voice vote.
- Mast 178: To include a sense of Congress related to expedited construction of the restoration of the Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir and restoring the flow of water through the central Everglades and Everglades National Park to Florida Bay. Adopted by voice vote.

7 amendments were originally filed by T&I Committee members but were then withdrawn from consideration, while 2 amendments were not agreed to by voice vote.

Next Steps

With both committees of jurisdiction having passed their versions of WRDA 2026, the next step is for both chambers to begin the conference process to resolve differences between the two bills. Given the broad bipartisan support for WRDA 2026, a compromise bill is expected to pass by the end of 2026.