

RISEE Act of 2021

The Reinvesting in Shoreline Economies and Ecosystems (RISEE) Act would establish several dedicated streams of funding for coastal infrastructure and resiliency.

If enacted, the RISEE Act would:

Create a revenue sharing model for offshore wind revenues.

Unlike other forms of energy where royalties are shared with adjacent states and conservation programs, current law requires that all revenues generated from offshore wind leases and production beyond state waters are returned to the U.S. Treasury.

- Like existing revenue sharing structures, sends 37.5% of offshore wind revenue to the adjacent states where offshore wind farms are developed.
- The state share is based on a formula developed by the Secretary of Interior inversely proportional to the distance from the wind farms.
- The state funds can be used for many activities including coastal restoration, hurricane protection, or infrastructure improvements. Funding can also be used to mitigate damage to fish, wildlife, and other natural resources due to activities in the development areas. Finally, funds can be used for implementation of a federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plans.
- Similar to existing revenue sharing structures, this bill dedicates funding for coastal resiliency. 37.5% of offshore wind revenues would serve as a dedicated funding source for the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund. This Fund provides grants to coastal and Great Lake communities to respond to coastal erosion and sea level rise, restore coastal habitat, and make improvements to coastal infrastructure.

Reform the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA).

This section allow for a more equitable resource sharing between the states and federal conservation programs. If enacted the bill would:

- Eliminates the GOMESA state revenue sharing cap, currently at \$375M.
- Maintains the Land & Water Conservation Fund's state side cap, currently at \$125 million. Funding which exceeds \$125 million shall be deposited in the National Ocean and Coastal Security Fund.
- Makes oil and gas leases from 2000-2006 eligible for future GOMESA payments to Gulf coast states. [EIA](#) reports 11 new oil and gas fields in the Gulf of Mexico that will contribute to the overall growth in U.S. production are GOMESA eligible under current law. Another eight would also qualify under this proposed change.
- Protects GOMESA revenues from sequestration.